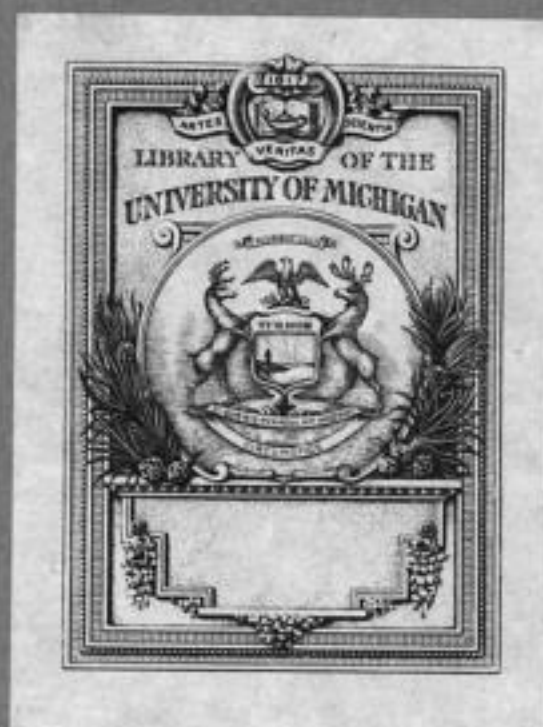


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# LESLIE'S WEEKLY

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GEORGE, THE PRINCE OF WALES,  
SUCCESSOR TO THE BRITISH THRONE.



# LESLIE'S WEEKLY

THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY IN THE UNITED STATES

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS

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Thursday, July 3, 1902

## The Cause of Forest Extension.

IT WAS a brilliant and, it is to be hoped, an effective plea which Senator Depew made the other day at Washington in advocacy of the bill appropriating \$10,000,000 for the purchase of 2,000,000 acres of land for a national forest in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Tennessee. In the course of his speech Mr. Depew dwelt upon the magnificent work done by several foreign governments in forest preservation, and notably by Germany, where twenty-six per cent. of the land is in forests, of which the government owns two-thirds. Italy has recently waked up to the importance of re-foresting her denuded mountain slopes in the interests of her farming population and the water supply of her cities, and is preparing to expend \$12,000,000 for this purpose, which will restore the trees to 500,000 acres. France also has appropriated \$28,000,000 for a like purpose.

In our own country, as Mr. Depew pointed out, much gratifying progress has been made in forestry in recent years by the national government and by several States, New York, thanks to Governor Black's initiative, and Pennsylvania leading in this respect. Forty-one national forest preserves have already been set aside in the West aggregating nearly 46,000,000 acres. But only twenty per cent. of our territory has a forest growth, a proportion much less than Germany, and much remains to be done to save and perpetuate this valuable asset of our national wealth. As Mr. Depew very clearly showed, the work to be done in the region covered by this national forestry bill can only be done adequately and effectively by the general government, because it extends into many States and relates to the interests and general welfare of the whole country.

In this connection note should be made of the extremely gratifying and effective service rendered to the cause of tree-planting by the Forestry Bureau at Washington, some details of which are set forth in a little pamphlet prepared by Assistant Superintendent William L. Hall and recently issued by the bureau. Particular reference is made in this publication to forestry extension in the middle West. The area of planted timber in this section already, at the time this pamphlet was written, aggregated many hundred thousand acres. Some of this is on the decline, some at its best, and some increasing in value each year. "To the last class belong most of the plantations made for profit. Notable among these are the large catalpa plantations of central and eastern Kansas." There have been numerous requests made to the forestry division for help in extending these plantations. In most cases they are small, covering no more than five or ten acres, or as much as a farmer can conveniently spare from tillage.

Another important agency in forest extension is the railroads of the country, and some of the great trunk lines of the West have already taken up this work vigorously. Most of the railroads, it is argued, hold lands that are well adapted to forest trees, and by planting tracts of sufficient size to meet their demands they will greatly reduce their future expenses. The secretary of the International Society of Arboriculture, Mr. John P. Brown, of Indiana, has been delegated by several roads to prosecute this work. During the present year he has been superintending the planting of a tract with 110,000 trees not far from New Orleans for the Illinois Central Railroad, and another tract with 21,000 at Kankakee, Ill. The Kansas, Fort Scott and Memphis road has planted 2,500,000, and a number of the other lines in the West are going into the enterprise on a still larger scale.

There is good reason, therefore, for the hope that by the combined efforts of all these agencies, the Federal government, the States, railroad corporations and public-spirited individuals, a large and valuable work will be done in preserving and developing our forest lands and thus adding immensely not only to the wealth of the country, but immeasurably to its beauty, fertility, and healthfulness.

## The Reason for the Summer Vacation.

WHATEVER CHANGES society may yet make in the distribution of time, it is safe to say that they will not greatly affect the summer vacation. That interval of leisure, once regarded as a privilege of the wealthy, is now deemed a necessity, to be provided for as systematically as are other wants of life. Wisely used, its utility

is undeniable. Men grow weary of incessant and unchanging occupation, as weary as Hegel was of over-erudition and common sense. They have learned that the chase of the dollar and the acquisition of knowledge are not all there is in living. What they want is to recover their real selves, some relief from endless detail, some arrest of hurry.

Every one admits this necessity, at least up to the moment when the question of where to go and what to do when one gets there becomes immediate. Prior to that time the problem can be considered in the abstract, and so is easy and delightful. It is pleasant to talk of the resorts by mountain, lake and sea, and of the rest that abides there; of comfortable hostleries amid the brooding silence of the hills, where the linen is fragrant with rose-leaves, and cream and jam are always in evidence. But when the question becomes pressing, it is apt to assume a different phase, especially to that large class of plain people with exhausted vitality and limited means. Then it is the discomforts, the overturn of settled habits, and the exorbitant charges that loom large in the mind.

The idea of a vacation at home thus takes on unwelcome attraction. And with occasional trips to near-by retreats, there is a good deal to be said for it. Indeed, when one looks about it, it is wonderful how much variety and pleasure may be found in the place in which one has always lived without discovering anything worth looking at. But tastes and means and inclinations differ; and the majority of weary people want a more complete change than can be had in their own neighborhood. To an increasing number a change is only salutary when it is from one's home to the lakes and forests, or when the outlook is upon long reaches of river scenery, picturesque hills stretching away in the distance, the cool, deep woods and flower-lined lanes. And no vacation is more delightful, both in its unwelcome sense of freedom and the opportunity afforded to recover one's self.

With others the chief value of a vacation seems to lie in the rapidity and continuousness of the changes that can be crowded into it. They are in haste to "make the rounds." Leisure, to them, appears desirable only for purposes of distraction. With opportunity for an interval of serenity, they grow nervous lest it should not be filled to the full with activity. And the great number of holiday retreats tends to foster this evil. Many others apparently break away from ordinary occupations only to get a fresh appetite for them, and they fancy that they can best obtain it by doing something as far as possible removed from their usual employments, but something which, nevertheless, dissipates the energies quite as much.

This is, of course, to defeat the true purpose of a holiday. That purpose is to provide a period of leisure for the recovery of our real selves by diminishing the strain of distracting engagements. What men and women want with a vacation is to find, not lose, themselves, and the best holiday is that in which place and activities are happily combined to this end.

## As to Wabblers and Wabbling.

PRESIDENT SCHURMAN, of Cornell, is clearly in no danger of suffering from the charge of being afraid of inconsistency, "that hobgoblin of little minds," for few men have ever executed a more rapid and complete "right about face" on any public question than he has performed on the subject of the proper policy in the Philippines. It is the natural and indelible right of every man to wabble, but if he wishes to retain the confidence and respect of his fellow-citizens he should bring forth good reasons for his wabbling, and this, it seems to us, President Schurman has failed to do. Shortly after his return from the islands two years ago he expressed his convictions in a public speech, as follows:

To liberty-loving Americans who are not informed of Philippine conditions, no policy is more seductive than that of turning over the Philippines to the Filipinos. Yet no policy could in fact be more fantastic. Who are the Filipinos? They are not a single nation; they are an aggregate of some fourscore peoples or tribes, speaking different languages, and representing all stages of civilization and barbarism. Among all the tribes the great majority of the people of education and property welcome the sovereignty of the United States. And how could you, without everlasting shame and dishonor, leave the Filipinos, who have trusted you, to the ruthless butcheries of the avenging Tagalogs?

Now President Schurman is just as firmly convinced that we should give the Filipinos "what they want," which means, of course, that we should surrender the islands and allow the people to govern themselves. But if Filipino character and the conditions on the islands have undergone as complete a change in two years as President Schurman's views have done, we have failed to see any evidence of it, and he certainly does not produce any. As to his present attitude, and that of other individuals who hold the same views, it may be said that while no particular harm to public interests arises from their shifting and variant opinions and counsels, the government fortunately can follow no such vacillatory and tortuous course in its policy with the islands, nor has sound reason appeared why it should.

In a recent Boston speech, President Schurman has endeavored to square the Monroe doctrine with his views on the Philippines, with the result of placing a construction upon that much-abused and misunderstood declaration more at odds with its real and original intent than almost anything it has been made to bear before. We are held by this doctrine, according to Dr. Schurman's facile reasoning, to restrain our lines of territorial advancement within the bounds of the American continent and to "voluntarily renounce for ourselves the policy of annexations in Europe, Asia, Africa, or Australia." The

ergo of this is, of course, that we should back out of the Philippines as fast as steam and electricity can take us. But it seems to us that President Schurman has read a meaning into the Monroe doctrine which a calm and unprejudiced study of its language will not sustain; that in his zeal to find a cover in this famous document for a doctrine of his own devising he has stretched that unhappy instrument to the cracking point.

President Roosevelt is entirely right in saying that the flag will "stay put" in the Philippines, and in that declaration we believe that he voices the overwhelming sentiment of the American people. Wabbling and scuttling are weaknesses of which even the wisest and best of men may occasionally be guilty with no great damage to themselves or to any one else, but a great nation cannot indulge in such folly without discrediting itself in the eyes of all the world and doing vast and irreparable injury to interests committed to its charge.

## The Plain Truth.

IN HIS commencement address at Johns Hopkins, Dr. Elgin R. Gould, city chamberlain of New York, made a clear and concise statement of existing conditions in the metropolis, including an explanation of the apparent slowness of reform in the police department. Progress under Mayor Low, he said, has been delayed by two causes—by corruption and inefficiency in the police force concerning which it was difficult to get corroborative evidence, and by the charter, which requires that when places are abolished former incumbents must remain on the lists and be eligible for certification to appointment during a year. Under this provision many Tammany office-holders have managed to retain their places and are seriously interfering with the progress of reform. For these and other reasons Dr. Gould declared that judgment upon the new administration ought to be suspended for a while longer at least. He prophesied that from now on a distinct improvement in conditions will occur. All intelligent and reasonable persons will agree with Dr. Gould that sweeping criticism of Mayor Low and his administration at this time is grossly unfair and unjust. As for the difficulties spoken of in the way of reform, one of these would be obviated by a State constabulary and the other eventually by the practical application of the power of dismissal. It is a serious question whether permanent reform in the police department or anywhere else in the city government can be secured without the adoption of these remedies.

THE ARGUMENT in favor of a liberal and progressive policy toward our shipping interests received valuable and substantial support in a recent *Herald* interview with Mr. Charles H. Cramp, the famous shipbuilder. Mr. Cramp dwelt upon the giant strides which Germany is making in the development of her merchant marine and drew a suggestive contrast between the energy and enterprise displayed in this direction by the Germans and the supineness and self-complacency of the English, who are now agitated and alarmed over the decline of their commercial supremacy. The remarkable growth of the German shipbuilding industry is attributed largely to the influence of Emperor William, who, it is said, has exerted to the utmost both his personal influence and his imperial power to promote these interests in his country. It is pointed out that no longer ago than 1887 Germany had almost no facilities for building first-class ocean steamships, whereas that country now stands among the foremost shipbuilding nations of the world, so far as size, power, and general importance of ships are concerned. And what Germany has done America can do if this important industry is given the same generous support and encouragement from the government that it receives in the Fatherland. We have no Emperor William to throw his personal influence and authority into the service, but we have a representative body of men at Washington who can lead the way, if they will, and we have a President who has already pledged himself to the enlargement of our merchant marine and who will gladly endorse any wise measure designed to further that end.

IN NOTHING has Governor Odell more greatly surprised his friends since his election than in the felicity of his utterances whenever he has been called upon to speak on public occasions. As a speaker he is sententious, concise, and suggestive. One of the best of his short addresses was made at the recent Cornell commencement. Governor Odell has always been a stalwart, believing in his party and holding steadfastly to its principles. As chief executive of the State, he has not permitted party considerations to stand in the way of the best public service, however, and in his recent speech at Cornell he emphasized his attitude by defending men of affairs from the sneers of those who carelessly throw away the right of franchise, who are neither independents nor party men, but who, to quote the language of the Governor, "in reality lack the ability to judge through their own failure to perform." The Governor said that the ill-founded criticisms of such men "have often made it impossible for able and intelligent men to properly discharge their duties as citizens of this great republic." And he might have added that this same sort of ill-founded criticism has often stood in the way of the accomplishment of reform in municipal as well as in State affairs. There is a heap of common sense in a single additional sentence from Governor Odell's admirable remarks, which we quote, and the application of which will readily be appreciated, for it constitutes a little sermon all in itself. He said: "Trade, education, and politics are equally dependent, and, without the intelligent application of the rules of all three, government of the people for the people and by the people would be a failure."



## PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT

BORN THREE days after the birth of Queen Victoria, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe is to-day very active in the intellectual and social world of Boston, and one of the most remarkable examples of mental and physical vigor extant. It is not unusual for her to deliver three or four addresses a week, and no woman in Boston can equal her as toast-mistress at a dinner or as an after-dinner speaker. She rarely fails to attend a meeting of the Boston Authors Club, of which she is president, and she still discharges with great fidelity her varied duties as president of the New England Woman's Club, the oldest and one of the largest women's clubs in America. She is president of a number of other clubs, and it is not unusual for her to attend two or three meetings of different kinds in a single day, while she is frequently seen at evening meetings. Mrs. Howe celebrated her eighty-third birthday on the 27th of May, and a few days later she sat for the photograph illustrating this sketch. She keeps open house each birthday, and welcomes with equal kindness and cordiality the humblest as well as the most distinguished of her hosts of friends. No one denies her the distinction of being the "first lady" in the city of Boston, and audiences almost invariably rise when she enters or leaves a room. Her interest in everything that counts for the growing good of the world is as keen as it has always been, and no woman in America has to her credit a longer list of good deeds or a record of greater usefulness in the world she has so long adorned and benefited by her presence. America honors itself in honoring this good and gracious lady, whom so many Bostonians love to call our "American Queen."



JULIA WARD HOWE,  
Boston's most famous woman.  
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ALTHOUGH RUSSELL SAGE, the famous financier, will be eighty-six years of age on August 4th next, and has recently had a severe turn of illness, he has expressed his determination to continue at his business the same as before. It was some five years ago that Mr. Sage was asked why he did not retire and take a rest and enjoy what he had made. His reply then was doubtless what it would be now if he were asked the same question: "I don't know why. I don't know that I could stop if I would. I fear I should not live long if I did so. I believe I like work better than I do play. My chief happiness to-day is in my work, and I suppose my machinery will go on at this same rate as long as I live."

A GROUP of such fresh, young, and happy faces as those appearing in the accompanying portrait is a pleasant sight to look upon and interesting to a degree, no matter who they may be or what their relationship. But a special interest attaches to this particular bevy of youngsters when it is known that they are children of the present Prince and Princess of Wales, formerly the Duke and Duchess of York, and therefore all heirs, direct or prospective, to the English crown. The names of these youthful scions of the house of Hanover are Prince Albert Frederick, Princess Victoria Alexandra, Prince Henry and Prince Edward Albert, and their ages, respectively,



A GROUP OF ROYAL LITTLE PEOPLE,  
Children of the Prince of Wales.

are seven, five, two, and eight years. It was only a year or so ago, it will be remembered, that these four small people were left for nearly a twelvemonth under the care of their royal grandparents, King Edward and Queen Alexandra, while their parents made a tour of the world.

GENERAL SHERMAN could say the most pleasing and tactful things and yet no one could be more sarcastic. He was attending a large reception at Fort Leavenworth once when a youth approached him and said, familiarly: "What a great bore these things must be to you, general?" "What's that?" asked General Sherman quickly. "I say," repeated the other, "it must be such a bore to you, meeting a lot of people you don't know and making them feel that you do remember them." "Yes, yes," replied the general, "now, for instance, I don't know who the devil you are."

WHILE PORTUGAL is one of the lesser Powers of Europe and is apparently growing of less consequence to the world as time goes on, it can boast to-day one of the loveliest Queens that ever shared a throne, and that is not a little to say. Queen Amalie is not only beautiful but eminent in works of kindness and charity, which is better still. It was only a year or so ago that the Queen herself saved a poor fisherman from drowning at her summer home on the coast of Portugal, and that at the peril of her own life. Her Majesty, who is now in her thirty-sixth

QUEEN AMALIE OF PORTUGAL,  
Beautiful and popular.

year, was born at Twickenham, England, during the exile of her parents, the Comte and Comtesse de Paris, and she married at Lisbon, May 22d, 1886, the then Prince Royal, Duke of Braganza. She is the only princess in Europe who has taken the degree of "M.D." She has two sons, to whose education and general training she gives her personal and most devoted attention.

THE PRESENT Shah of Persia has established a reputation for reformatory and progressive ideas far in excess of any of his predecessors on the Persian throne. So strong, in fact, are his progressive tendencies, that it is said that the Shah once felt called upon to cut off the heads of several devout Mohammedan subjects who rose to remark that they thought his Majesty was going too fast. However this may be, it is considered pretty certain that should Ali Mohammed Mirza, the present crown prince of Persia, live to succeed his father, the rate of progress will be much greater than it is now. One reason for this is that the crown prince, or Valiahd, has received a European education and is quite Occidental in his tastes and ambitions. He is Governor-General of Azerbaijan, by inheritance, and in that capacity has shown many of the qualities of a good ruler. The Valiahd is said to resemble his father in many ways. He has the same kindly and courteous manner, which endears him to all who have the privilege of coming into contact with him. At the same time he seems to have inherited from his grandfather, Naser-ed-Deen Shah, the firmness of character and strong constitution which distinguished the Shah, who was so well known in Europe.



ALI MOHAMMED MIRZA,  
Heir-apparent to the throne of Persia.

THE CHRISTIANIA correspondent of the London Chronicle has paid a visit to Dr. Ibsen, whom he found reading his "Little Eyolf." His hair and whiskers are white as snow. His face is perhaps a little thinner than it used to be, but his color is healthy, and his dark-blue eyes are as beautiful as ever. "He has splendid eyes. The left one seems to be larger than the other, and when he looks at you you feel as if he is searching your soul through and through." Dr. Ibsen has for the last two years been failing in health. About two and a half years ago he had a slight apoplectic stroke, which obliged him to keep indoors. He does not write any more.

THE LATE Cecil Rhodes is said to have been a woman hater, a charge which is hardly borne out by one of the current anecdotes about him. One day, it is said, when he was showing some visitors the splendid grounds of Groot Schuur, the party approached a summer-house which had been erected early in the last century by one of the Dutch Governors of the colony. "Hush," said Mr. Rhodes in a whisper, "hush," and motioning his companions back he advanced on tiptoe, listened, and then called out, "All right, you can come on. The coast is clear."

He explained that he had discovered this summer-house to be a favorite resort of loving couples, and that he always shrank from disturbing them. "I like," he said, "to think that they can escape from the ugly, noisy back streets of Capetown and find here a fitting spot for the telling of the old, old story."

MANY OF the graduates from the military academy at West Point have been able, after years of effort, to achieve distinction, but it rarely happens that a youth just entering the institution has already made his mark as a soldier and won a reputation which is national. Cadet Calvin Pearl Titus is one of these fortunate individuals, and his decoration by President Roosevelt with a medal for bravery was a striking feature of the recent centennial celebration at the nation's war college. The President called Titus from the ranks while the cadets were being reviewed, and in the presence of a distinguished assemblage and with words of praise pinned the medal on his breast. It was an unusual honor for a young man not yet twenty-three years old, but it was fully merited. Titus as an enlisted man was in charge of the band of the Fourteenth Regiment which formed a part of the expedition which went to the relief of the besieged legations at Peking in August, 1900. He was the first man to scale the wall at the taking of the city and to raise there the United States flag. Though averse to scenes of bloodshed, Titus was noted while in the army for his boldness, and his appointment to a cadetship was in recognition of his gallant services. He is a very religious man, having formerly been an active member of the Salvation Army, and is intelligent, sensible, and modest.



CADET CALVIN PEARL TITUS,  
Decorated for bravery at Peking.

PROBABLY THE oldest person who has ever taken a ride in an automobile is Mrs. Eva De Voe, who, on June 7th, at her home in East Syracuse, N. Y., celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of her birth. Mrs. De Voe is remarkably young for a centenarian and when a Syracuse Herald reporter arrived in a horseless wagon to secure from her a birthday interview she herself proposed the ride. The scribe, jubilant over the "beat" he was about to score, promptly assented and soon Mrs. De Voe was dashing around the streets in the "machine" at race-horse speed, to the wonder of all beholders. She showed scarcely any timidity but expressed gratification with her unwonted experience and suggested that on her next birthday the reporter visit her and give her a jaunt in a flying machine. She spoke of the automobile as one of the many mechanical triumphs she had witnessed during her long life. At Mrs. De Voe's little centennial celebration five generations of her descendants were represented, some of those present being more than sixty years old. She has a daughter in California who is seventy-two years of age. Mrs. De Voe, who enjoys life thoroughly, believes, as do her friends, that her earthly existence will be prolonged for at least several years to come. She is more active than are many women of half her years. She rises daily before 6 a. m., busies herself much in house and garden, threads a needle without glasses, reads a good deal, and her intellectual faculties are still bright and keen. Her appreciation of new things and her delight in them account, perhaps, for her "youth" at a hundred years; and it shows that those who would not grow old must not neglect to keep pace with the world's progress, to know and be interested in what is going on.



MRS. EVA DE VOE,  
First centenarian to ride in an automobile.



# A Hero of Five Wars—General A. R. Chaffee

By Sydney Adamson

IN GENERAL CHAFFEE the United States possesses a soldier, a patriot, and a man. When the stirring events which thrilled the national pulse to fever in 1898, and carried the stars and stripes into Asia to remain, shall have drifted farther into the past, and history with clearer vision shall mark the names worthy of enduring fame, Adna R. Chaffee will stand high on the roll of honor.

As a soldier General Chaffee was born in the Civil War. He joined the ranks as a private in the Sixth Cavalry on the 22d of July, 1861. From that day to the present hour his record shows a steady progress that has brought him to the rank of major-general, third on the list for the lieutenant-general's command of the whole army. To the lay mind the army register may be dry reading, but what schoolboy could read Chaffee's record without a glow of pride? First a trooper, then a sergeant, and a first sergeant. This brings him to 1863, when he was made a second lieutenant. This was in March, and by July he had won the brevet rank of first lieutenant for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Gettysburg. In February, 1865, he was a first lieutenant and the very next month won a brevet captaincy in the battle of Dinwiddie Court House, Va. In October, 1867, he first drew the pay of a regular captain. True to his previous record we find him brevetted a major in March of the following year. This time the "service for which brevetted," reads: "Gallant and efficient services in an engagement with Comanche Indians at Point Creek, Tex."

During the long period from the close of the Civil War until the outbreak of the recent war with Spain the army was small, and in spite of the continual Indian fighting lineal promotion was slow—deadly slow—to the poor captain or lieutenant who served his sixteen or twenty years with never a step upward. Chaffee was no exception to the rule, and for twenty years, from 1867 to 1888, he remained a captain. There must have been many a long, dreary day out on the Western desert, where, had a spirit of the plains whispered to Chaffee: "One day you will command a brigade in the tropics and defeat the troops of an infant King; later, you will lead an American

column over the burning plains of China, amidst the armies of the world, to the relief of Peking, and again you, a major-general in the regular army, will command a division of sixty thousand men and control an archipelago containing eight million Asiatics"—well, I can imagine the Captain Chaffee of those days pulling himself together and taking a good stiff finger of rye to drive such fantastic pipe dreams forever from his brain. Yet the spirit would have spoken truly, for just these things have come to pass, and in their enacting revealed the character of the man and given the nation its opportunity to create the general.

In the clearing away of the smoke when Spain had been fairly beaten, it was cheering to read the tributes to Chaffee and Lawton and Ludlow. There was enough of scandal and mismanagement, from Alger at home to Shafter in the field, to create anger amidst rejoicing. But for every jark in office two true men came to light, and the world of Europe learned it as well as the people at home. This little paragraph, taken from "The Regulars at El Caney," by Colonel Arthur Lee, of the British army, exhibits the qualities that won those brevets and inspires every one who has been in the field with Chaffee with admiration for him as a soldier: "The situation was a trying one for the nerves of the oldest soldier and some of the younger hands fell back from the firing line and crept toward the road. In a moment the general pounced upon them, inquiring their destination in low, unhoneyed accents, and then, taking them persuasively by the elbow, led them back to the extreme front, and, having deposited them in the extreme front, stood over them while he distributed a few last words of pungent and sulphurous advice. Throughout the day he set the most conspicuous example to his men, and that he escaped unhurt was a miracle. One bullet clipped a button off his coat, another passed under his shoulder-strap, but neither touched him, and there must be some truth in the old adage that fortune favors the brave."

At the conclusion of the Spanish-American war General Chaffee, then a lieutenant-colonel in the regular army, but who had been acting as a major-general of volunteers, was promoted to a colonelcy in the Eighth Cavalry. The

government had learned his value, and when, in 1900, the situation of the American minister and all of the legation staff in Peking demanded the presence of American troops in China for their relief, it was everybody's good fortune that Chaffee was the man selected. We who spent those weary days in China after the allies had captured Tien-Tsin waiting, waiting for reinforcements, for food supplies, for ammunition, for more artillery, ready to march, and sick with the thought of what might have happened to our friends, prisoners, ninety miles away across the burning plains—we alone can tell how much is due to Chaffee's arrival and instant determination that the column should march, ready or not ready. General Yamaguchi, commanding the Japanese, agreed with Chaffee, and the world knows the story of what followed.

But all this is of Chaffee the soldier and never a word of Chaffee the man. In Peking, when the dead were buried and the troops settled in camp, the cold northern winter drove us indoors to mess dinners and jolly evenings. I chanced to be a guest at one particular mess in the Tartar city when a banquet was given, at which both General Chaffee and Mr. Conger, the minister, were present. That evening, over the wine, General Chaffee made a speech full of good-fellowship for the junior officers present, and bringing very near the old Indian fighting days when they were all out on the plains together and nobody was bigger than a captain. Toward the end of his speech, simply and without affectation he referred to his absent family and sent the thoughts of every man miles across the seas. One sentence revealed the man as the nation should know him: "After my country, my family is all that is dearest to me on earth." With his record as a soldier before you and that last sentence to reveal the man I might lay aside my pen. But there is one word more. Where General Otis and General MacArthur failed to do their whole duty in the Philippines General Chaffee has succeeded in fully doing his. That the Democrats see in his success the end of their chance to make the Philippines a successful party issue is shown in their savage attacks upon him and the army he commands. Believe me, there is no American living unto whom the nation's honor might be intrusted for safer keeping.



THE VENEZUELA NAVY—THE MAN-OF-WAR "ZUNADOR."



THE DEAD AFTER THE BATTLE IN THE STREETS OF CARUPANO.

VENEZUELA'S EIGHTH REVOLUTION.—A CHARACTERISTIC CIVIL WAR IN THE SOUTH AMERICAN REPUBLIC.

## Chicago's Banner Hotel.

NEW YORKERS and other Eastern people will be delighted with the reception and the surprises that await them in the recently opened European hotel on the lake front, The Stratford.

The property was recently purchased by Mr. Bryant H. Barber, of Polo, Ill., a former school-mate of mine. He ranks foremost in banking and financial circles in this State, and has been fortunate enough to lease the hotel to an experienced hotel man and caterer, well-known in hotel and restaurant circles in New York and Ashbury Park, and later as manager of Kinsley's restaurant in Chicago. I refer to Mr. George B. Weaver, whose reign at Kinsley's has made him locally popular, while it contributed materially to the success previously gained by H. M. Kinsley and Baumann, who also own the Holland House in New York.

The Stratford, located on the corner of Michigan and Jackson Boulevards, is luxuriously furnished with the best furniture, carpets and furnishings, all of modern design, and the decorations are unlike anything to be found in the West; more in keeping with the latest and most approved methods in vogue in New York City. Coupled with this is Mr. Weaver's knowledge of the management of leading Eastern hotels. He was also formerly managing director of the hotel purveying firm of Beinecke & Company in New York.

Over \$200,000 has been expended in furnishing this commodious hotel, which is adjacent to the new Illinois Theatre and to Wabash Avenue and State Street, which means that it is conveniently located to the greatest retail

dry-goods store in the world—Marshall Field & Company's emporium—and to the general shopping, theatrical, musical, and art centres in Chicago. The Dutch room, the palm room, and the empire room, the latter used for afternoon teas and by the gentlemen for the enjoyment of after-dinner coffee and cigars, together with the private dining rooms, all supplement the magnificent service and appointments of the main restaurant. The treatment of the entire exterior of the hotel is unique and original.

The Parisian *table d'hôte* dinners served Sunday evenings have been a pronounced success with members of Chicago's "four hundred" from the time they were introduced by Mr. Weaver. The spacious parlors and all the rooms fronting on the lake command an excellent view of both Lake Michigan and Chicago's famous Michigan Boulevard driveway. One hundred and twenty-five bath-rooms join the two hundred and fifty living rooms in the hotel, the three lower floors of which are furnished in solid mahogany, the upper floors being furnished in oak and cherry.

Knowing, Bryant Barber from boyhood up to the present time, and having watched with pride his rapid rise as a banker and business man, and having enjoyed the cuisine and the comforts of the Stratford during my sojourn in Chicago, I will add my personal and unsolicited indorsement to numerous other tributes paid to Mr. Barber and his associate, Mr. Weaver. They own and operate a high-class hostelry, one that will no doubt be made as famous by New Yorkers visiting Chicago as the Holland House has been made famous by Chicago people who visit New York.

CHARLES FLETCHER HALL

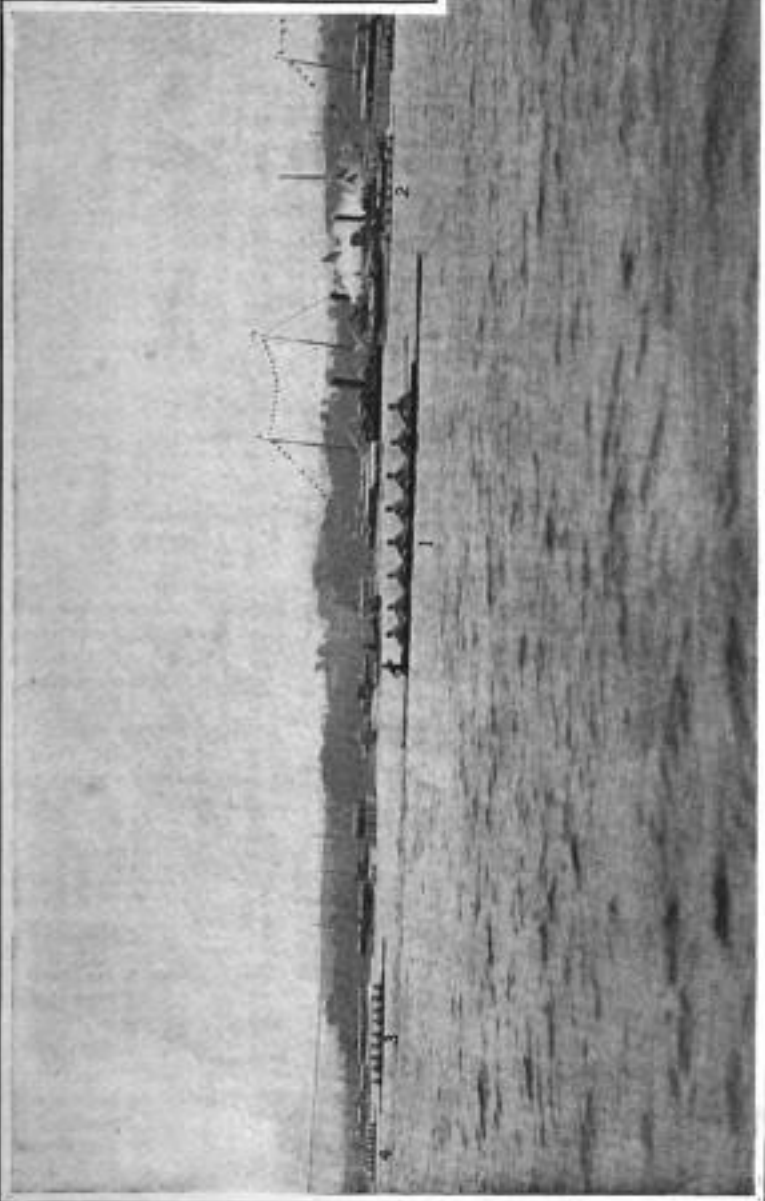
General Staff Correspondent.

## Venezuela's Eighth Civil War.

VENEZUELA, a land which seems to be experiencing more trouble and unrest than any other on the globe, having had eight revolutions in the past two years, is again being devastated by a fierce civil war. The state of affairs caused by the revolution is so critical that the government at Washington has sent the cruisers *Cincinnati* and *Topaka* to La Guayra, the port of Caracas, the capital, to look after American interests. The leader of the latest revolt is General M. Antonio Matos, who seeks to overthrow the regular government of President Castro. That the movement will result in Castro's downfall is the general expectation, as Matos has won several notable victories. Near the town of Carupano some time ago his troops defeated the government forces under General Escalante with a loss to the latter of 1,600 men. A few days afterward the revolutionists attacked and at the end of twenty-four hours' fighting captured Carupano, the centre of the cocoa trade. The slaughter was fearful and the houses of a number of foreigners were among those sacked.

The aspect of the streets after the battle was horrible in the extreme. They were strewn with dead and wounded, women were fleeing in every direction, children were calling on their mothers, wounded persons were emerging from their dwellings and imploring assistance, and the debris of battered buildings littered the thoroughfares. More recently the revolutionists have captured La Vela de Coro, a seaport, after hard fighting, as well as a number of other towns. The war is being waged with all the bitterness characteristic of civil strife.

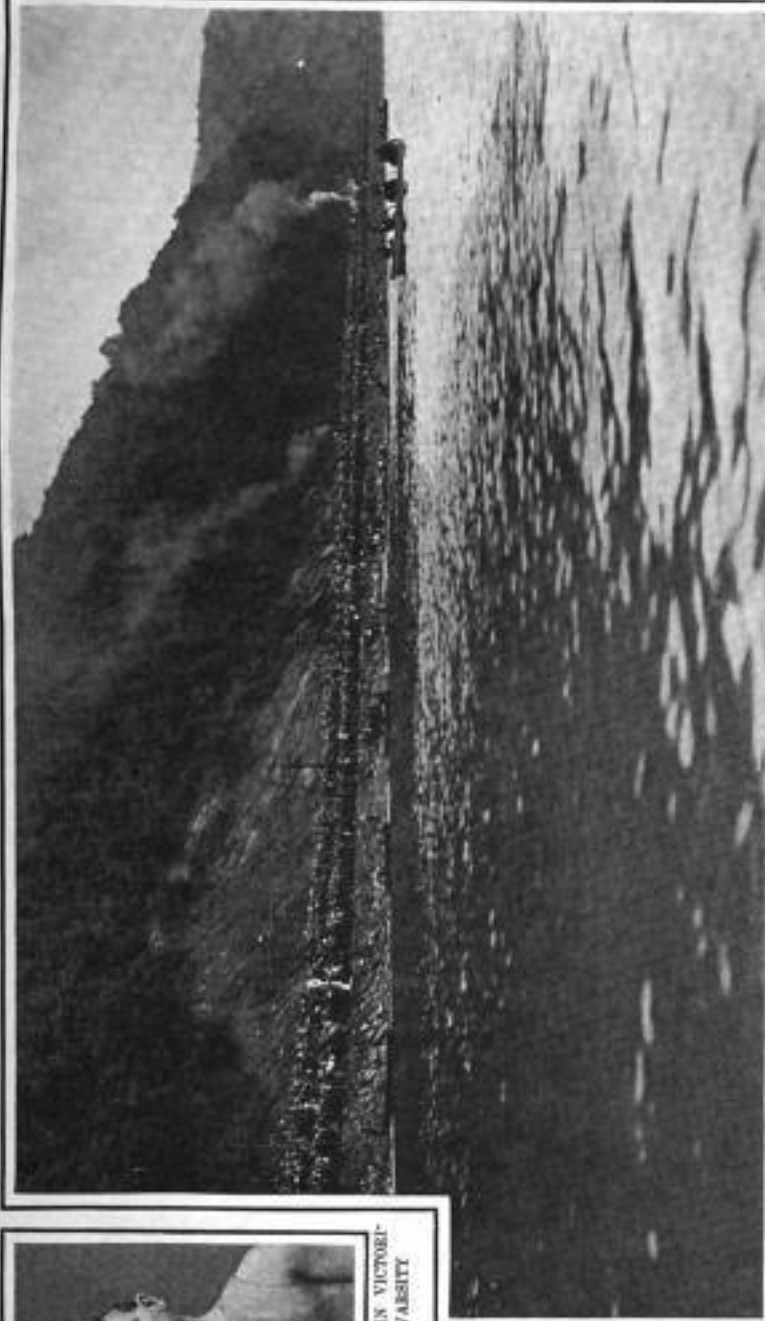




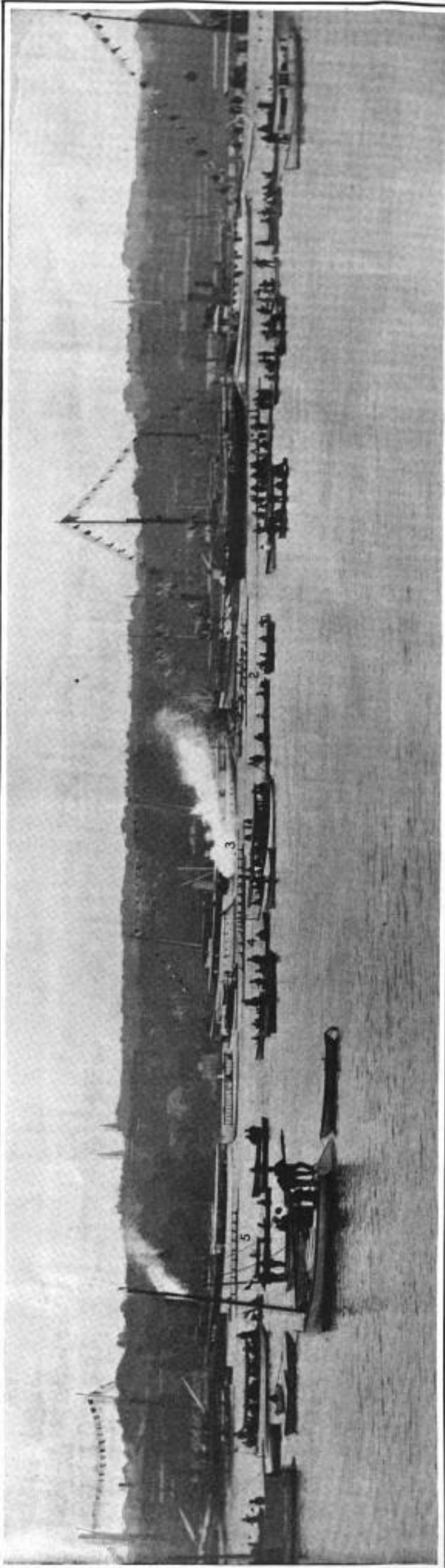
THE THRILLING FINISH OF THE RACE OF THE 'VARSITY EIGHTS'—CORNELL WINS; WISCONSIN, SECOND; COLUMBIA, THIRD; PENNSYLVANIA, FOURTH.—GEORGETOWN AND SYRACUSE NOT IN THE PICTURE.—*Lackey.*



A. S. PETTY, CAPTAIN 'VICTORY'—OUR CORNELL 'VARSITY' CREW.



UNIQUE WAY TO SEE THE REGATTA—WEST SHORE RAILROAD'S OBSERVATION-TRAIN FOLLOWING THE CREWS ALONG THE COURSE WITH THOUSANDS OF SPECTATORS.—*Lackey.*



CLOSE FINISH OF THE FRESHMAN RACE—CORNELL, FIRST; WISCONSIN, SECOND; COLUMBIA, THIRD; SYRACUSE, FOURTH; PENNSYLVANIA, FIFTH.—*Fritz & Dean.*

## THE MOST EXCITING ROWING EVENT OF THE YEAR.

SWEEPING TRIUMPH OF CORNELL'S STRONG AND STURDY CREWS IN THE RACES AT Poughkeepsie, June 21st.

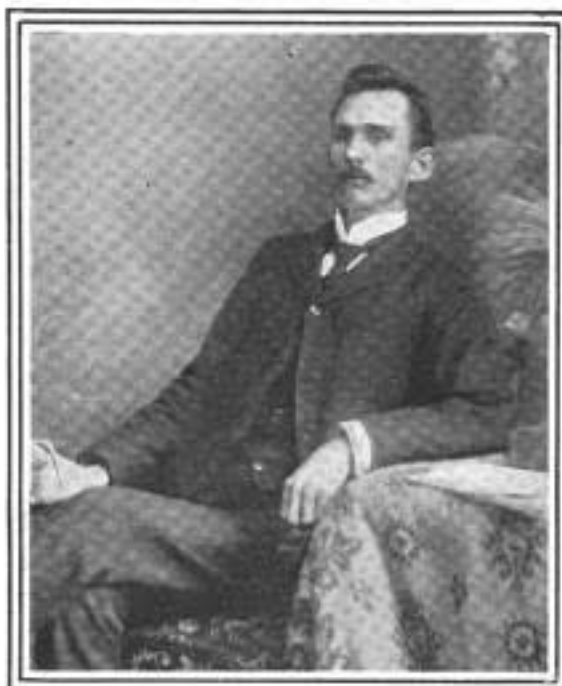


# The South Seeks the East

LIKE BYRON, Hon. William S. McAllister, the author of the Mississippi Legislature's resolution calling for an alliance between the Democracy of the South and of the Eastern States, woke up one morning and found himself famous. His pronunciamento, which declares for the immediate abandonment of the league between the South and the radical Democracy of the West, as represented by Bryan, has stirred the country as no party manifesto of this sort has stirred it since Clement L. Vallandigham, a generation ago, sounded the new Democratic departure. The personality of the Democratic party's new Moses is of great interest to the whole country, Republicans, Populists, and Democrats, at this moment.

Mr. McAllister was born on his father's farm, near Canton, Madison County, Mississippi, on December 25th, 1863. His father was born in Abbeville district, South Carolina, on the plantation adjoining that of John C. Calhoun, and his grandfather and Calhoun were life-long friends. His mother was born in York district, in the same State, and is related to the late Wade Hampton and a cousin to Preston S. Brooks, who made the physical assault on Charles Sumner in 1856. On his father's side Mr. McAllister is a lineal descendant of the McAllister Highland clan, which figured in Scottish history and in Walter Scott's novels. He is also a near relative of the late Ward McAllister of New York, and of the McAllisters of Georgia and Tennessee. The Civil War ruined his father, and young McAllister had to begin work on the farm when nine years of age. His entire attendance at school amounted to only about sixteen months. He was ambitious, however, for social and political distinction, studied hard at home, was admitted to the Bar in Canton, Miss., when nineteen years of age, practiced law several years, then was compelled by failing health to get a more active occupation, became a traveling newspaper correspondent, and was thus connected with several of the South's most prominent journals.

It was at this time that Mr. McAllister became active in politics. He was the principal factor in heading off



HON. WILLIAM S. McALLISTER, THE LEADER OF A NEW DEMOCRATIC DEPARTURE WHICH IS FULL OF HOPE.

the Farmers' Alliance and People's party movement in the South in 1891 and 1892, which threatened to sweep through that section, and was general director of the Southern Educational Bureau under the Democratic National Committee in the Cleveland campaign of 1892. This got him into close association with many of the leading men of the North and East, and afforded him the opportunity, to use his own words, "to study those social systems and economic agencies which have made that

section great, rich, and powerful. Then it was that I conceived the idea of a social and political alliance between the South and the Northeast."

In 1894 he fought the free-silver movement in his State, and has continued his hostility to that and other features of Bryanism down to the present time, and in 1896 he induced the Mississippi Legislature to indorse William C. Whitney, of New York, for President. He ran as the gold-standard Democratic candidate for the Legislature in his county in 1899 and was overwhelmingly elected, his own town of Canton giving him a virtually unanimous vote; in that body he has been one of the leaders of the progressive element of his party and he has carried through almost every measure which he has championed, his latest and best known achievement having been the resolutions to cut the connection between the South and the Western Democratic extremists, and to form a league with the North and East.

When, under the inspiration of Clement L. Vallandigham, an able, adroit, and influential Democratic leader, the Ohio State convention in 1871 called on the national Democracy to stop fighting the Civil War amendments and the general reconstruction policy which the Republicans had enacted, and to deal with the issues of the time, his counsel was resented at first. It was accepted eventually, however, and thus the Democracy was put in a position to win the House of Representatives in 1874 and to hold it until 1880, and prepared the way for the victory under Cleveland in 1884. Now, as in the Civil War times, the Democracy has been on the losing side. The policies which it has championed have been repudiated by the country. But that party has not been hit so often or so hard now as it was then. It is more robust and aggressive than it was at that time. The South is in a position to be more assertive and influential than it was a third of a century ago. There are resemblances and antitheses between the Democratic situation in 1902 and in 1871 which make McAllister's call for a new departure for his party of absorbing interest to every thinking person in the United States.

## Is There a Beef Trust?

A CATTLEMAN'S VIGOROUS PROTEST AGAINST A POPULAR OUTCRY

By Will C. Barnes

VAL VERDE RANCH, Dorsey, N. M., June 21st.

IT HAS become the fashion in these days of combines and prosperity to charge everything to a "trust." If certain prices are high, "charge it to the trust!" If low still the trust, until the hysterical American people are really becoming as senseless and unreasonable in their terror at the word "trust" as a herd of stampeding steers, who, having once started to run, never stop to look around and find out what they are running for or from, but plunge madly ahead to — they know not what.

It is true, beef is and has been high. But to say that any man or combination of men is responsible for it is absolutely untrue and silly. If any person or cause is to be charged with it, it properly belongs at the door of the Great Ruler of the Universe, who, in the year 1901, sent over this Western land a drought as devastating and far-reaching as any within the recollection of man. Almost the entire country west of the Mississippi was covered by it, and as a result the feeding of cattle for market, with corn and other grains mounting skyward, every day became a serious proposition.

To illustrate, I will give the case of a friend, an old experienced cattle handler and feeder. In May, 1901, he bought two thousand steers and placed them on feed in central Kansas, expecting to crowd them for the fall market. In July and August the drought came and the corn crop in the great corn-raising States went glimmering. He had gone too far in his feeding to stop and turn the steers out to grass—even had there been any grass to turn them—so he decided to keep on feeding and come out even by the rise in fat cattle, which everybody predicted. Feed went up every week. Corn reached eighty-five cents per bushel; hay, cotton-seed hulls, and other forage, went up proportionately, but he kept pluckily at it. In January and February he marketed the steers, getting for them all the way from six to seven cents per pound, which was a most tremendously high price. His steers averaged over twelve hundred pounds, gross weight, and yet when he had sold the last one and balanced his books he had lost an average of \$9.65 per head on the whole two thousand steers, or about \$20,000 on the deal.

And this is no isolated case. I think I can safely say that every cattle feeder who has marketed steers since January 1st, 1902, has done so at a decided loss, and this loss is due not to any trust or manipulation of the market, but simply to the unusually high prices of feed. The past year has been the most unsatisfactory one to all parties handling cattle that has ever been known. The far Western raiser of feeder cattle, who depends on the farmers and feeders of the corn-raising States for a market, was forced to carry over his steers, as Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, and Iowa bought very few. The feeders in those States, who, like my friend, got caught and had to feed, lost money, and now this senseless and unreasonable outbreak against a bogey man in the shape of a beef trust threatens to make the year 1902 equally unprofitable.

When a great metropolitan newspaper like the New

York World gives itself credit in its editorial columns for having started an anti-beef-eating crusade to break up the trust, it is time for thinking men to stop and consider how blindly they are following such mischievous leadership. For does any one for a moment believe that such a movement as the World has started against beef-eating will injure very materially Messrs. Swift, Armour, et al.? No, indeed; but the farmers and cattle raisers of the entire United States will, and do now, feel keenly the cruel effects of such a widespread delusion.

Why not a "potato trust," for the humble tuber is about four times as expensive as ever before? Yet any well-posted man knows that last year's potato crop was almost a total failure in the United States. Hence, high prices. As a matter of fact, I am satisfied that the great packers and beef sellers of the United States made much more money in March, 1901, when the average price of beef in the great markets was \$5.50 per hundred pounds than they did in March, 1902, when the average price was \$6.66 per hundred.

If people would stop to think a moment they would see that the men who constitute what the press is pleased to call "the beef trust" are keen, far-sighted business men, and surely they know well enough that higher prices lessen consumption and increase the use of other food products in place of beef. Why, therefore, should they arbitrarily raise the price of beef, when, if they knew anything at all, they knew it would bring on a bowl from the consumers. The rise in beef "on the hoof" has been due entirely to natural causes. When the feeder bought corn at twenty-five and thirty cents per bushel he made money on his steers at five cents per pound. The packers figure a certain profit, and as the price gradually rose through the increased cost of fattening the animal until it had passed the seven-cent mark, the packer naturally had to raise the price to the butcher or lose money. And yet the feeder lost more money at seven cents than he made at five cents. The packer certainly lost proportionately, for he didn't put up prices until forced to do so by the rapidly increasing cost of beef "on the hoof," and the local butcher hesitated to raise his prices lest his customers protested.

As to the beef trust controlling the markets, I think that charge can easily be refuted by any shipper who has been on the Chicago or Kansas City market during these last five or six months with anything in the way of fat steers, for they have been snapped up by the buyers for the great packing houses under the very keenest sort of rivalry. In 1892 and 1893, when we were losing our cattle all over this Western country through drought conditions, the market was fairly deluged with cattle; prices went down and down, until it seemed as if the bottom would never be reached. Everybody cried "trust," "Big Four," and charged the great packers with hammering down the prices so as to squeeze the raisers. And yet, when I look back and recall the tens of thousands of lean, hungry, half-starved cattle that we Western cattle raisers, with total loss staring us in the face if we kept them on our ranges, loaded into the cars and dumped

on the markets of Chicago and Kansas City, the wonder to me is that they took them at any price.

And what has been the result of all this fuss and accusation? Tens of thousands of people, following the lead of such wiseacres as edit many of the sensational papers, have quit eating beef "to break up the beef trust." Hence the lessened consumption causes the packers to buy less beef. "Aha!" cries the astute newspaper man, "we are pinching the trust." Prices fall because the poor feeder, being between the devil and the deep sea, with high-priced feed on one hand and a falling market on the other, is forced to sell; and the packers can say truly, "We don't want your beef, for everybody has quit eating beef." So he has to take less and lose more.

And who is the loser by all this? The packer? Oh, no; for he figures his regular profit, be beef high or low. The one man who is suffering by reason of this agitation is the farmer and cattle raiser. The crusade against the supposed trust has cost the trust nothing, but has and will cost the farmers, the cattle feeders and raisers of the United States, untold millions, and is bringing about a condition of uncertainty and unrest in the cattle raising and feeding industry of the United States that will take it years to recover from.

### Pressed Hard.

COFFEE'S WEIGHT ON OLD AGE.

WHEN prominent men realize the injurious effects of coffee and the change in health that Postum can bring, they are glad to lend their testimony for the benefit of others.

Mr. C. C. Wright, superintendent of public schools in North Carolina, says: "My mother, since her early childhood, was an inveterate coffee drinker and had been troubled with her heart for a number of years and complained of that 'weak all over' feeling and sick stomach."

"Some time ago, I was making an official visit to a distant part of the country and took dinner with one of the merchants of the place. I noticed a somewhat peculiar flavor in the coffee, and asked him concerning it. He replied that it was Postum Food Coffee. I was so pleased with it that after the meal was over I bought a package to carry home with me, and had wife prepare some for the next meal; the whole family were so well pleased with it that we discontinued coffee and used Postum entirely."

"I had really been at times very anxious concerning my mother's condition, but we noticed that after using Postum for a short time she felt so much better than she did prior to its use, and had little trouble with her heart and no sick stomach; that the headaches were not so frequent, and her general condition much improved. This continued until she was as well and hearty as the rest of us."

"I know Postum has benefited myself and the other members of the family, but not in so marked a degree as in the case of my mother, as she was a victim of long standing."





PINEAPPLES FROM CUBA, PACKED IN PERFORATED BARRELS, HEAPED MOUNTAIN HIGH ON THE DOCKS.—*Phelan*



CARTING AWAY CASES OF THE FRUIT FOR CITY DELIVERY.—*Phelan*



BARRELS AND CASES OF PINEAPPLES AS THEY ARE UNLOADED FROM THE VESSELS IN NEW YORK.—*Phelan*

## Pineapples Arriving by the Million

By T. Dorr

IT IS A fact significant both of its commercial enterprise and of its prosperity that New York City consumes more and a greater variety of fruit in proportion to its population than does any other community on the globe. To its markets are shipped the fruits of all lands and climes, and they find there a ready sale. It rejoices the fruiterers that the demand in the metropolis for these bounties of nature is yearly increasing. Both as a luxury and as an aid to health the use of fruit is continually extending.

Each fruit, whether domestic or foreign, arrives here and predominates in its proper season. Just now the pineapple season is at its height. Pineapples are brought to this city in greater or lesser quantities during ten months of the year. The heaviest shipments usually take place in April and May, but drought delayed the growth and maturing of the crop of 1902 and so May and June became the heavy months of this year. The fruit comes from several localities, but Cuba is the principal producer. The crop in that island this year is estimated at nearly 200,000 barrels, or a total of about 14,000,000 pines. Florida is expected to furnish about half that number, and the Bahamas about 3,600,000, making a total of nearly 25,000,000 pines to be marketed in the United States. The season for Florida pines doesn't open until June 15th or 20th, so that it does not ordinarily interfere with the Cuban trade, and most of the product of the Bahamas is sent in sailing vessels to Baltimore, where it is wanted for canning purposes. Porto Rico, it is stated, cuts no great figure in the matter of pineapples. The present season is said to be only a fair one for pineapples in Cuba. In the Bahamas it is complained that the crop, though of good quality, is forty per cent. short of the average and only eighty per cent. of last year's value.

The greater part of the supply at this port comes from Cuba, and the steamers of the Ward Line, running from Havana to New York, have been for the past few weeks bringing large cargoes of this fruit, delivering them here in three days from Havana. One vessel recently transported 24,000 barrels and crates, which seems to be the season's record, and others have brought as high as 20,000, the highest total being considerably over 1,000,000 pines. As indicative of the brisk demand for the fruit, it may be mentioned that a Front Street firm which had 7,500 packages consigned to it on one boat sold them all at auction in twenty minutes.

The barrels and crates containing the pineapples are unloaded from the vessel direct to the dock and are hand-trucked to available places and piled up. A cargo of 20,000 packages taken out of the steamer *Havana* made a bulk on the dock "nearly as high as a house" and covered a broad area. From such a mountain of delicious fruit was wafted a refreshing fragrance which charged the entire surrounding atmosphere. The packages come consigned to different firms in the fruit trade, and as soon as a vessel

arrives the consignees have men on hand to see to them. Sales are made by the importers at auction, usually in the fruit auction rooms, but such sales have been known to occur on the dock. As fast as sales are made, which is almost immediately, trucks go to the dock and bear away the fruit to stores in the city or to railroad stations or steamboat piers for transfer to outside places.

The scene at the dock when a pineapple cargo is being handled is a busy and interesting one. Tier on tier of barrels pierced with auger-holes to insure ventilation of the contents rises pyramidally beside fully as high an aggregation of flat, open crates. In the latter each pine is wrapped, in Florida-orange fashion, in stout paper of various colors. The fruit is graded according to size, the quality being about uniform throughout, although some specimens are riper and therefore more luscious, if not more juicy, than others. The crates contain forty-two, thirty-six, or twenty-four pines each; the barrels from sixty to a hundred or more, the average being about seventy. The dockmen, white and black, attack the big piles skillfully, and load the trucks, which arrive and depart steadily and swiftly, until the huge cargo, in a few hours, melts away from the dock and is scattered to many destinations. Sometimes the wrenching away of a barrel from the foot of a pile starts a movement all up the front and a small avalanche of barrels rushes down. No accidents, however, have been reported this season from this cause. Occasionally a crate breaks open, more or less accidentally, and then, if the fruit happens to be a little damaged, a feast is in order, which is especially enjoyed by the colored workers.

Mr. Willis A. Hutcheson, vice-president of the A. G. Hutcheson Company, who makes annual trips to Cuba to inspect the pineapple plantations, says that the cultivation of pineapples on the island is limited almost entirely to the vicinity of Havana and some forty miles of the outlying country. The pineapple plants, he states, are only two or three feet high, are grown in rows a short distance apart, and as each plant bears only one pine per season vast tracts have to be utilized in the production of a good-sized crop. The plant is a bearer for only three seasons, so that the plantations have to be frequently renewed.

The plants are propagated by means of slips and shoots. As the hot sun is injurious to the young plants, banana trees are set throughout the field to provide the necessary shade. The leaves of the plants are cactus-like and care is required to avoid being torn by them as one passes between the rows. The fruit, also, has to be handled cautiously by those who cut it from the plant. The pines when gathered on the plantations are carted to Havana and disposed of to dealers, placed in storehouses, and from there shipped to New York.

The fruit can be grown at a moderate profit when the producer receives for it fifteen cents per dozen. The producers have been getting twenty cents per dozen this

year, so that they are doing pretty well. Mr. Hutcheson claims that the pineapples produced in Cuba surpass those of any other country in juiciness and flavor, and accounts for this by saying that the soil of Cuba is inexhaustibly rich and fertile, while the soils of the Bahamas and Florida are light and thin and need continual fertilizing.

The pineapple industry in Cuba and elsewhere gives employment to a large and growing number of people. Americans have taken hold of it with characteristic energy and success, and a fine future is predicted for it. In the Bahamas the industry is broadening so rapidly and the call for new plants from Cuba and Florida is so extensive that the colonial legislature has imposed an export duty on them. Considerable canning of the fruit is done in the Bahamas, but this part of the business is threatened with a set-back by the apparent intention of the American customs authorities to so construe the law as to increase the duty on the canned fruit ten per cent.

So greatly have the production of pineapples and the facilities for shipping them increased during the past decade or two that there has been a corresponding reduction in the price to the consumer. Americans have never been obliged to pay the fancy figure of \$1.00 to \$1.50 per pine which has been paid in England, where the fruit is regarded as a rare delicacy, but the price was formerly much higher here than at present. Pineapples retail in New York City at fifteen to forty cents each, and at times for less. The wholesale price at recent auctions was \$1.75 to \$2.90 per crate and 4¢ to 10¢ cents per pine by the barrel.

The pineapple is advancing in public favor not only because of its table qualities, which are familiar to all, but also because of its medicinal value. Extracts from the fruit now have a regular place in the *materia medica*. The juice is a promoter of digestion, a remedy for diphtheria, bronchitis, and lung troubles, and even for the tape-worm. About half the total importations of pineapples into this country are used by confectioners for making glace, by manufacturers and druggists for extracts, and by canners for preserving. A Detroit chemist has also succeeded in obtaining a champagne-like wine from the fruit, but in that respect the grape seems still to be holding its own.

### A Panorama of the World's Life.

LESLIE'S WEEKLY was there, as it is everywhere, when the volcano burst forth with its rain of death. The current number is full of pictures taken on the spot. At a glance the whole thing is realized in all its magnificent horror, in the pages of this weekly panorama of the world's life.—*From the Universalist Leader, Boston, June 14th.*

HEALTH means strength. Abbott's, the Original Angostura Bitters, means health. At druggists' and grocers'.





# "Tap-day"—Yale's Peculiar Institution

By Herbert M. Sedgwick



IF THE plan announced by Treasurer Morris F. Tyler is carried out and "tap-day" is abolished, the most picturesque of Yale customs will disappear. Professor Tyler has said that the university authorities may decline to allow the use of the campus for the exercises again and, although President Hadley says that no official action has been taken, the fact that the utterance was made to a leading member of a senior society has aroused alarm among the alumni.

"Tap-day" is the occasion on which hopes of securing the most highly coveted honor at Yale are crowned. The "taps" or "slaps" are the selections for the senior societies, Skull and Bones, Scroll and Key, and Wolf's Head. They are given on the campus, in front of the famous college fence. No announcement is made anywhere that there will be "tap-day" exercises at any time, but it has become college tradition that they will take place at five o'clock in the afternoon of the third Wednesday of May.

Absolute quiet rather than noise proclaims the fact that the exercises are about to begin. Every squad of students deserts the campus, while at the fence are silently gathering a group which includes undergraduates, a few alumni, even a fair-sized faculty delegation, and on the outskirts cluster brilliant knots of chaperons and society girls, whose hearts are beating only a little slower than those of their friends, the juniors, in the midst of the crowded, swaying throng at the fence, who hope to be "slapped."

At the sound of the stroke of five from the Battell Chapel chimes, three soberly dressed and expressionless seniors cross the campus to the fence from the society



REEVE SCHLEY, NEW YORK, FOLLOWED BY N. C. BRAINARD, HARTFORD, WHO HAS "SLAPPED" HIM FOR THE "WOLF'S HEAD" SOCIETY.—Sedgwick.

halls. They wander through the crowd, which, dense and sweltering, makes a path before them, looking here and there for the man they want. There is intense silence in the crowd. Every action of each senior is closely observed. The juniors who have ambitions, are breathless in suspense. The seniors undoubtedly appreciate this and are therefore painfully deliberate. At last the lucky junior is found and one of the seniors gives him, with open palm, a resounding thump between the shoulders.

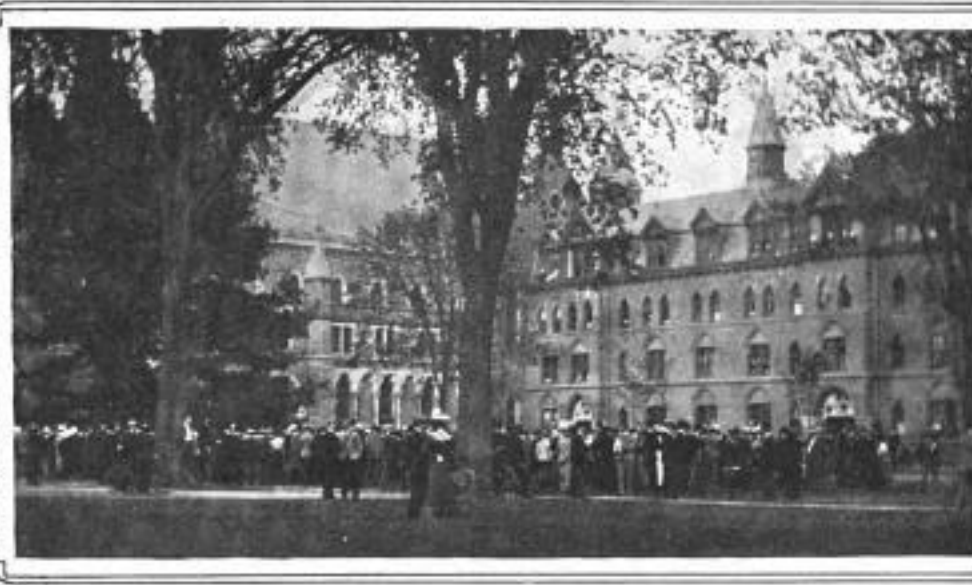
"Go to your room, sir!" shouts the senior.

The junior gasps as he realizes that his loftiest undergraduate ambition has been attained. Sometimes he is so overcome with joy that his knees knock together as he starts across the campus to his room. He has been known to faint. Followed by the senior who slapped him and hardly hearing in his ecstasy the shouts of his applauding classmates, he hustles to his dormitory apartments. What happens there is known only by tradition, but it is supposed to be a formal notification to the junior to present himself the following week for initiation at the house of the society to which the senior belongs.

There are fifteen members of each of the three societies and each selects a member from the junior class by slapping him. The forty-five elections are given in just an hour. The college societies have a mutual pledge not to notify in any way a candidate of his election except by "tapping." Instances are on record of juniors to refuse to budge, thus declining their election. These are rare and occur when a prominent student who wishes for an election to a different society has faith that he will get it. Often he is "slapped" for one society after he has refused an election to another.



HENRY POTTER, ST. LOUIS, ELECTED BY J. M. PICKANDS, OF CLEVELAND, ON HIS WAY TO HIS ROOM.—Sedgwick.



"TAP-DAY" AT YALE—CROWD AT THE YALE FENCE AS MEN ARE CHOSEN TO SENIOR SOCIETIES.—Sedgwick.



JAMES E. ROBINSON, ST. LOUIS, GOING TO HIS ROOM AFTER ELECTION TO THE "SCROLL AND KEY."—Sedgwick.

## The Outlook for the College Graduate.

IT MAY be assumed that every one of the season's graduates will set out upon active life with a determination to win success, the desirability of which furnishes the keynote of most commencement addresses. What constitutes success, however, in the absence of any absolute standard, is not easily defined. In the ordinary acceptance, it seems to mean the attainment of natural objects, like wealth, place and power, desire for which is most common among men. The definition is imperfect, of course, because it leaves morality out of the count, and because, were all men acutely involved in the competition for these objects, the world would lapse into anarchy.

But, limited as such success must be, there are no cut-and-dried rules for winning it. Determined purpose and strength of will are essential, but character, worth, and knowledge are not indispensable. In many men popularly accounted successful, the latter endowments have been conspicuously absent. In fact, it often seems that the best assurance of success depends upon a surplus of brute energy, rather than upon the possession of the higher qualities of mind and soul. Happily, it is the few who strive for place and power. With the mass of mankind, content with their present position is the rule, the Oriental world, for example, accepting the existing constitution of society as of divine appointment. Even the Anglo-Saxon views with something like contempt the strife of the unduly pushing and ambitious.

So much cannot be said, however, of the accumulation of capital, which, with most men, largely measures success. The aim may not be a great fortune, but only an assured competence and security for the future. But the failure to secure it is by so much a failure of the fullest success. Of the two roads to wealth—business and the professions—the former offers, to the majority, the quickest and largest returns. Although the percentage of profits has diminished within the past twenty years, the number and magnitude of transactions and the rapidity with which they are made has greatly increased, owing to the growing demand and enlarged facilities of trans-

## A Fourth of July Wooing

WE stood among the roses sweet  
With fragrance and with dew,  
And watched the flaming rockets rise  
In skies of darkest blue.  
I gently pressed her little hand,  
And growing yet more bold,  
I dared to leave a bashful kiss  
Upon her locks of gold.

TWO bright balloons above the trees  
Went sailing fast and far,  
Bound through the glory of the night  
Toward a distant star.  
"If side by side they go," I said,  
"Until they disappear,  
Oh, will you take it for a sign  
And marry me, my dear?"

THEY twinkled upward into space,  
Twin points of ruby light,  
And, still together, o'er the clouds  
Were slowly lost to sight.  
I turned and clasped her to my heart—  
"And thus we, too," I cried,  
"Will journey hand in hand through life;"  
And so I won my bride.

MINNA IRVING.

portation. In these respects the business man has a decided advantage, the limit of time determining the number of clients the professional man may have, and competition and custom correspondingly curtailing his fees.

The smaller rewards are not likely to prevent a large number of the year's graduates from entering the ranks of the professions. Many will be attracted thither by the hope of service to their fellows, and still more by preference and the opportunity afforded for adequate money-getting. If the necessary fortune is not placed too high, both purposes may be attained; but it is hard to serve two masters, and the highest service must necessarily involve a good deal of indifference to accumulations. The fact remains, too, that the ambitious man is never satisfied, that he is constantly longing for something that will be difficult to attain. In this dissatisfaction there is unhappiness. Moreover, although the road to fortune is broader and better traveled than it used to be, there are, after all, relatively few who win great wealth in either business or the professions, because the capacity of the average young man does not enable him to do anything better than some one else can do it. What he has ample capacity for, however, is goodness, the quality of heart that enables him to be true in all the relations of life, and in winning that he may achieve a far greater success than any we have been writing about.

## A Mother's Milk

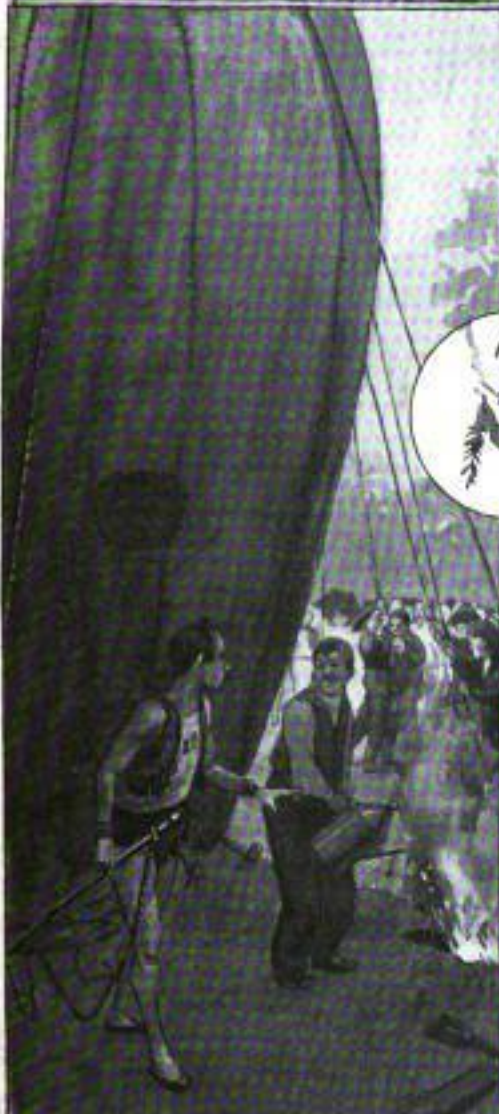
may not fit the requirements of her own offspring. A failing milk is usually a poor milk. Borden's Eagle Brand Condensed Milk has been the standard for more than forty years. Send 10c. for "Baby's Diary," 71 Hudson St., N. Y.

TELEPHONE Service is the modern genius of the lamp. With a telephone in your house the resources of the whole city are at your elbow. Rates in Manhattan from \$48 a year. N. Y. Telephone Co., 15 Dey, 111 W. 38th.





ON THE ROAD TO THE VILLAGE AT DAYBREAK.



PREPARING THE BALLOON FOR THE ASCENSION.



A THRILLING MOMENT—THE ARRIVAL OF THE HAND.



THE PATHOTIC ORATOR RENDS THE AIR.



FIRING OFF THE ANVILS BY THE VILLAGE BLACKSMITH.



AT NIGHT FIREWORKS FILL THE SKY.



HOMeward BOUND AT MIDNIGHT, WEARY FROM THE DAY'S EXCITEMENT.

THE "GLORIOUS FOURTH" IN A COUNTRY TOWN.  
A DAY OF UNIQUE CELEBRATION AND PATRIOTIC EXCITEMENT FROM EARLY DAWN TILL MIDNIGHT.

Drawn for Leslie's Weekly by Ralph Taylor Shultz.—See page 10.



# A Woman's Extensive Dramatic Undertaking

AMELIA BINGHAM'S PLAN TO CONTROL FIVE COMPANIES NEXT SEASON

By Lillian Egerton Barret



AMELIA BINGHAM  
As "Kazinka," in "A Modern Magdalen,"  
at the Bijou Theatre.

THE NEW YORK public is to have at an early day a successor to the late Augustin Daly and a stock company which would have been his ideal had he lived. The new aspirant for this honor is Miss Amelia Bingham, the actress-manager, who has recently made a success in Haddon Chambers's play, "A Modern Magdalen," at the Bijou Theatre, and who will have under her control next season five companies, two in "The Climbers," two

to do. It must be admitted that there are not many artists who will give to others as much as they take for themselves; not many whose attitude toward each other is sufficiently broad and sympathetic to produce the best results of which each is capable. There is to-day, Miss Bingham believes, greater harmony between the members of the profession, a higher tone in their professional relations, than there was in the old days; still, her ideal places the drama and actors upon the highest artistic plane, above any sensational or commercial basis.

There is something more than dollars and cents to aim for in the dramatic profession, according to Miss Bingham's idea. She says, modestly: "For years I have made my living on the stage, but now I want to do much more. I want my company as an organization to be a benefit to the workers in it, to the public, and to the profession as a whole. There is so much more satisfaction in hearing, 'What a fine performance!' 'What a splendid production!' than mere compliments to one's self, with an apology for the rest of the company. The public of to-day undoubtedly enjoys much more an excellent company in a complete, all-round fine performance than a star who shines by contrast with a lot of poor actors. So much has been given in the plays and productions in the last few years that the public has become sated with mediocrity and demands the highest order of excellence. The day of the one-part play is over, and on the stage, as in books, the delineation of each character must be intelligent and logical."

Miss Bingham has said that the actress who feels any degree of triumph in playing opposite inferior actors is to her like the beautifully gowned woman who enters a room in which there are only shabbily dressed people. She is one of the actresses who feel keenly the stimulus of spirited competition, of talent pitted against talent, and the meaning to her, if, after the curtain has fallen, she still receives the tribute of praise for her personal portrayal, is worth something. The new company will present such problem plays of the best sort as Miss Bingham is able to secure. The day of the society drama, except as it tells a story of deep human interest, and of the gown play, is undoubtedly past, which Miss Bingham

and every other manager knows, and the repertoire of the new stock company will present dramas of life, dealing with the problems of vital interest, and, whether classical or modern, will have this definite purpose. The tale that shows but the pretty side of life and ends happily for all, Miss Bingham believes, is trite, and fails to touch the better educated audiences of to-day. What they demand is a drama that keeps measure with life as it is, in which people love and suffer and struggle and win or lose.

The questions and problems of human relations have become such familiar matters that people have lost interest in mere child's play and pretty pictures, and want to see the game of life played to the end and played by actors intelligent enough to make the illusion complete. These are Miss Bingham's own theories, and her play and players will be selected with this end in view. With "The Climbers" Miss Bingham brought into vogue a certain phase of the society drama, and now the market is overstocked and playwrights' desks are piled with society plays and adaptations, most of which are superficial and offer little to a *biase* public. The idyllic definition of art, viz., the true, the beautiful, and the good, is to be the standard of this new company, and every play will be produced with the highest ethical and artistic aim, with the earnest purpose for moral and intellectual uplifting. The new stock company will differ from Mr. Daly's in that it will not necessarily keep the same people always in its cast. There is a great mutual pleasure to the actors in being always together, and an equal pleasure to the public, who become attached to the personnel of a company, but Miss Bingham believes better results will be obtained by having the right people cast for the right parts; to be able to find for each character in the play the man or woman who must have been in the author's mind as his original conception. Miss Bingham says, "I should love to have the same people with me always, but I mean to have, at any sacrifice, the greatest company ever organized, and to know that when any one comes to see the Amelia Bingham Company, no matter in what play, he will be getting his money's worth."

## The Finest Club-house for Boys in the World

MADE POSSIBLE BY A THOUGHTFUL MILLIONAIRE

By Tom Thorne

RIGHT IN the heart of the tenement district of New York stands the finest club-house for boys in the United States. And a boy may become a member without the payment of a cent.

The club was founded twenty-five years ago by young college graduates, most of them from Yale, but the new club-house, a massive brick building, five stories high, at the corner of Avenue A and Tenth Street, was made possible by the liberality of Mr. E. H. Harriman, the railroad magnate. The ground on which the house is built, the structure itself and its equipment, cost in all nearly \$200,000. This money was advanced by Mr. Harriman and the doors of the new club-house have been thrown open to its many young members.

Since its opening the house has been submerged by the youth of the east-side tenements. Every night 1,500 of them fill its rooms. The result is a congestion, interfering even with the working of the club's machinery. And this popularity of the place shows whether or not Mr. Harriman and his associates have provided a practical philanthropy.

The Boys' Club is founded on the fact of nature that boys love physical activity—that this instinct for activity is a natural provision for the development of their bodies. And, taking advantage of this fact, the Boys' Club is using athletics as a practical stepping-stone in the progress of the youth of the poorest section of New York. Boys are gregarious. Naturally they form themselves into "gangs." The impulse and motive of the gang is the impulse and motive of each individual. So the club for which this fine home has been provided takes advantage, too, of this gregarious tendency, and instead of belonging to a "gang" the boys are members of a club, and the common motive and impulse is toward a life that will be practically and actually better than that into which they were born.

The club-house itself is a refining influence. It is of clean yellow brick with stone entrances. At the main door are columns with lamp-posts, like the Fifth Avenue clubs. Within, the floors are of tile. The stairways are of marble with railings of brass. There is brilliant light, and everywhere absolute cleanliness and good taste. The superintendent, Mr. Francis H. Tabor, is a graduate of Cambridge University, England.

In the basement of the building are the offices, the carpenter shops, where boys are taught the rudiments of the trade, the storage rooms, the shower baths, with lockers and a dressing-room, free to the boys. On the first floor is a vast room for the use of the smallest of those who visit the club. It is filled with small tables, children's size, with chairs to match. Every night this room is crowded with small boys, who play all sorts of games—dominoes and the like. The same room is also the auditorium, and is provided with a movable stage. On the second floor is a billiard room with billiard and pool tables for the older members, and there are also

a lecture room and a smaller room for whist and other pastimes of the members. The spacious library, with its many volumes of standard books, its furnishings of carpet and tables, comfortable chairs and window seats, is on the third floor. There is, too, a small natural history museum on the third floor, and five rooms for the smaller clubs, the "inner circles," as they might be called, of the Boys' Club. On the fourth floor is a very large gymnasium with parallel and horizontal bars, traveling rings, and other apparatus. The gymnasium extends into the fifth floor, thus giving it a doubly high ceiling. There are dressing rooms adjoining the gymnasium, and on the same floor a singing room and a place for the art class. On the top floor are the apartments of the superintendent, and the entire roof is a playground, surrounded by a high fence. Here the boys may play at handball, football, and other games in the open air. And all this for the poorest boys in New York City!

The boys who enter the club for the first time find their way usually into the large general play-room on the first floor. From that, as they express their tastes, they go into other departments. There is a gymnasium with its physical instructor, who shows these young club men how to develop their bodies. There is always danger of injury to boys, arising from an excess of gymnasium work. The instructor is there to look out for that.

Some of these east-side children show a remarkable aptitude for drawing. A teacher with thorough equipment for instruction is at their service. Others love music, and a musical instructor for them is provided. This love of music is more common among the German boys than among those of any other nationality. But too frequently their life in the streets, where they must shout to make themselves heard above the din of the city, has made the voices of these east-side children harsh and unmusical. There are exceptions, and one of these is a little German boy with a voice so sweet and rare that the superintendent has made a prophecy. The public will know about this boy some day, he says.

But after one has been shown and told all about these delightful advantages for the lads the comment is very apt to be this: "The club is all very nice and pleasant, but how is it to help the boys earn a living—something which they must start out early to do?" The answer is that last year more than 100 members of the Boys' Club obtained good positions in the city.

It must be remembered that the club has a great many influential friends. Through these men many places are open to those who are fit to fill them. And the club opens the way for this. Boys taken out of the street could not hold positions in offices at once. The club, through its refining influence, the lessons which it teaches in morals and in general conduct, the ambition which it inspires, becomes a training school. And as vacancies occur in the offices or business houses of the club's friends, a

notice is sent to Superintendent Tabor and he recommends a lad for the position. Thus there is a constant and ever-present reward for those who improve their opportunities.

Mr. Harriman frequently visits the club-house at night and is informed of all the details of its operation. The board of trustees includes a number of other prominent men, among them Sherman Evarts, Herbert L. Griggs, Henry Stanford Brooks, William B. Anderson, S. Reading Bertron, Philip T. Dodge, Loyall Farragut, Russell A. Griffin, Lewis S. Haslam, Otto H. Kahn, Wallace Percy Knapp, Alvin W. Kreeh, Allan McCulloh, Thomas Weyman Porter, W. W. Skiddy, Henry Osborn Taylor, and Percy Rockefeller.

### Fourth of July in a Country Town.

IN NO part of the Union is the Fourth of July celebrated with more patriotism and zeal than in the rural districts. At daybreak the farmers and their families, dressed in their "Sunday best," begin to drive into the town. The younger element immediately and with vim join the ranks of the village noise-makers. The older persons visit their friends and acquaintances, or stroll about the streets. In the course of the morning, a brass band arrives, and after a parade followed by a jolly procession, halts near the spot from which a balloon ascension is to take place. There is no gas for inflating purposes procurable, but the ingenuity of the villagers is equal to the emergency. A covered ditch or tunnel is prepared, and over one end of this is hung the mouth of the balloon while at the other end is built, with kerosene, a fire, the hot air from which is carried by the draught through the tunnel and enters and swells out the big bag. A gaping crowd, while the hand makes music, watches the process of inflation and then, when all is ready, the daring aeronaut shoots skyward amid the wild cheers of the thrilled spectators. Sometimes he returns to earth by means of a parachute, and then the thrill is repeated. Cannon are scarce in most village places, but the town blacksmith ingeniously rigs up a substitute in the shape of two anvils placed one on top of the other, the hole in one anvil being filled with powder and the other being used as a weight to increase the force of the discharge and the loudness of the report. The fuse or train of powder leading to the charge is touched off by the smith with a long rod of iron, red-hot at the free end. After the air-ship performance is over the band gives a concert in a stand erected on the village green, and in the afternoon the racket-sated citizens gather about the stand, where they listen to more music by the band and to sprend-angle speeches by local orators. In the evening there is a display of fireworks, which is fine for the region, and later the weary, but gratified, "out-of-towners" hasten homeward.





PLAY-ROOM OF THE CLUB-HOUSE. CHAIRS AND TABLES FOR ALL.



FOOTBALL IN THE PLAY-GROUND ON THE ROOF.



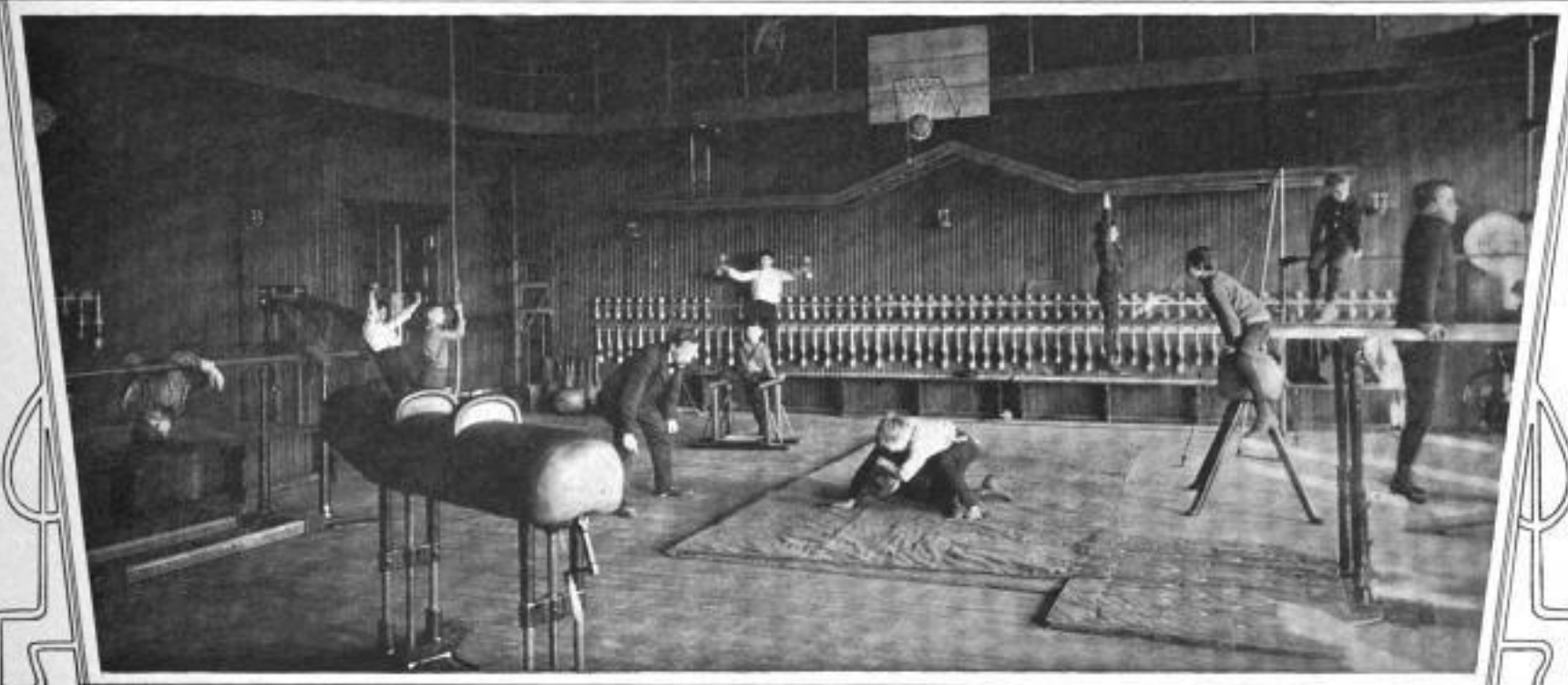
THE SUBSTANTIAL CLUB BUILDING IN THE MIST OF THE TENEMENT DISTRICT.



BILLIARD AND POOL ROOM FOR OLDER MEMBERS.



EASY-CHAIRS AND PLENTY OF GOOD BOOKS IN THE LIBRARY.



GYMNASIUM, WITH ABUNDANT APPARATUS.

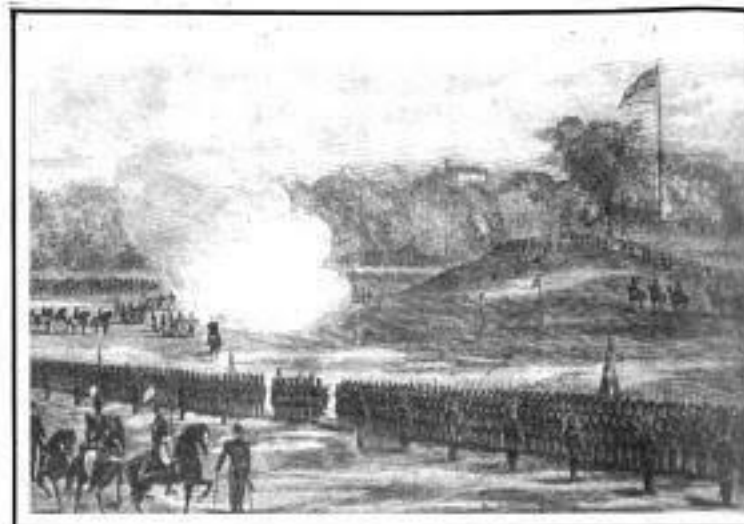
### THE FINEST CLUB FOR BOYS IN THE WORLD.

BUILT THROUGH THE LIBERALITY OF E. H. HARRIMAN, THE NOTED FINANCIER, AND FREE TO NEW YORK'S POOREST CHILDREN.—Photographs by our Staff Photographer, R. L. Dunn.

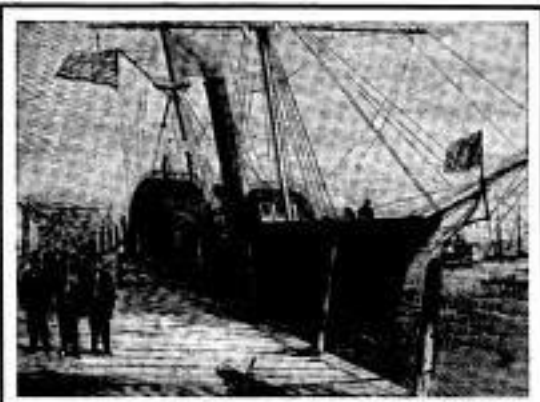




PUBLIC RECEPTION BY PRESIDENT BUCHANAN IN HONOR OF THE PRINCE IN THE EAST ROOM OF THE WHITE HOUSE, OCTOBER 4TH.



THE PRINCE REVIEWS THE VOLUNTEERS



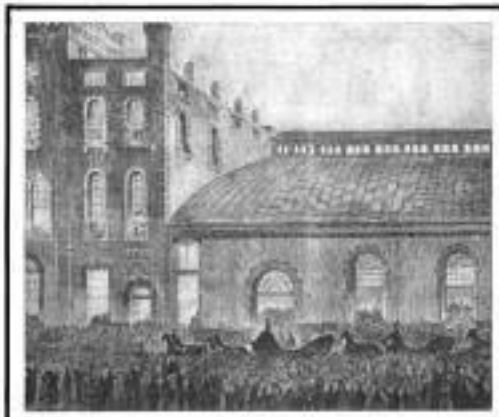
LANDING OF THE PRINCE AT THE BATTERY, NEW YORK, ACCOMPANIED BY THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, LORD LYONS, EARL OF ST. GERMAINS, AND THE REST OF HIS SUITE, OCTOBER 11TH.



MAYOR WOOD AND THE NEW YORK COMMON COUNCIL RECEIVE THE PRINCE AT CASTLE GARDEN, OCTOBER 11TH.



THE CONCERT IN HONOR OF THE PRINCE AT MUSIC HALL, BOSTON, OCTOBER 18TH.



ARRIVAL OF THE PRINCE AT CHICAGO, SEPTEMBER 21ST.



THE PRINCE ON THE STEPS OF THE NEW YORK CITY HALL, OCTOBER 11TH.



BALL GIVEN BY CITIZENS OF NEW YORK AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, OCTOBER 12TH, IN HONOR OF THE PRINCE.



TORCH-LIGHT PARADE OF THE 13TH, PASSING THE FIFTH PRINCE

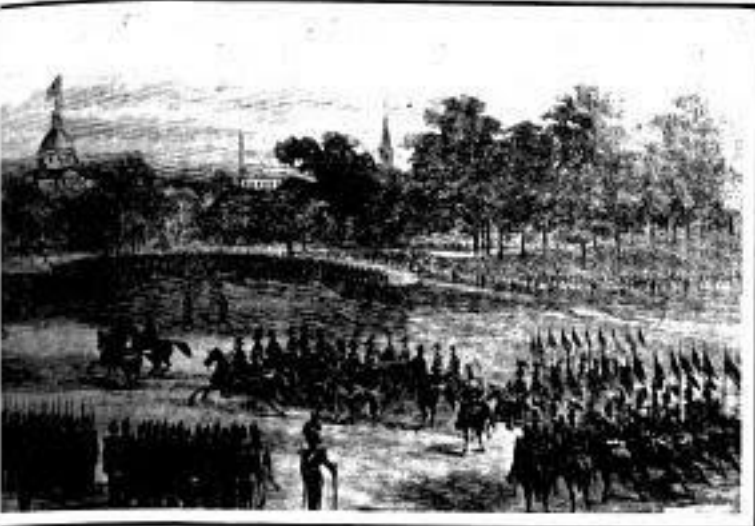


BALL IN HONOR OF THE PRINCE AT THE GREAT BUILDING

## VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES, IN 1860, OF KING EDWARD VII

REPRODUCTION OF THE FAMOUS AND UNIQUE ILLUSTRATIONS OF THAT EVENT OF 1860





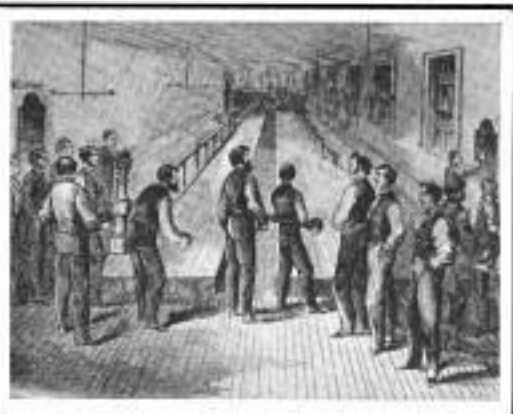
POPS ON BOSTON COMMON, OCTOBER 18TH.



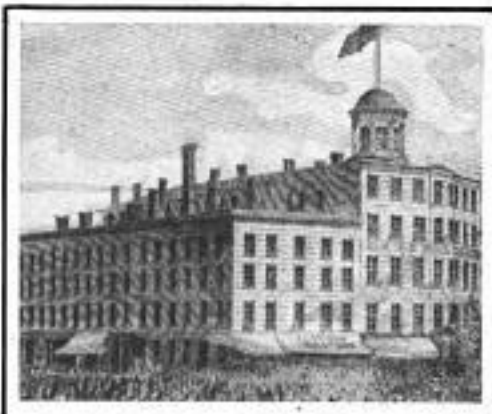
THE PRINCE REVIEWS AND SALUTES THE FIRST DIVISION OF THE NEW YORK MILITIA ON THE BATTERY, NEW YORK CITY, OCTOBER 11TH.



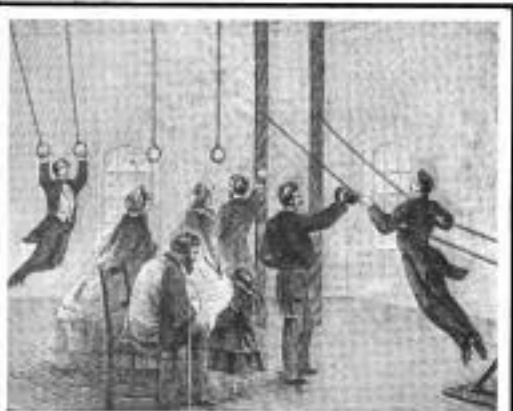
THE PRINCE, RECEIVING A MARCHING SALUTE FROM THE VOLUNTEERS.



THE PRINCE AND SUITE PLAYING TEN-PINS AT THE ZIMMERMAN HOUSE, NIAGARA.



ARRIVAL OF THE PRINCE AT THE RUSSELL HOUSE, DETROIT, MICH., HIS FIRST AMERICAN STOPPING-PLACE AFTER LEAVING CANADA.



THE PRINCE, WITH MISS HARRIET LANE, MRS. SECRETARY THOMPSON, AND THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, EXERCISING AT MRS. SMITH'S YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, WASHINGTON.



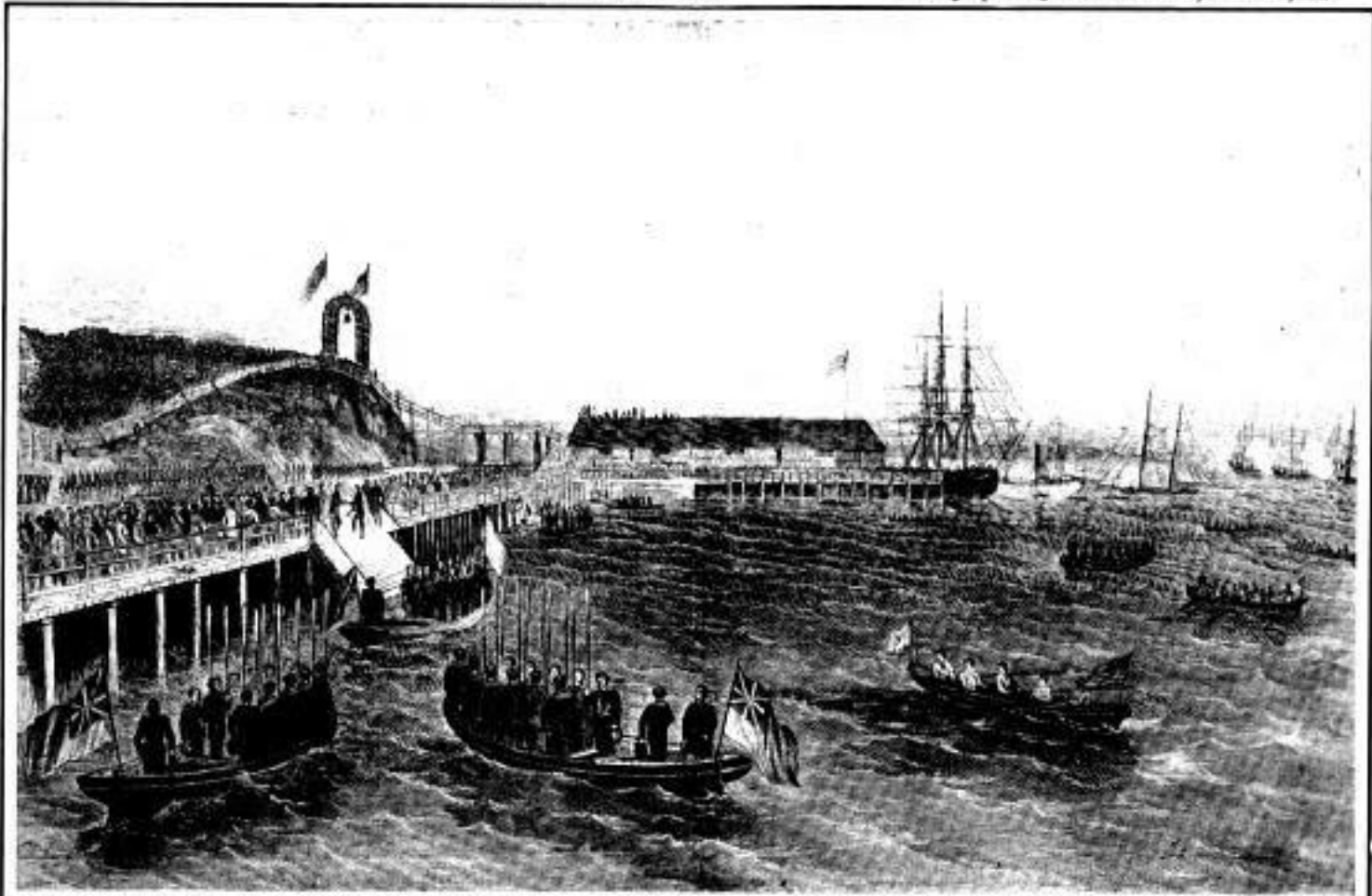
THE PRINCE, WITH LORD LYONS, THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, AND MAYOR HOWARD, PASSING THROUGH PORTLAND, ME., TO EMBARK FOR ENGLAND, OCTOBER 20TH. Photographed by Burnham Bros., Portland, Me.



THE FIRE DEPARTMENT, OCTOBER 18TH, IN PRESENCE OF THE PRINCE.



THE BOSTON THEATRE, OCTOBER 18TH, IN ADJOINING MELODEON & SUPPER-ROOM.

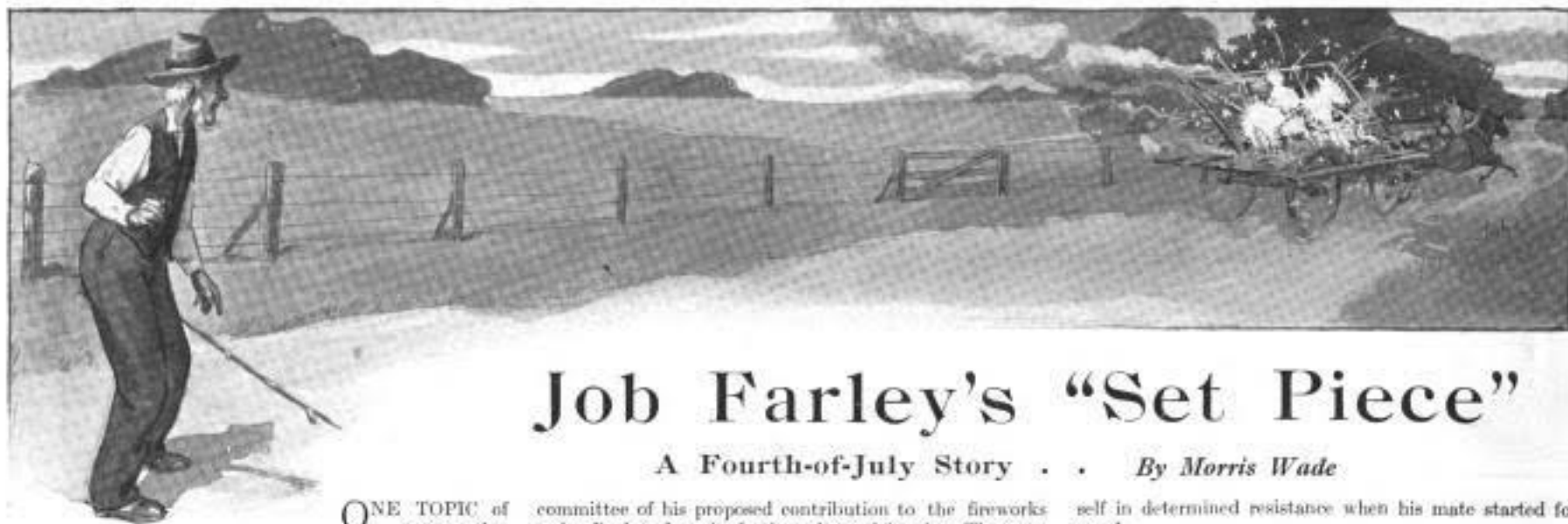


EMBARKATION OF THE PRINCE FOR ENGLAND FROM THE GREAT EASTERN DOCK, PORTLAND, ME., OCTOBER 20TH. THE BRITISH FLEET IN THE HARBOR.

D VII., WHILE HE WAS THE YOUNG PRINCE OF WALES.

IONAL INTEREST. FROM THE ISSUES OF "LESLIE'S WEEKLY" AT THAT TIME.





## Job Farley's "Set Piece"

A Fourth-of-July Story . . . By Morris Wade

ONE TOPIC of conversation never grew old to Job Farley. He bronched it with fresh and eager enthusiasm long after his friends had wearied of it and when some of them made it a point to get beyond reach of his voice when there were preliminary remarks giving proof of the fact that Job was about to introduce his favorite topic. This topic was a certain Fourth of July Job had once spent in Brighton, a large town a hundred miles from Job's home. Never before nor since had Job been so far from his home, for he was of a strongly domestic temperament and a common saying of his was: "I like to be in my own bed at night."

The one thing more than another that had made the Brighton Fourth of July ever memorable in the mind of Job was the fact that the celebration had closed with a display of fireworks far surpassing anything Job had ever seen. The impression made upon his mind by this exhibition of fireworks had been strong and abiding.

"They had more'n a dozen set pieces," Job declared to his friends. "An' if you never saw a set piece in fireworks you don't know what fireworks really is. I'd heard o' set pieces before, but I'd never seen any, and a body has to see 'em to know what they are like. You kin imagine 'em all you're a mind to, but they must be seen to be dooly 'preciated. Well, they had one o' Gin'ral Washington on hossback that was a benter! I'll never forget that set piece if I live to be three hundred an' ten years old! It was the purtiest thing I ever laid eyes on an' the most pattered! I jess threw my old hat into the air an' yelled myself hoarse when Gin'ral Washington popped out there in red, white an' blue fireworks! If we ever have a celebration here in Elderville I hope to the land we kin have one set piece anyhow, an' that that set piece'll be Gin'ral Washington on hossback! It was wuth all it cost me to go to Brighton jess to see that one set piece! An' you'd say the same, gentlemen, if you'd 'a' been there an' seen it with me!"

It happened five years after Job had seen this never-to-be-forgotten "set piece" that a Fourth of July celebration was planned by the people in and near the little town of Elderville. When old Job Farley heard the glad tidings he at once began to talk about having a "set piece" with the display of fireworks in the evening, and he gave the committee having the matter in charge a detailed account of the beauty and splendor of the set piece he had seen in Brighton. But the committee shook their heads when they found that a "set piece" like the one Job had seen would cost at least sixty dollars, and the total amount subscribed for fireworks amounted to but seventy-five dollars.

"It wouldn't pay to put all of our money into one piece," said Hiram Rodd, the chairman of the committee. "We think it best to buy Roman candles and sky-rockets and things of that kind, that will last an hour or so."

Job yielded cheerfully to this decision on the part of the committee. But the "set piece" was still a splendid possibility. Things had gone very well with Job that year. A distant relative had died early in the spring and had left Job three thousand dollars in cash. Then he had sold the timber on fifteen acres of woodland for fifteen hundred dollars more, and a sudden rise in the price of potatoes early in the spring made it possible for Job to sell at a large profit five hundred bushels that he had "wintered over." Indeed, things had gone so well with Job that he said to himself, as he faced homeward after hearing the decision of the committee:

"There'll be a set piece to the celebration, all the same. Yes, an' it'll be a figger o' Washington, that's what it'll be! An', what's more, I'll pay for it my own self! I'll let 'em know jess how pattered I am! It'll tickle me awfully to see how the eyes o' some o' the Elderville folks will bulge when they see that set piece! I'll go right home an' write a letter to my cousin in Brighton an' tell him to order a set piece for me. He'll know jess where to order it, for he was on the committee that had charge o' the fireworks the Fourth that I saw that set piece in Brighton. I'll tell him to order the exact mate to that. Yes, sir, ladies an' gentlemen, there'll be a set piece o' good old George himself at our celebration, an' there won't be any one there who'll yell any louder than I will when the Gin'ral blazes out so beautiful in red, white an' blue fire on a hoss in the same colors. I think I hear the people a-yellin' even now. It'll be something for the children o' Elderville to remember all their born days an' to hand down to their predecessors, that's what it will!"

The next time Job went to Elderville he informed the

committee of his proposed contribution to the fireworks to be displayed at the forthcoming celebration. The committee thanked him most heartily, and the next issue of the Elderville Weekly Trumpet contained a long article in reference to the patriotism and generosity of "our old friend and subscriber for many years, Mr. Job Farley." It was, moreover, printed on the yellow-and-red posters that the display of fireworks would culminate in a "Magnificent Set Piece Representing General George Washington Seated on His War Horse, this Splendid Addition to the Fireworks Being the Personal Gift of Our Large-hearted and Patriotic Fellow Citizen, Mr. Job Farley."

Job viewed these handbills with swelling pride. He had an extra hundred of them printed, that the circulation of them might be still more extended, and he pasted a dozen of them on his barn on the end next to the road. His pleasure and vanity over having become in some sense a public character found further expression in the following information painted on a board and nailed below the handbills:

"The Mr. Job Farley Referred To on the Above Bills Resides Here."

This added quite as much to the complacency of Job as to the merriment of those who drove by the barn and read the unusual notice.

Job found it convenient to spend much of his time working near the barn, that passers-by might have the privilege of seeing the man "referred to on the above bills," and he thus received almost the full value of his expenditure even before the arrival of the "set piece."

In due time Job received a letter from his cousin and also one from a dealer in fireworks in Brighton stating that the "set piece" was on the way to Elderville. It arrived two days before the Fourth. Job and a large part of the male population of the town were on hand when the freight train bearing the precious "set piece" reached the town, and there was no lack of assistance in removing it from the car. It was advised by some of the committee that the "set piece" be allowed to remain in the freight depot until the day of the celebration, but Job did not take kindly to this suggestion.

"No, gentlemen," he said, "it cost too much an' it is too important a part o' the celebration fer me to run any reeks with it. I'll feel a good deal safer if I have it out to my place in my corn-barn that's empty now. I'll have it on hand an' set up in good season for the celebration."

As the vaunted "set piece" was Job's private property there was no appeal from this decision, and the framework containing the "biggest part o' the Elderville Fourth," as Job called it, was loaded on to his hay-wagon and he set out for home with it followed to the outskirts of the village by a large part of the juvenile population.

Job lived but two and a half miles from the town, and he ought to have reached home in a short time. No doubt he would have done so had not old Bill, his "off" horse, chosen this inopportune time to indulge in his occasional privilege of balking. His determination to be thus obstreperous seemed to come to him as a sudden and happy inspiration to be immediately acted upon. He had been jogging along as steadily and apparently as happily as old Ned, his partner in harness. Job, with his pipe in his mouth, as was always the case when he was driving, was sitting on a board across the hayrack happy in self-contemplation of his own importance in the forthcoming celebration.

"I reckon folks will 'preciate the celebration more an' more when they see Gin'ral Washington bu'stin' out in all colors large as life an' prob'ly a good deal purtier than he was in life," said Job to himself as he began the ascent of a long stretch of hill road. "I'll bet there'll be no end o' whoopin' an' yellin', an' like enough they'll cheer me as well as Gin'ral Washington. Well, I dunno but what they'd orter. It ain't ev'ry one that 'd put out all the money I've put out fer Gin'ral Washington. It ain't ev'ry one that would—giddup there, Bill! What ails ye to stop so all of a sudden? Tarnation! I bet a purty sum that hoss is a-goin' to balk!"

That was just what old Bill was going to do. Indeed, it was what he had already done, as Job realized when old Bill responded to a cut of the whip by simply laying back his ears, shaking his head, kicking at the dashboard, and declining to move forward a single step.

"Consarn ye!" exclaimed Job. "What in time ails ye to go to balkin' when ye are drawin' the most important load ye ever drew in your life? Don't ye know that ye are drawin' Gin'ral George Washington himself? Well, ye be, so come along now an' quit yer foolin' an' git out o' this! Giddup! Giddup!"

But old Bill did not "giddup." He tossed his head again, gave the dashboard another kick, and braced him-

self in determined resistance when his mate started forward.

"G'lang, ye mizzable critter!" exclaimed Job. "I tell ye this ain't no time fer ye to cut up this way! It looks show'ry out there in the west, an' if it should fall to rainin' an' Gin'ral Washington should get wet he'd never go off the way he'd orter! Just consider that, will ye? You mosey on now an' git him home an' do your balkin' some other day! You hear me? Git out o' this now right forthwith an' faster!"

He plied the whip, but without the desired result. Old Bill would not "mosey on."

"I kin tell from the way he starts out that he is in fer one o' his long balks!" groaned Job. "But he's got to go on! Something has got to start him up, an' that right airy! Them clouds are growin' bigger an' blacker ev'ry minnit! I ain't goin' to have Gin'ral Washington washed away in a rain storm after all I paid fer him! I'll git down an' cut a hick'ry thick as my wrist an' wear it out on that Bill critter but what I'll make him stir his stumps! I'll larn him how to go to balkin' when he's drawin' Gin'ral George Washington! A marcful man is marcful to his beast, but there's exceptions to all rules, an' I'll wear out a hick'ry on that Bill hoss if he don't stir his stumps mighty quick!"

He climbed down from the rack, took his pipe from his mouth, and laid it on the framework containing "Gin'ral" Washington. Then he stepped toward a clump of underbrush by the roadside with his open knife in his hand in search of the "hick'ry" with which to make old Bill "stir his stumps." He had gone but a few steps when he heard a peculiar gizzing, buzzing sound behind him. He turned around and saw a little flame of blue smoke coming up from a crack in the frame near his pipe. The next instant there was a loud, whirling, crackling sound, and sparks began to fly from every part of the frame. "Gin'ral" Washington had "gone off!"

Old Bill suddenly pricked up his ears, twisted his neck and looked back over his shoulder, and he too went off before Job could recover from his amazement. Down the road raced the frightened horses with "Gin'ral" Washington "going off" with increased noise and smoke and flame. Job started in wild pursuit, but he saw the distance between him and the fleeing horses fast increasing. Half a mile down the road Job came to the frame burning by the roadside. "Gin'ral" Washington had gone up in smoke!

Job was something of a philosopher, and as he looked at the smoking wreck before him he said:

"Well, mebbe it's all fer the best. There's turrible accidents happens from fireworks nowadays, an' mebbe if the Gin'ral had went off with a big crowd around him somebody would 'a' got hurt. Lem Bates had a cousin who got his eye put out by a spark from some fireworks goin' into it. Gin'ral Washington had better 'a' gone off the way he did than to have put out somebody's eye or mangled them in some other way. I reckon mebbe it's all fer the best, but I wish that I had my money back in my pocket an' that Gin'ral Washington was back in Brighton. He started old Bill up anyhow, plague take the old rascal! If I served him right I'd larrup him good when I git home—drat him!"

### Proper Food

BETTER THAN OCEAN BREEZES.

It makes a lot of difference in hot weather, the kind of food one eats.

You can keep the body cool if you breakfast on Grape-Nuts, for in its pre-digested form it presents the least resistance to the digestive organs and contains as much nutriment as heavy body heating food such as meat, potatoes, etc.

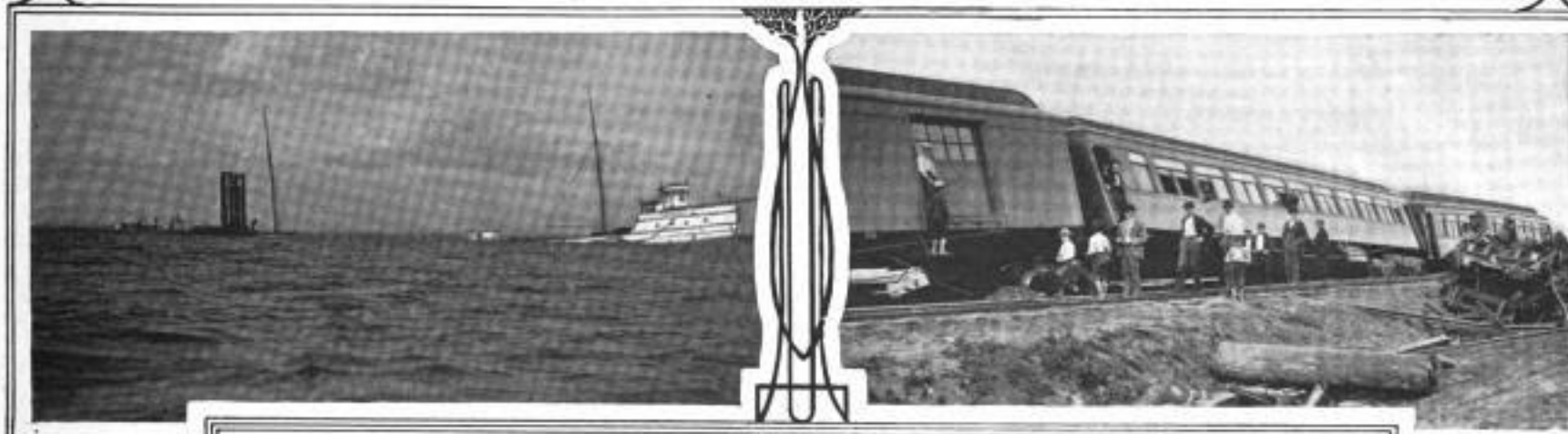
Grape-Nuts is probably entitled to the claim to be the most perfectly adapted food for human needs now extant. The meat eater and vegetarian are alike charmed with its crisp taste, the delicate flavor of the grape-sugar, and the nourishment to body and brain, while the housewife is attracted by its being thoroughly cooked at the factory and obtained from the grocery ready for instant use with the addition of cream, making it a cool, delicious dish, requiring no hot stove and cross cook on a hot morning.

When Grape-Nuts and Postum Food Coffee constitute the summer breakfast with the addition of a little fruit, it is not necessary to seek the ocean breezes for comfort, for external heat is unnoticed when internal coolness from proper food is felt. The recipe book in each package of Grape-Nuts gives dozens of delicious dishes.





FEARFUL WRECK AT MEMPHIS, TENN., APRIL 12TH.—ONE PERSON KILLED, SEVERAL INJURED.—J. C. Covert, Memphis, Tenn.



COLLISION ON LAKE SUPERIOR, JUNE 7TH, BETWEEN THE "HADLEY" AND THE "WILSON." NINE LIVES LOST.

W. Palmer, Lakewood, Minn.

TRAIN RUNNING SIXTY MILES AN HOUR WRECKED NEAR MISHAWAKA, IND.—ONE PASSENGER HURT.

H. M. Birdwell, South Bend, Ind.



THE FREE-WINNER. CIRCLING THE MAY-POLE AT THE MISS WILLOTT SCHOOL, DENVER.—Sumner W. Matteson, Denver.



THE PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION DISMANTLED—PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN THROUGH A CRACK IN A HIGH BOARD-FENCE.—Joe Stone, Buffalo, N. Y.

KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL-CHILDREN OF PLATTSBURG, N. Y., WHO PLACED FLOWERS ON THE GRAVES OF SOLDIERS ON DECORATION DAY.—Mrs. F. E. Trumbull, Plattsburg, N. Y.

### OUR AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHIC CONTEST—COLORADO WINS.

EVENTS OF IMPORTANCE AND OF TIMELY INTEREST SKILLFULLY PICTURED BY THE CAMERAS OF AMATEURS.



# Literature of the Day

"OLD BOWEN'S LEGACY," A THRILLING STORY; "BELSHAZZAR," MOST REMARKABLE NOVEL OF THE YEAR

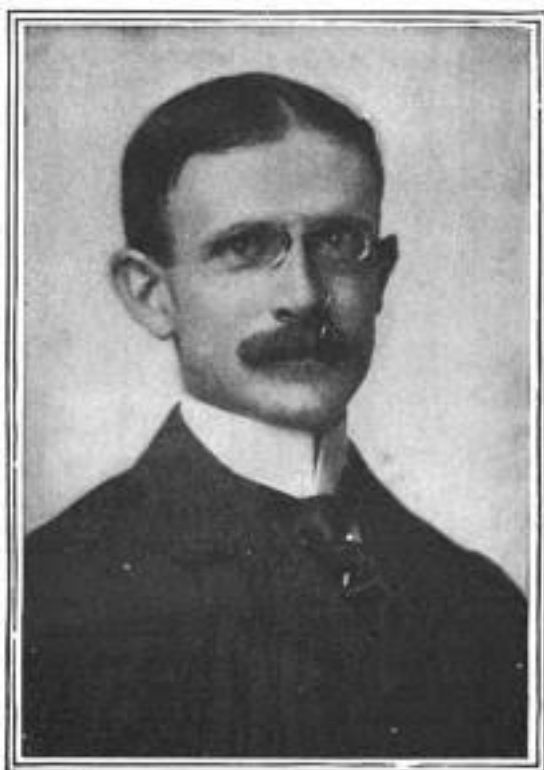
IF MR. EDWIN A. DIX had never written any other book than this fascinating and powerful tale of New England life, "Old Bowen's Legacy" (The Century Company), that alone would suffice to place him in the front rank of living American novelists. It is a brilliant piece of work in every sense of the term, brilliant in its conception and not less so in its execution. Pure love, filial devotion, revengeful hate, greed, selfishness, and the regenerative influence of lofty and noble example are the chief elements entering into the composition of the story and the drama of life played out in its pages. It is a stirring tale, although the scene is laid entirely in a little country village and the characters, for the most part, are simple country folk. It is realistic in the better sense of that much abused term, and altogether wholesome in tone, although it does not fail to depict certain harsh and forbidding features of human nature. Its philosophy, while not at all obtrusive, is optimistic and inspiring, the emphasis being placed upon the great truth that the world and the people in it are not so bad as some have painted them; that we get out of life, after all, about what we put in it; that our neighbors and fellow-men generally deal with us as well as we deserve and often a great deal better.

The chief characters of the story are Simeon Bowen, a miserly old fellow who, in spite of unusual success in money-getting, has neither given nor received much good in the world; Garrett Coe, a crabbed, selfish, and morose farmer, his patient and long-suffering wife, his pretty daughter Vinie, and her young lover; a strolling juggler and several tradesmen and professional gentlemen of the little village of Felton, where the scene is laid. Bowen, the miser, who is unmarried and heirless, is persuaded in his last illness, by the lawyer who has been summoned to draw his will, to make some tardy amends for his mis-spent life by leaving all his money in the hands of three prominent and upright citizens of the village, to be given at their discretion to the object or the person where "it will do the most good." This is the "legacy" which gives the title rôle to the story. Who among the characters we have named receives it is a matter which we will leave to the readers of the book the pleasure of finding out for themselves. We will only venture to say that it goes to the very person who at the outset of the story would seem to be the most unlikely of all to deserve it.

Garrett Coe, his wife and daughter, are three personages whose characters are drawn in bold and striking lines. The man Coe is a husband of a type far too common in his class and calling, a peevish, fretful fellow, a chronic grumbler, whose unfeeling and brutal treatment of his faithful wife at last drives that poor woman to desperation, and her eyes being suddenly opened, after twenty-five years of slavery, to what she believes to be his true character, she leaves him, determined never to return, taking with her a young son. The daughter Vinie, goaded by her father's harshness, soon follows her mother, and with her goes the only remaining boy. Thus left to himself in his lonely and deserted home, Coe passes a miserable and unhappy year, during which he begins to see himself as others see him, and in the end is brought to acknowledge the meanness of his past life and thus to become a new and better man, and, with his restored family, a true husband and a kind father. How this evolution is accomplished, and who and what are all the agencies contributing to it, is what the story tells, and in a way that fascinates the reader's interest from the beginning to the end.

Edwin Asa Dix, the author of "Old Bowen's Legacy," is about forty years of age and was born, and formerly lived, in Newark, N. J. He was graduated in 1881 at Princeton, where he took the highest honors in his class, winning the first place of scholarship and being made Latin salutatorian and a fellow in history. He is a lawyer by profession, though he has not practiced for a number of years. He was at one time literary editor of *The Churchman*. Mr. Dix has lived in different parts of this country, has visited Europe many times, and has made a tour around the world.

Special arrangements have been made by *LESLIE'S WEEKLY* whereby its readers may obtain a handsome copy of this remarkable novel, with *LESLIE'S WEEKLY* for three months for \$1.50, postpaid. All that is necessary to secure it is to cut out and send to *LESLIE'S WEEKLY* the following coupon with the sum mentioned, or, if you do not wish to mutilate your paper, copy this form and send it in.



EDWIN A. DIX, AUTHOR OF "OLD BOWEN'S LEGACY."  
Hollinger



WILLIAM STEARNS DAVIS, A SUCCESSFUL AUTHOR AT  
TWENTY-FIVE.—Heck.

NO NOVEL is more powerful, none describes with greater force the strongest human passions, the fundamental elements of life, none stirs the reader's feelings and sympathies more deeply than the "Scarlet Letter," by Nathaniel Hawthorne. Undoubtedly there is no stronger, truer delineation of the agony which, as much as joy, becomes a part of the course of human love. *LESLIE'S WEEKLY* continues its offer for a fine cloth-bound volume of the "Scarlet Letter," postpaid, for thirty cents. If you wish to obtain the book, fill out the following coupon and send it to us with thirty cents in coin.

**Leslie's Home Library Series**  
No. 1 (HOME)  
**THE SCARLET LETTER** : By Nathaniel Hawthorne

*Publishers Leslie's Weekly,  
110 Fifth Avenue, New York.*

Dear Sirs:—  
Inclosed find 30 cents, for which  
please send to my address No. 1 of Leslie's  
Home Library Series.  
Yours truly,

OUR SUMMER LIBRARY.

NOTE.—In the next issue of this paper we shall have a Summer Library to offer to our readers under remarkably advantageous terms, the Library being made of three of the choicest and most popular books of the year.

NO PERIOD in human history and no personages who have figured in the annals of our race furnish the ideal elements of a drama of the highest and most intense sort for stirring tragedy and picturesque romance in such range and completeness as the period embracing the reign of the later Babylonish kings, the mighty but ill-fated Nebuchadnezzar and his successor, the still mightier and more ill-fated Belshazzar, whose short-lived triumph and fearful downfall are described with such wonderful power and startling vividness in the fifteenth chapter of the Book of Daniel. Babylon was then at the height of its glory, a city famous throughout the known world for its great dimensions, its enormous walls, its gorgeous palaces, its beautiful hanging gardens, and its colossal temples and other edifices, the ruins of which, as they are now brought up to light by the archaeologist, are wondrous beyond description.

It is this Babylon, Babylon the Great, the city whose very name has become a synonym for magnificence, for wild, gorgeous and unbridled revelry, for the extreme of despotic cruelty and sensual indulgence—it is this Babylon, Queen of the ancient world, which Mr. William Stearns Davis, the author of "A Friend to Caesar," has chosen as the scene of his latest and greatest romance.

The narrative moves on through scenes of dazzling splendor, of gorgeous feasts and revelries, through bloody tumults and thrilling adventures with cruel beasts and still more cruel men, until the climax is reached in the wonderful feast in Belshazzar's palace, where, surrounded by a brilliant retinue of courtiers, slaves, and dancing girls, the imperious monarch celebrates his apparent triumph and the achievement of all his cruel desires in an orgy such as even Babylon in all its shameful history had never seen before. But just as the prize seems within his grasp, before the startled eyes of the King and his companions appears the mysterious hand tracing the fateful words on the wall, to be interpreted by the prophet Daniel, dragged in from prison for the purpose, and to be followed by a swift and awful fulfillment before the night is over. This last and most fearful picture in this drama of ancient days is drawn by the author with the hand of a master, with such vivid coloring, such fidelity to life, in such bold and striking lines, that once read it can never be effaced from the memory.

The whole story is steeped in Orientalism of the ancient and true Babylonish type, the author evidently having made a careful and minute study of the general history and traditions of the city of Belshazzar, as well as of the Scriptural narrative of the time, which, in certain particulars, he has followed closely and wisely. A more fascinating story it would be difficult to conceive. The publishers on their part have fully matched the story, so far as typographical art and the skill of the illustrator and decorator can do it, and in these respects the volume leaves nothing to be desired. In eight full-page pictures the artist Ziegler has set forth as many strong situations in the story, full of the spirit of the tale and as striking in their way as the narrative itself.

In all probability Mr. William Stearns Davis, the author of the successful and popular novels, "A Friend to Caesar," "God Wills It," and the recent "Belshazzar" (Doubleday, Page & Co.), the finest of all, would repudiate the idea that he is a precocity, and yet a man who has scored so many literary triumphs before he has reached the age of twenty-five may surely stand as an example of an early and remarkable development of genius. For seven years out of the twenty-five Mr. Davis was regarded as a confirmed invalid, unable to pursue regular study or to do work of any kind. During those years, when regular study was impossible, Mr. Davis diverted himself by reading historical works and those on the private life of ancient peoples. His favorite historians are Gibbon and Motley. Recovering his health young Davis entered Harvard College in 1897, and was graduated with high honors in 1900, having done four years' work in three.

We have made arrangements whereby we are able to offer a copy of "Belshazzar," the remarkable story above described, together with *LESLIE'S WEEKLY* for three months, for \$1.50. The regular retail price of the novel alone is \$1.50, and the subscription price of *LESLIE'S WEEKLY* for three months is \$1.00, a total of \$2.50, if taken separately. All that is necessary to take advantage of our offer and secure a copy of "Belshazzar" and *LESLIE'S WEEKLY* for three months is to copy in writing or cut out and send to the publishers the following coupon with the sum mentioned.

**Leslie's Summer Library**  
No. 2 (SUMMER)  
**BELSHAZZAR** : By William Stearns Davis

*Publishers, Leslie's Weekly,  
110 Fifth Avenue, New York.*

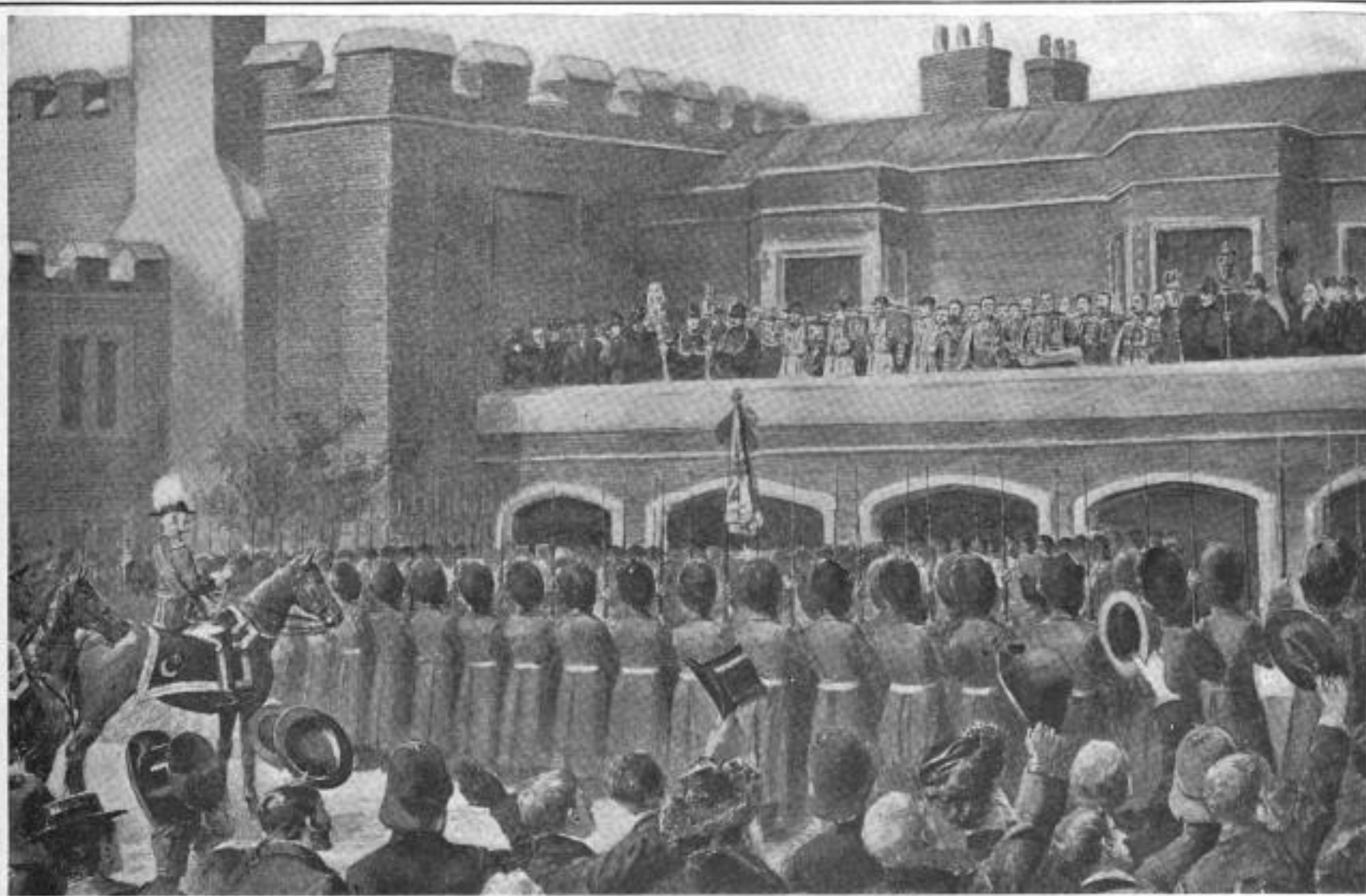
Dear Sirs:—  
Inclosed find \$1.50, for which  
please send to my address Leslie's Weekly  
for three months and a copy of the book,  
"Belshazzar."  
Yours truly,

**Leslie's Summer Library**  
No. 1 (SUMMER)  
**OLD BOWEN'S LEGACY** : By Edwin Asa Dix

*Publishers Leslie's Weekly,  
110 Fifth Avenue, New York.*

Dear Sirs:—  
Inclosed find \$1.50, for which  
please send to my address a copy of the  
novel, "Old Bowen's Legacy," and Les-  
lie's Weekly for three months.  
Yours truly,





PROCLAIMING KING EDWARD VII. AT ST. JAMES'S PALACE, LONDON, AT NINE O'CLOCK ON THE MORNING OF JANUARY 24TH.—Drawn by Charles M. Sheldon.



AS COLONEL OF THE TENTH HUSSARS.



AS A FREE MASON.



AS A GERMAN FIELD-MARSHAL.



IN COURT DRESS.



AS A COUNTRY GENTLEMAN.



AS A YACHTSMAN.



AS A HUNTER.



IN WALKING SUIT.

KING EDWARD VII., PHOTOGRAPHED IN VARIOUS COSTUMES.

From the London "Sphere."



YALE'S OARSMEN AT THEIR TRAINING QUARTERS, GALE'S FERRY.  
Sedgwick.



C. A. WEYMOUTH AND RUSSELL BOGUE, OF THE  
YALE VARSITY EIGHT.—Sedgwick.



YALE COACHING SQUAD.  
From left to right: Alexander Cameron, Jr., head coach; John A. Kennedy, professional coach; R. S. Hooker, freshman coach; G. St. J. Sheffield, adviser.—Sedgwick.

## In the World of Sports

LONGFELLOW'S GRANDSON WINS THE SUBURBAN—COLLEGE BASEBALL—ROWING

THAT FIFTY THOUSAND persons should at one time go to a race-track is another substantial bit of evidence of the great popularity of that sport this year. That is the estimated number of those who attended the Suburban, the opening of Sheephead Bay, and saw Gold Heels capture the stakes in a thrilling, record-breaking contest. The size of the crowd can be best understood by comparison. It was as though practically every man, woman and child in Erie, Penn., for instance, had gone to the track and had left that prosperous city tenantless. The race will be one of the memorable ones in the history of the turf. Many wondered that the popular favorite captured the stakes. People had become accustomed to seeing some outsider in the betting win the classics on the big days on the turf. The Metropolitan and Brooklyn handicaps were each won by animals having practically no following, and nobody would have been surprised to have seen some horse with liberal odds quoted against him finish in front in the Suburban. Those who have followed the game for years predicted truly. When the earlier handicaps are run the horses have not had time to run into condition and surprises naturally result. By the time the Suburban has been run, the owners, trainers, and public have had time to get a pretty good line on the thoroughbreds and can consequently bet more intelligently. For that same reason the high-class animals are likely to run closer to form during the remainder of the season. Gold Heels is a worthy member of a famous family. He is son of The Bard, who is known to all the followers of the turf, and the grandson of Longfellow, one of the world's grandest thoroughbreds.

WHY YALE BEAT TIGERS.—I had the pleasure of seeing the final ball game in New York between Yale and Princeton, and, while surprised at the result with others

who pretend to understand baseball thoroughly, the victory was deserved. Princeton, with all her prestige, did not play up to her individual strength. It was simply another case of Yale nerve, pluck, and determination, and it won against a superior team. It is the first time that Yale has won the championship in four years. Most of the players will be in college next season, which makes it pretty certain that New Haven will have a hard team to

tive about the condition of their crews added to the interest by creating a greater uncertainty as to the outcome. To all lovers of sport there is an increasing regret that Yale and Harvard do not enter the Poughkeepsie race, for that would greatly enhance the rivalry among the colleges and the interest in the contest. It is to be hoped that this can be brought about. It would make the Poughkeepsie race perhaps the most interesting athletic event of the whole year to the people of the entire country. Cornell's sweeping victory in the regatta, being first in all three races, was not so much of a surprise as the poor showing of Pennsylvania. The Quakers were fourth in the 'varsity, second in the four-oar race, and last in the freshman contest.

GEORGE E. STACKHOUSE.

### An Odd Golf Game.

THE Midlothian Golf Club, of Chicago, to which many millionaires belong, played a game of golf under peculiar conditions one day last month. These conditions were the clothes in which the players presented themselves. The attire was varied and fantastic. Many of the men wore coaching hats with their golf costumes and others appeared in high hats of ancient 'vintages.' One of the features was an impromptu band which sounded like a clown orchestra in a circus. The members of the club were divided into two teams—the 'Cottagers' vs. the 'Club-house.' The former won by a score of 14 to 13, and the 'Club-house' team paid for the dinner. The club is one of the wealthiest golf organizations in the United States and operates its own railroad.

### For Nervous Exhaustion

USE HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.

DR. A. L. TURNER, Bloomsburg Sanitarium, Philadelphia, Pa., says: "As an adjunct to the recuperative powers of the nervous system, I know of nothing equal to it."



Adams (4), Levering (4), Laws (4), Daly (8), Cross (8),  
Hewitt (4), Weymouth (8), Kunig (captain 8), Waterman (8), Bogue (8),  
Collin (8), Byers (8), Johnson (8), Minor (8).

THE YALE VARSITY ROWING SQUADS—THE EIGHT AND THE FOUR.—Sedgwick.

beat in 1903, for the team is made up of material which is bound to improve. Starting with raw recruits Yale turned out a fine team in a few short months.

COLLEGE RACING CREWS.—Interest has probably been greater this year than ever before in the outcome of the college crew races at Poughkeepsie and at New London. The fact that at Poughkeepsie there were six crews in the course and that the coaches were in most cases secrete-



WALTER H. WILSON, OF CHICAGO,  
At the jolifications, June 7, of the Midlothian Golf  
Club.—Wright.

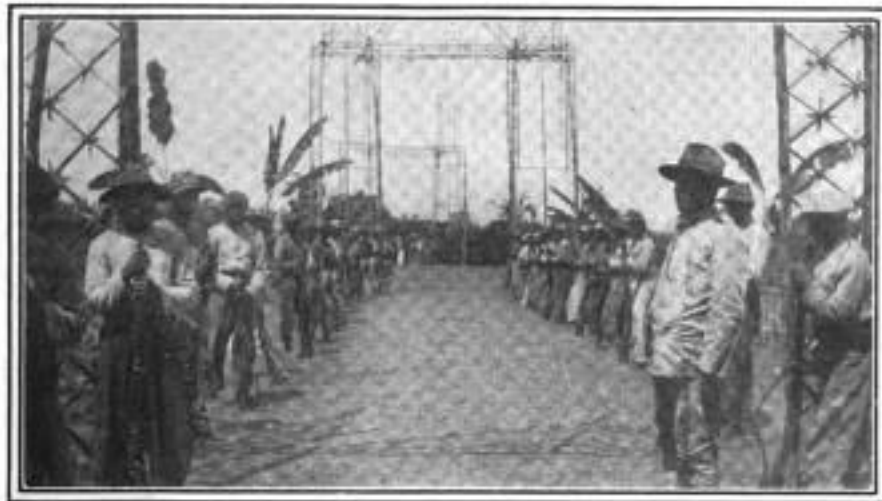


HOW ONE OF THE WEALTHIEST GOLF CLUBS IN THE UNITED STATES TURNS OUT AND ENJOYS  
ITSELF—PARADE OF THE CHICAGO MIDLOTHIANS.—Wright.



M. A. FARR, J. R. MORRIS, AND E. C. POTTER,  
In fantastic dress on the Midlothian links.  
Wright.





INSURGENTS WAITING TO SALUTE THE AMERICAN OFFICERS.

GENERAL GUEVERRA (IN SOFT HAT) AND SENOR GOLZA, THE PEACE ENVOY.  
SURRENDER OF THE LAST OF THE SAMAR INSURGENTS.—Lieutenant Sayer, gun-boat "Florida."

## Strangling a Free Press in Manila

By Sydney Adamson

THE LAST mail from the Philippines brought a copy of the Manila *Freedom*, with a marked editorial entitled "A Few Hard Facts." It began with a quotation from my article, "Decided Action at Last in the Philippines," which appeared in *LESLIE'S WEEKLY* of February 13th, this year. A circular letter accompanied the newspaper, signed by Edward F. O'Brien, the editor. It states that he, as well as Fred L. Dorr, proprietor, and A. R. Dorr, general manager, have had brought against them by the Philippine civil commission suits for scurrilous libel and sedition, under the Philippine sedition law, on account of this particular editorial.

The Manila press has had a rather checkered career. Under General Otis it hardly breathed, so firmly did the mailed fist keep it by the throat. Toward the end of General MacArthur's reign it began to pluck up courage, and with the advent of the civil commission the American newspaper men of Manila dreamed that the freedom of Park Row was at hand. The habit of non-criticism acquired during the period of martial law was hard to throw off, and the first attempts at revolt were manifested by copying stronger articles from the press of the United States. In 1900 the Manila *Times* copied an article from my pen which appeared in *LESLIE'S WEEKLY*. I had pointed out a number of strong measures needed to end the war. The Manila *Times* praised the article and pointed out how many of the suggestions had been adopted.

The first big sensation, however, was the

publication of a long article, by Señor Valdez, in *Mian*, a Spanish paper in Manila, making a list of personal charges against Benito Legarda and Pardo de Tavera, the two (then) recently appointed half-caste Filipino civil commissioners. Valdez was tried for libel and sentenced to a fine of 800 pesos. As the Manila *Freedom* points out, he was convicted under a Spanish law which, in effect, declares that "the greater the truth the greater the libel."

No attempt has been made to disprove the statements made by Valdez, who, on the other hand, has been denied the opportunity of proving them all, which he claims is fully within his power. There was an undercurrent of criticism in Manila at that time which seemed to suggest that Legarda and De Tavera dare not face the charges in open court, which puts the arbitrary action of the commission in the worst light.

The next sensation was the publication in full by the Manila *Times* of my article, "Civil Government in the Philippines Severely Criticized," appearing in *LESLIE'S WEEKLY* of September 14th, 1901. I well remember my ride on the Luneta that night. Dozens of people stopped me to shake hands and thank me for telling the truth about the situation. That article expressed what all felt and knew to be true, but which, at that date, no other pen had so strongly stated. In a number of ways it came to my ears that the civil commission had received a shock at the unanimous approval given by the Americans of Manila to sentiments so strongly condemning their

own acts. Evidently the commission made up its mind that if it were powerless to control my pen in the United States, it would make the copying of my articles in Manila papers a criminal offense. This surmise is, I fancy, not very far from correct, as there is nothing so strong and specific in the whole editorial in *Freedom* as the double quotation from my article. The rest is a running comment on the charges that I make, with further references to the case of Señor Valdez.

Why, if these utterances constitute "scurrilous libel and sedition," have I not been arrested in the United States and tried for these terrible crimes? Any one who will take the trouble to get the Manila *Freedom* for April 7th, 1902, will readily see that if the statements made in this editorial are untrue, the civil commission would have everything to gain by a searching public investigation. Should these statements, however, be proved true, as I am fully satisfied they can be, then the commission would stand convicted before the public of having raised to office two half-caste Spanish Filipinos, discredited by their own people, to be the first representatives of that people in the highest office in the islands, and of maliciously prosecuting, and of denying the right of fair trial (as we know it in America) to, first, Señor Valdez, of *Mian*, and, second, E. F. O'Brien and the two Dorr, of the Manila *Freedom*.

It is only fair to admit that a free press in Manila at the present hour would not be conducive to order, the suppression of rebellion, and the maintenance of political

tranquillity. In the civil censorship of that dozen or more half-disguised revolutionary sheetlets printed in Spanish and native tongues, which Major Allen of the constabulary conducts, the civil commission has our sympathy. But in the persecution of Spaniards or Americans who, in the cause of an all-round good government of the islands, dare to criticize the commission, and who, when it appoints blackguards to office, have the courage to say so, we have no sympathy. Were the American people really alive to the facts, we are sure they would add their condemnation.

### Peace Conference in Samar.

ONE OF the most important of the surrenders of insurgents in the Philippines was arranged at a conference held on the Gandara River, island of Samar, early in April, between General Jacob H. Smith, commanding the American forces, and the Filipino chief, Gueverra, the successor of General Luchan; for it ended the warfare in Samar. General Smith and twelve officers went unarmed to the place of conference, where two triumphal arches had been erected on a dock and where two hundred insurgent troops presented arms as the American officers landed. The latter were received by Gueverra and fourteen officers. A banquet in honor of the Americans followed the conference. Gueverra and his command gave themselves up to General Grant on April 27th.

## Midsummer Theatricals in New York

### VERY FREQUENT.

LY the performances of stock companies, where a change of bill occurs weekly, are far from being satisfactory, owing to the haste with which such productions are made. A notable exception to this condition is to be found in the work of the F. F. Proctor stock company, appearing at the various theatres bearing the name of that enterprising manager. Here especially careful preparation, under the direction of Mr. Frederick Bond, whose name is well known in theatrical circles, is given to all the plays presented by the different divisions of the large company.

These divisions alternate at the several theatres, and thus each is permitted to present its specialty for more than one week at a time, so that the players are given opportunity to become familiar with their parts and to get the best possible results. During the summer season, when most of the other theatres are closed, the work of this company is brought into no little prominence, and is a chief source of enjoyment to quite a portion of our play-going public. To strike a popular vein, comedies usually are presented, and are in most

cases plays which have recently scored successes in the higher-priced play-houses. The roster of players includes the names of many who are well known outside of stock work. Among these may be numbered Miss Adelaide Keim, who was formerly leading woman for E. H. Sothern, and who succeeded Vir-

ginia Harned as *Ophelia* in Mr. Sothern's production of "Hamlet." Miss Keim is the possessor of considerable beauty and charm of manner, and her ability is demonstrated in emotional roles. Comedy, on the other hand, is quite the key-note of the work of Miss Mabel Montgomery, who is pleasantly re-

membered as the widow in Hoyt's "A Trip to Chinatown." Among other favorites may be mentioned Miss Beatrice Morgan, recently a member of the company at Daly's, Miss Florence Leslie, Miss Cecylle Mayer, and Miss Adalina Raffetto. Aside from the work of the stock companies midsummer attractions consist of musical comedy, of which we have several good examples now running. "The Show Girl" at Wallack's is meeting with decided success and draws crowded houses. "The Wild Rose," "A Chinese Honey-moon," "The Chaperons," and "King Dodo" complete the list. The roof-gardens are now competing with the continuous vaudeville houses, and Manhattan Beach has recently opened with Frank Daniels in "Miss Simplicity" as the first attraction. Pain's spectacle of "The Burning of Rome" is also attracting large crowds to the last-named pleasure resort, and is one of the most ambitious things yet attempted in this line. It employs a large ballet, and specialties such as high diving and trick bicycle-riding are introduced.



MISS ADELAIDE KEIM.



MISS CECYLLE MAYER.



MISS FLORENCE LESLIE.



MISS MABEL MONTGOMERY.

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# Hints to Money-makers

**NOTICE.**—This department is intended for the information of the regular readers of *Leslie's Weekly*. No charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. Correspondents should always include a stamp, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. Inquiries should refer only to matters directly connected with Wall Street interests. Subscribers to *Leslie's Weekly* at the home office, at regular subscription rates, namely, \$4 per annum, are placed on a preferred list, which entitles them, in emergencies, to answers by mail or telegraph. Address "Jasper," *Leslie's Weekly*, 110 Fifth Avenue, New York.

**O**F COURSE the crop outlook is the main consideration just now, if we eliminate the uncertain element of the great coal strike and the general disposition in all manufacturing centres of the laboring masses to rebel against existing conditions, with or without reason. This reveals an ugly situation, and it is easy to see that after the recent widespread and in large part non-sensical outcry against the beef trust, the public mind is in an inflammable mood. It only needs a spark to start the fire. Thus far, at this writing, the great strike of the miners, involving more men than are to-day on the rolls of both the army and the navy of the United States, has been conducted as peacefully and orderly as might have been expected. But at the best the strike must be costly to both labor and capital; it must affect business in local centres, and be reflected in decreased earnings of coal and railway corporations particularly affected. The strike in Chicago has been rather unwholesome, too, and its cost must be, in the aggregate, very large.

Far-seeing financiers observe in existing conditions the presages of trouble in the approaching fall elections, and more probably in the next presidential contest. A change in the administration could not be brought about without a shock to Wall Street. We live in a season of political as well as of labor unrest. We have had four years of prosperity, of extravagance, and of luxurious living. That the pendulum must and will swing the other way is proved by the record of the past. Nobody disputes this. The only question is, when will it begin to move on its backward course? Some hopeful ones say, not until the next presidential election, two years hence, but nearly all agree that a material failure of the crops this year would hasten the ill-fated day. Hence the indisposition to take on new burdens until we have not

only garnered our wheat, rye, and oats in summer, but also until we have been assured that neither the drought of August nor the frosts of September can endanger our corn crop. I again advise my readers to keep out of the market, excepting as they may wish to speculate for quick profits, and to be satisfied to hold a handsome cash balance in the savings bank, ready to utilize it whenever a serious break occurs.

"P." Deposit: Answered by mail.  
"H." Albion: It is not an investment.  
"G." Montclair, N. Y.: Will make inquiries.  
"A. B. C." Buffalo, N. Y.: Highly speculative.  
"R." Hudson, N. Y.: Communication answered.

"Constant Reader," City: I do not advise regarding New York real estate.

"M." New York: Four dollars received. You are on my preferred list for one year.

"G." Cincinnati: Please give the full name of the mining company, and its home office.

"G." Brooklyn, N. Y.: (1) I cannot answer, but some report that it is the insiders. (2) I should say not.

"W. W." Cohoes, N. Y.: I have been deceived so often that I hesitate to advise until the concern makes a verified statement.

"P." Charleston, S. C.: If the officers of the company advise me correctly, it will be better to hold, for the present, at least.

"S. M." Chicago: (1) No rating. (2) Highly speculative, as all such propositions naturally must be. A savings bank is now a pretty good place in which to keep your money.

"M." Windham, Minn.: The stocks you speak of are highly speculative and have no investment quality. If you wished to dispose of them at any time, you would not find an open market.

"H. E. W." Chicago: I can only repeat what I have said before, that the officers of the company say there is no reason, to their knowledge, for the decline. This, I need not add, is hardly satisfactory to me.

"T. A. C." New York: (1) Insiders advise holding. I am perplexed by its conduct. (2) It would be very easy for the controlling interests of Pacific Mail to put it up. It is a favorite with some speculators whenever it reacts.

"O." Providence: Amalgamated is too much of a gamble to enable anybody to predict its future course. If you can afford it, I would even up the cost by buying at lower prices, so as to be in a position to unload without loss when the inevitable turn comes.

"S." Scranton, Penn.: (1) The stock you speak of is not dealt in on Wall Street or on any of the large exchanges and no quotations are available. (2) United States Rubber has had a pretty hard time of it; the preferred sold last year as low as 47 and as high as 85. It is a fair industrial speculation now.

"H. H." Philadelphia: Your margin is very slender. Unless the stock is protected better than it has been, it is liable to sell lower and wipe you out. If you are a speculator with nerve, you will be inclined to "stay put," in the hope that the first advance will let you out. My advice has constantly been against buying Steel common on a margin.

"Inquirer," Grand Isle, Neb.: (1) I do not advise the purchase of the ten-cent stock to which you allude. (2) Ontario and Western, and Missouri, Kansas and Texas common, on reactions, offer speculative opportunities. I prefer the former, however. Until crop conditions are better disclosed it would not be advisable to speculate heavily.

"G." Poughkeepsie, N. Y.: Watching the earnings of Central Georgia, I have thought well of the income bonds, if purchased on reactions. With monetary conditions as they are, however, it will be wiser to buy the firsts, from an investment standpoint, than the seconds or thirds, speculatively. Speculation at this juncture is hazardous.

"J." Ashland, Penn.: Four dollars received. You are on the preferred subscription list for one year. Tennessee Coal and Iron has occasioned spasms of great activity. When the next one occurs I would advise you to sell if you can do so without a loss. I think all the coal and iron properties have seen the height of their prosperity for the present.

"K." Rutland, Vt.: (1) The preferred shares of the Union Bag and Paper Company are regarded as a fair industrial investment. The earnings appear to be increasing, but we must accept the statements of the company for this. (2) The Erie, Pennsylvania, Collateral Trust four, around 95, are a very fair investment, much safer than most of the industrial preferred shares.

"M." Cincinnati: The clipping from the Mexican paper regarding the Telocua company is confirmed by parties in this city who are interested in the property. They tell me it is a legitimate and thoroughly honest enterprise and they have absolute faith in the future of the company. It has one of the finest electric lighting and power plants in the republic of Mexico.

"C." South Dakota: The president of the Colonial Catering Company apprises me that it is incorporated under the laws of Maine, with \$10,000 capital, par value of the shares \$1 each, and that it is on a good paying basis. He also says that the company is not offering shares for sale, that it has sufficient capital, but if it decides to open another store, the balance of its stock may be for sale.

"A. M." Islip, L. I.: The course of American Ice shares has been so erratic and the statements of its officers so misleading that I am at a loss how to advise. The next dividend on the preferred, I am again told, will be paid, and no future dividends on the common until they shall have been earned and a good surplus accumulated. If this policy had been pursued at the outset, the public would have been more honestly treated.

"E." Argyle, New York: (1) Of course it is speculative. All such enterprises must be. (2) The Industrial Savings and Loan Company has some good men connected with it and makes an excellent report of its condition. All these associations, however, depend for permanent success on the conservatism and integrity of their management. If the management is good and faithful, from year to year, there is no reason why such a company should not succeed.

"B." Louisville, Ky.: (1) Baltimore and Ohio common sold last year as low as 82 and as high as 114. There is about \$76,000,000 of the common and about \$80,000,000 preferred ahead of it. For a 4 per cent. stock it looks high enough, though, considering the security of dividend-paying shares, a clique could advance it very readily by operations in Wall Street. I would take a good profit at this time in almost anything. (2) Evansville and Terre Haute preferred is worth keeping.

"T. M." Cincinnati: (1) Lead common has been more active and steady of late, and a rise has been promised. Of course it represents only water. (2) Having advised the purchase of Kansas City Southern common, around 18 and 20, I do not feel like urging it around 30, though it looks as if an effort is being made to push it still

higher. (3) Texas Pacific will sell lower, if the rest of the market drops this summer, but it is a good speculation on reactions.

"Hilton," Fall River, Mass.: (1) I am advised by an officer of the American Ice Company that the earnings are very large and that the next dividend on the preferred is assured. At the same time, the weakness in the stock is suspicious. There does not seem to be much liquidation in it, for I am unable to find that any large holder is selling out, but I was so greatly deceived regarding the common that I am not inclined to advise the purchase of the preferred, cheap as it appears to be. (2) I think the Collateral Trust bonds are reasonable and safe.

"G. H. C." Chicago: The head note explains the meaning of my preferred list. At this time I am not advising purchases of anything, but on reactions, Wabash Debenture 10s, Texas Pacific, Toledo, St. Louis and Western, and Reading, offer speculative opportunities. A great many believe that General Carriage script, assessment paid, selling at this writing around 5, will become speculatively active shortly. Its promoters are making great promises for it, but have not disclosed their plans. Its cheapness commends it to speculators who are not afraid to take a chance now and then.

"J. S." Topeka, Kan.: (1) Not an investment; purely speculative. It all depends upon the continuance of prosperous conditions. Usually the stocks of private corporations like this are not regarded favorably, because when one wishes to dispose of them in a hurry he cannot find a market outside of the few who may be interested in the concern and know all about it. (2) Wood, Harmon & Co.'s property at Rugby, Brooklyn, is advantageously located. How great a profit investment in it will yield must depend of course upon the future growth of New York. With the expansion of rapid-transit facilities, that growth must eventually be enormous.

"Subscriber," Hamilton, O.: (1) I based my statements regarding American Ice on the official reports of the company and on the personal assurances of its officials that the dividends paid were earned. I have no doubt that deliberate deception was practiced on me and on every one else who confided in the concern, and I have only to regret that I was a victim of mistaken confidence. The company is a close corporation and it is impossible to obtain information excepting at headquarters. I am not inclined to believe anything that may emanate from this source hereafter. I hesitate to advise the sacrifice of any one's stock, but I certainly would not regard it as an investment until the management reports its earnings honestly and regularly. (2) The parties are not rated.

"S. F." New York: Two dollars received. You are on my preferred list for six months. The course of American Ice common, Linseed and Salt common, and of many other industrial common shares, which rose while dividends were being paid and fell sharply when they were passed, shows what would happen to United States Steel common in case the earnings should not justify the continuance of dividends. I am told that the earnings are large enough to continue dividend payments, but no thoughtful man thinks that the stock is permanently on a 4 per cent. basis. Unless it has better support than it has received of late, a further decline is inevitable, but the Morgan interests have the power, if they choose to employ it, to put the stock higher, and unless they have closed out their large holdings, this is what they are likely to do. I would get out, however, at the first favorable opportunity. (2) In this uncertain market, I do not advise purchases.

"W. A. S." Albany, N. Y.: National Biscuit preferred is a good investment as long as it controls the bulk of the trade. Opposition factories are springing up and the business is one not requiring an enormous amount of capital. The National Biscuit is managed with great care and is one of the few industrials that advertises its goods skillfully and attractively. The common is so highly speculative that I hesitate to advise its purchase. American Ice common uniformly paid its dividends of 4 per cent. per annum, but all of a sudden it was discovered that the dividends paid were not earned. This has been the history of other industrial commons. I do not say it will be that of Biscuit, however, but it may. (2) Union Bag and Paper preferred, according to the annual report of its earnings, is a fair industrial investment. I should not regard it, however, as quite as good as the Royal Baking Powder preferred, for the latter is a closer monopoly. The Royal's common shares are very seldom sold and the dividends are according to the earnings. No stamp.

"Delaware," Four dollars received. You are on the preferred list for one year. (1) Reading has looked high since it started to rise recently, considering the fact that it is not a dividend-payer, but it is a great anthracite property, perhaps the greatest, and strong parties have been accumulating it, even at higher prices. (2) St. Paul has become an investment stock, and while its price looks high so much of it has been taken out of the market for investment purposes that it would be dangerous to sell short. (3) A comprehensive plan for the development of its shares more valuable, though its enormous capitalization gives the common little intrinsic value. Speculatively, Erie common is well regarded. (4) If you have read this column, you will have observed that I advised the purchase of St. Louis and San Francisco common when it was less than half the present price. It has now reached a pretty good level, but with good crops, better prices are promised. I still believe that nearly every stock on the list is higher than it ought to be, and am not advising purchases.

Continued on opposite page.

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Company in the hands of bankers and men of integrity and experience in the oil business. To raise funds for further development of the property a limited number of shares are being offered at \$1.00 PER SHARE.

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under South Dakota laws for a few dollars. Write for corporation laws, blanks, by-laws, and forms to PHILIP LAWRENCE, late Asst-Secretary of State, Huron, Beadle Co., South Dakota.

THERE is as wide a difference between my proposition of the Yuma Consolidated Mine and Milling Co. and the average proposition of an advertised mine as between daylight and darkness. The Yuma pays 12 per cent. now—in all human probability will never pay less—and I believe will pay twice 12 per cent. in twelve months. I would like to tell you the whole story by mail. CHARLES C. WOODWORTH, 65 Wall Street, New York.

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In order to complete arrangements for organization of a Company, I will sell remaining 300 interest in a full 20-acre claim in Thunder Mountain, next to Denby property, for a remarkably low figure if taken quick.

Company now organizing. Claim located June, 1902. Is one of original 70 locations. Assay from ledge, \$600 per ton.

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## Hints to Money-makers.

Continued from preceding page.

"Subscriber," Logansport, Ind.: Will endeavor to get information.

"C. Z., New York: I find no trace of the mining company to which you refer.

"Cleveland, O.: Am making inquiries. The figures have not been fully disclosed.

"M., Fair Haven, Mass.: One dollar received. You are on my preferred subscription list for three months.

"G., Seneca Falls, N. Y.: I would myself think the change advisable, excepting from the fact that I have lost confidence in the statement of the company last mentioned.

"F., Hoboken, N. J.: No transactions in the bonds appear to be recorded and they are not on sale at any of our leading banking houses. It will be necessary to have further information.

"S., Sandusky: The Mount Shasta Gold Mining Corporation has a capitalization of \$20,000,000, which looks extravagant for such a proposition as the prospectus outlines. I am not favorably impressed by it.

"J. S. S., New York: (1) I will ask for information regarding Olalla. No recent report has reached me. (2) You ought to be a subscriber, if only for three months, to entitle you to a place on my preferred list.

"A., High Bridge, N. J.: It is impossible to tell. If the officers are to be believed, your diagnosis of the situation is right. They certainly are very explicit in their statements that the company is doing well.

"K. K., Syracuse: The Empire State Oil Company has recently been incorporated under the laws of South Dakota with a capital of \$800,000. Its officers include ex-Mayor Maguire, of Syracuse, Mayor Fiske, of Mt. Vernon, N. Y., and a number of other men rather prominently identified with Democratic politics. The company has oil lands in Texas and Louisiana, but I am unable to ascertain whether these lands are producing or not. It is a speculative enterprise.

Continued on page 22.



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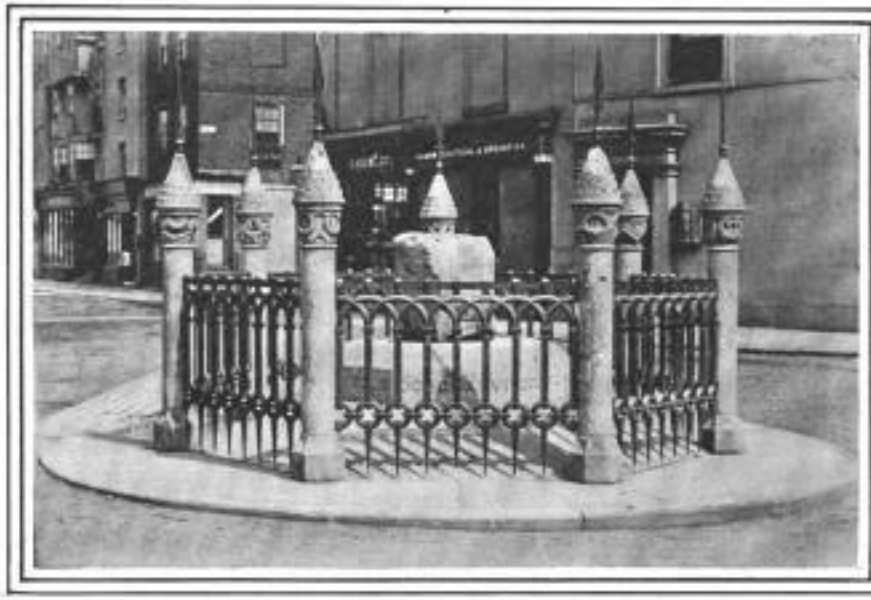
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THE HISTORIC STONE AT KINGSTON, NEAR LONDON, UPON WHICH THE EARLY ENGLISH KINGS WERE CROWNED.

### Hints to Money-makers.

Continued from preceding page.

"L." Newark, N. J.: It is quietly reported that the Pennsylvania Railroad has acquired, at a large price, a thousand acres of the Hackensack Meadows. I am not able to fully confirm this statement, but if it be true it would be unwise to sacrifice your Hackensack Meadow stock. Why not even up at prevailing low prices?

"J. A. C." Meriden, Conn.: While the labor situation continues to be so troubled, I would not be in haste to buy Union Pacific or anything else. I regard Union Pacific common as an excellent speculative investment, but think still better of the convertible bonds from the investment standpoint. The directors can be called to meet at any time. I am told that the dividend will not be increased unless crop conditions warrant it. We shall not know what the corn crop will be until toward the middle of September. Your name is on the preferred list for one year.

"K." Piedmont, W. Va.: Four dollars received. You are on my preferred list for one year. (1) Missouri Pacific, considering its earnings, is selling much lower than other stocks of a similar character. I should not sell it until I had a good profit. I advised the purchase of Missouri Pacific when it was selling around 50 and 60, and that was not long ago. It is still a purchase on reactions. (2) I am informed that very prominent interests have identified themselves with Colorado Fuel and Iron, and that their purpose is to advance the stock. The convertible bonds, ahead of the stock, are a safer investment and speculation. (3) I cannot explain it on any theory consistent with the statements the officers made to me.

"S." Binghamton, N. Y.: The litigation which has interfered with the retirement of \$200,000,000 of United States Steel preferred, under the Morgan plan, may result in a situation analogous to that which has side-tracked the Morgan-Hill Northern Securities scheme. I need not add that this is not conducive to the success of the steel trust plan for relieving its financial situation.

"J." New Jersey: Thanks for your complimentary words. (1) With so little you can hardly do much in the field of investment and you certainly ought not to speculate. It would pay you to put it in the form of a fifteen or twenty year endowment policy, which would have an investment value increasing from year to year. I am not an expert in life insurance, but one who is makes this suggestion.

"E." Cleveland, O.: (1) To be entitled to a place on my preferred list, you must be a subscriber at full rates at the home office. (2) I cannot conscientiously recommend either one of the very cheap stocks you mention or the so-called "banking firm." (3) Prodigious efforts have been made to advance United States Steel, and these will no doubt be continued, but if you have a profit in your Steel common I advise you to take it. The production of steel and iron in Canada is being marvellously developed, largely by American capital, and we must expect opposition from that source as well as from the low-priced product of Germany and England. We hear a good deal about the steel trust controlling the iron-ore beds of the United States, but we forget that Canada has enormous undeveloped coal fields and beds of iron ore and that the Canadian government is paying a generous bounty for the development of its iron and steel industries.  
June 26, 1902. JARPER.

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Mrs. E. A. Warren, 306 Michigan Ave., Evanston, Ill., was almost blind for many years with Cataracts on both eyes. Dr. Oresal, Chicago's gifted oculist, restored her sight with his **DISINGUENT METHOD**. Without the Knife or in any way endangering the precious organ. All other causes of Blindness yield to this treatment. Dr. Oresal has cured thousands and never injured an eye. His illustrated book, many testimonials and advice are free. **Cross-Eyes Straightened**—a new method—without Knife or Pain. Effective in over 3,000 cases. Address: **Oresal, M. D., Suite 157, 52 Dearborn St., Chicago.**



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are limited to one thousand sets. Some of these were sold in advance of publication. The remainder are bound to go fast, now that the announcement is made definitely of their publication.

The price of the complete series of eight is \$5.00.

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**Blood Poison Cured Free**

The Remedy Is Sent Absolutely Free to Every Man or Woman Sending Name and Address.

A celebrated Indiana physician has discovered the most wonderful cure for Blood Poison ever known. It quickly cures all such indications as mucous patches in the mouth, sore throat, copper-colored spots, ulcers on the body, and in hundreds of cases where the hair and eyebrows had fallen out and the whole skin was a mass of boils, pimples and ulcers, this wonderful specific has completely changed the whole body into a clean, perfect condition of physical health.

William McGrath, 48 Guilford Street, Buffalo, N. Y., says: "I am a well man to-day where a year ago I was a total wreck. Several doctors had failed to cure me of blood poison. I was rid of my sores and my skin became smooth and natural in two weeks, and after completing the treatment there was not a sore or pimple on my body, and to-day I am absolutely well."

Every railroad running into Fort Wayne brings scores of sufferers seeking this new and marvelous cure, and to enable those who cannot travel to realize what a truly marvelous work the doctor is accomplishing, they will send free to every sufferer a free trial package of the remedy, so that everyone can cure themselves in the privacy of their own home. This is the only known treatment that cures this most terrible of all diseases. Address the State Medical Institute, 3306 Elektron Building, Fort Wayne, Ind. Do not hesitate to write at once, and the free trial package will be sent sealed in a plain package.

### Life-insurance Suggestions.

[NOTICE.—This department is intended for the information of readers of *LESLIE'S WEEKLY*. No charge is made for answers to inquiries regarding life-insurance matters, and communications are treated confidentially. A stamp should always be inclosed, as a personal reply is sometimes deemed advisable. Address "Hermit," *LESLIE'S WEEKLY*, 110 Fifth Avenue, New York.]

A CORRESPONDENT inquires if "The Hermit" believes that none of the fraternal beneficiary associations do any good. I reply that many of these associations have done a great deal of good in their time and some are doing good still. I do not object to their benefit systems nor the social organizations which they exploit. My criticism has been directed solely toward their life-insurance claims. It has been assumed by many that satisfactory life insurance can be obtained from beneficial associations conducted on the assessment plan, and at cheaper rates than old-line companies offer. I admit that insurance in the benefit orders is cheaper than straight life in an old-line company, but I have said and still insist that the cheaper insurance is less secure than that for which more money is charged, and that the cheapest, in this matter at least, is never the best. I have also pointed out that experience has shown that the assessments in the fraternal orders must be increased as the ages of the members increase and the death rate grows higher, while in an old-line company the rate is fixed at the outset and cannot be changed, excepting for the benefit of the policy-holder, so that the longer he lives the greater the value of his policy. These are the facts and they are indisputable.

"W." Leipsic, O.: The New York Life.

"G." La Grange, Tenn.: Letter received. Hope it will be satisfactory.

"Reader," Philmont, N. Y.: I answer inquiries only concerning life insurance matters.

"C." Pittsburg: I do not regard the company to which you refer as either the safest or the best.

"T. J. C." New York: Better apply at the company's office and see exactly what they will do. I would not drop the policy unless you are insurable elsewhere.

"K." Stockton, Mo.: A 20-year endowment, in either of the two companies you mention, will cost you about the same and yield almost identical results. Both are among the strongest companies in existence.

"N. B. M." Brooklyn: (1) I do not regard it as favorable as the policy offered you by the New York Life. (2) I would not sacrifice the latter. Eventually the returns should be fully as good as those the Metropolitan guarantees.

"P." Bowling Green, Ky.: It has had a good deal of trouble, but seems to be now in better shape, and I would continue the policy for the short time it must run. The state insurance department has made a favorable report, recently.

"M." Brattleboro, Vt.: Your policy is your contract and you must abide by its terms, what ever they may be. The Berkshire Life is one of the oldest insurance companies, but not one of the largest. It seems to be carefully managed and makes an excellent report. At your age, it would be best to continue your policy as it stands.

"Subscriber," Baltimore: If you had read this column regularly you would have observed my frequent comments on the Mutual Reserve. It was formerly conducted on the assessment plan and the result was no end of trouble. It is now conducted as an old-line company and the report of the insurance department of New York regarding its condition is favorable. I infer from what you state that you are not now insurable elsewhere at reasonable rates.

"B." Omaha, Neb.: The report of the actuary of the Connecticut Insurance Department, on the Royal Arcanum of Boston, shows that on November 30th it had over 2,000 members (representing over \$5,000,000 of insurance), aged from seventy to eighty-three years. It will be seen that the risk from the increasing death rate in these old fraternal associations constantly grows and only an influx of new members or an increase of assessments can meet the requirements of the situation. I do not believe in assessment insurance of any kind.

*The Hermit.*

Your business cares will vanish if you always call for *Cook's Imperial Extra Dry* when you drink Champagne.

**Advice to Mothers:** Mrs. Whislow's Soothing Syrup should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea.

The Sohmer Piano ranks among the best for excellence of tone, durability, and finish.

For several years the advertisements of the Mead Cycle Company have appeared in the columns of *LESLIE'S WEEKLY*. Every year the business of this company has grown, until now it exceeds 50,000 bicycles sold through mail orders all over the world each year. The Mead Cycle Company keeps its factories running all winter, storing up wheels of the finest quality, and is always ready in the spring and summer to fill orders promptly at prices which are lower than any manufacturer selling on the old plan, through local dealers, can deliver a wheel of even inferior quality. The Mead Cycle Company can ship any wheel at any price the same day the order is received. Readers of this paper can be assured of prompt and honorable treatment. When writing for catalogues and prices mention *LESLIE'S WEEKLY* and address Mead Cycle Company, Dept. R 265, Chicago.

## Poor Beer vs. Pure Beer

Both cost you alike, yet one costs the maker twice as much as the other. One is good and good for you; the other is harmful. Let us tell your where the difference lies.

### POOR BEER

is easy to brew.

The materials are cheap. The brewing may be done under any sort of surroundings. Cleanliness is not important, for the users never see it brewed.

Any water will do. No air is too impure for the cooling.

No filtering, no sterilizing; almost no ageing, for ageing ties up money.

What is the use of expense and care when there is no reputation to defend?—

When few people who drink it know even the name of the maker.

### PURE BEER

calls for the best materials—the best money can buy.

The brewery must be as clean as your kitchen; the utensils as clean.

The cooling must be done in filtered air, in a plate glass room.

The product must be aged for months, until thoroughly fermented, else biliousness results.

The beer must be filtered, then sterilized in the bottle.

You're always welcome to that brewery, the owners are proud of it.

And the size of it proves the eventual success of worth.

To maintain its standard, we double the necessary cost of our brewing. Don't you prefer a pure beer, a good beer, a healthful beer, when it costs no more than common?

Ask for the brewery bottling.

**Schlitz**

The Beer That Made Milwaukee Famous



### A Tradition.

In the prologue chapter of a book written by Dumas, "The Queen's Necklace," he describes a banquet, perhaps the most notable in history, given by Cardinal Richelieu, at which Europe's celebrities sat down. Among them was a distinguished neercourier and soothsayer, who was asked by the Cardinal to forecast the fortunes and fates of those present, and he did so. Taking a glass of amber-colored cordial, he gazed long therein, as in a mirror, and then foretold in some marvelous and mysterious way his predictions, which were all realized to the letter, as subsequent developments proved. The liqueur into which he gazed was undoubtedly Chartreuse, as the Cardinal, a far-famed connoisseur, could not have omitted it from his table without offense, and through all the long years since it has been the favorite cordial of polite society throughout the civilized world.

**BLOOD POISON**

Primary, Secondary or Tertiary Blood Poison

Permanently Cured. You can be treated at home under same guaranty. If you have taken mercury, iodine, potash, and still have aches and pains, Mucous Patches in Mouth, Sore Throat, Pimples, Copper Colored Spots, Ulcers on any part of the body, Hair or Eyebrows falling out, write

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### Pennsylvania Chautauqua.

REDUCED RATES TO MOUNT GRETTA VIA PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

For the Pennsylvania Chautauqua, to be held at Mt. Gretna, Pa., July 1 to August 5, 1902, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell special excursion tickets from New York, Philadelphia, Chestnut Hill, Phoenixville, Wilmington, Perryville, Frederick, Md., Washington, D. C., East Liberty, Butler, Indiana, Conneville, Bedford, Clearfield, Martinsburg, Bellefonte, Waterford, Canandaigua, Wilkesbarre, Tomhicken, Mt. Carmel, Lykens, and principal intermediate points, to Mt. Gretna and return, at reduced rates. Tickets will be sold June 25 to August 5, inclusive, and will be good to return until August 13, inclusive. For specific rates, consult ticket agents.

### A Business Chance Abroad.

DEPUTY CONSUL MAGELSEN writes from Beirut, Syria, to our State Department, that there is a good market for American harness and saddlery in that city, if these goods are introduced at prices low enough to meet European competition. There are over five hundred carriages in Beirut alone, but the consul knows of no attempt on the part of an American house to secure this trade.





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Mrs. HEDGECROW—"Now yew jes' let go me. I ain't done nuthin'."

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THE ORIGINAL  
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Cures Indigestion and  
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All Others are Imitations.



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By selling our celebrated  
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commission off.  
**BEST and MOST  
ECONOMICAL 33¢.**  
1-lb. trade-mark red bags.  
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BETWEEN CHICAGO AND

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IF YOU ARE CONTEMPLATING A TRIP, ANY POR-  
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Better than Life or Endowment Insurance, Oil or Mining Propositions, Savings Banks, etc.  
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"There is one merit to  
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Hence the popu-  
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**PLEASANT VAL-  
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**Kayler's**  
BONBONS & CHOCOLATES  
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# LESLIE'S

## WEEKLY

Copyright, 1900, by Judge Company, No. 110 Fifth Avenue

Vol. XCV. No. 2444

New York, July 10, 1902

Price 10 Cents



GEORGE, PRINCE OF WALES, WHO WILL SUCCEED TO THE THRONE OF GREAT BRITAIN.



# LESLIE'S WEEKLY

THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY IN THE UNITED STATES

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS

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express or postal order, not by local checks, which, under present banking  
regulations of New York, are at a discount in that city.

Thursday, July 10, 1902

## An Empire's Joy Eclipsed.

LESS THAN a year ago the American nation was suddenly plunged into the gloom of a terrible sorrow through the blow of an assassin. Into a day of sunshine, over a clear, calm and happy sky, came a shadow, deep, dark and portentous, turning a people's joy into mourning and wringing their hearts with unutterable grief. A chief magistrate who, through his wise statesmanship, his great-heartedness, and his high and noble conduct in both public and private life, had won the universal respect of Christendom and the undying love of his people, fell a victim to a cruel and inexplicable fate. Under such a cloud, alike sudden and unforeseen, alike dark and portentous, have the people of the mighty and wide-reaching British empire been called upon to pass.

The two tragical occurrences—the death of our beloved President and the calamity that has befallen the equally beloved King of Great Britain—have many similarities and also some striking differences. The latter event may be truly called “a caprice of destiny”; the former the caprice of an assassin; one occurred on the very eve of the most gorgeous, the most joyful, the most wondrous festival day in modern English history, the other at the height of the most beautiful and spectacular world's fair ever held on the American continent. Both the stricken men were about the same age and apparently in the noon of life of manly strength and vigor, with the promise of years of enlarged activity and increased usefulness. Both had gained a sure and abiding place in the affections of their people, the one as a chosen representative of a great republic, the other as the accepted ruler of a mighty empire; two nations speaking the same language, boasting the same glorious literature and joined together in indissoluble ties by a thousand common interests, laws, traditions, customs, and sympathies.

And thus it was that the sudden shock that came to England was in a large and true sense the sorrow of America. As they, the people of our kindred nation across the sea, were quickly responsive in our hour of bereavement, so did our hearts go out in sympathy for them in the day of their calamity. Common afflictions draw men and nations closer together than common joys. Human sorrow is the greatest of all pacificators, the chiefest and most powerful solvent of all animosities, jealousies, and antagonisms. It leaps all bounds; it levels all barriers; it bridges all chasms and depths though they be ocean-wide.

It is impossible to conceive of a situation more pathetic than that which faced the man stricken down at the very hour when he was about to grasp the sceptre and wear the crown of one of the mightiest empires that the world has known; to sit in the chair of Edward the Confessor, wear the coronet of Alfred the Great, and be girt with the sword of William the Conqueror. One more round of that sun that never ceases to shine on the domains of Britain, and the day of days would have come, the proudest, gladdest, most auspicious day in the annals of “Merrie England.” An event upon which the hearts and minds of millions had been dwelling with joyful anticipations for many months and years was just at its dawning—and then the swift change, the bolt from the clear sky, the end of festivity, the beginning of grief and anxiety. Not a crown of power but a coronet of suffering for the head of a king; not a sceptre of world-wide rule, but a feeble, faltering staff of weakness and disease. Surely all the world cannot fail to heed the lesson of this tragic event; cannot fail to learn anew that

“The glories of all blood and state,  
Are shadows and not substantial things.”

## Fighting for a Million Dollars.

IT IS fortunate for the city of New York that it has a mayor and a comptroller who stand for something more than sentiment, and who are prepared to keep the pledges made by the advocates of municipal reform last fall in favor of reduced public expenditures and lower taxes. It is no secret that the enormously expensive subway contract, let by the city during the Tammany régime, is expected to be extremely profitable to the contractors who, under the most favorable circumstances, secured it. The fact that a very close corporation controls this contract and that the shares in the enterprise are at a heavy premium proves that there is plenty of money in it, but the contractors seem to be eager for

more. Perhaps they ought not to be blamed, because selfishness is expected to be one of the chief characteristics of the public contractor at all times and on all occasions.

At the last meeting of the rapid-transit commissioners an issue was raised, however, by Mayor Low and Comptroller Grout on one side, and the rapid-transit commissioners, Messrs. Orr, Smith, Langdon, and Starin on the other, regarding the outcome of which there should be no question. The rapid-transit four defeated by their united votes Mayor Low and the comptroller, at the outset, but the end is not yet, for \$1,000,000 of the city's money is involved in the contest, and both the mayor and the comptroller declare that they will not permit this enormous sum to be diverted from the city treasury into the coffers of the subway construction company without a bitter fight. It is two against four, but the two will have public opinion on their side, and the two hold the keys to the treasury and to the situation.

The high character of the rapid-transit commissioners makes it inconceivable how such a difference could arise between them and the chief executive and financial officers of our city, and the difference is more incomprehensible when the cause is analyzed. The question is simply as to who shall pay for the terra cotta conduits or ducts which line the exterior walls of the subway. If they belong to the regular work of construction, the same as the remainder of the work, the city is responsible; but if they are a part of the equipment, the contracting company must pay. These conduits were intended to carry wires for the transmission of light and power in the tunnel. Obviously only a few would be needed for this purpose. It is now disclosed that the contractors are building one hundred and forty conduits, seventy on each side of the subway, with the evident purpose of renting them to electric light, telephone, and telegraph companies, for the benefit of the contractors. It needs no argument to show that this is the purpose—there can scarcely be any other—and the city, therefore, should not pay for their construction, as the income from them will go to the contractors and not to the corporation.

There may be some excuse for the unanimous vote of the rapid-transit commissioners, in opposition to this view, but we have not thus far seen it. Mayor Low and Comptroller Grout may depend upon it that their hands will be upheld by the community, and we believe, if necessary, by the Governor of the State. That they have taken their stand so promptly and so boldly shows that they appreciate the importance of the case. Their attitude in this and in many other matters during the past six months justifies the confidence which the people have imposed, not only in the integrity of the mayor and his chief advisers, but also in their stubborn courage and unswerving devotion to the interests of the taxpayers.

## A Wasteful Industrial War.

THE GREAT coal strike drags on into weeks and months with no apparent gain to either side in the contest for the present and no promise of it for the future, but with losses inevitable, positive, and enormous to all concerned, which includes practically the people of the entire country. The loss of wages to the miners already foots up in the millions; the loss of the mine owners is much greater, and as for the loss to the people at large, directly and indirectly, through a failure of the coal supply and the suspension of business, the amount is beyond all computation. In brief, this coal strike, like most other troubles of the kind, is a losing affair all around, a miserable, bungling, unfortunate business for every one involved in it directly or remotely.

As a method of adjusting differences between men, the strike, the boycott, and the lockout are all as crude and barbaric and as indefensible in the court of reason and true justice as the burning of cities and the slaughter of men in warfare, and fully as unworthy of an enlightened and civilized age. If war with bayonets and cannon may be properly characterized as “hell,” these wasteful and desolating conflicts in the industrial world, bringing suffering and misery as they do to thousands of innocent and helpless people, are hardly less infernal in their origin, nature, and results. Humanity has been benefited undoubtedly by many wars in the past, frightful as the price paid for every gain has been. The upward pathway of the race to freedom and equality has been marked at every step by blood, agony, and tears, and these things are precious and to be desired even though they cost so dear.

But there is hope that the world is finding out a better, saner way to adjust its differences, a way more consonant with the attributes of beings endowed with reason and a sense of justice and compassion than the old, cruel way of butchery and mutual destruction. So it may be hoped also that the day is not far distant when human genius, inspired by motives of love and justice for all, will devise some method of settling disputes in the labor world that does not involve the paralysis of vast industries, the fierce and bitter clash of opposing elements among workmen themselves, and consequent woe and misery for multitudes of people which no after gain in wages, or any other concession won by the struggle, can begin to repay. When that happy and peaceful time comes, as it will some day, the world will look back upon these industrial conflicts, as it will upon other battle-fields, with pity and wonder that men could ever have been guilty of such unutterable folly and wrong.

In the immediate case at hand the miners declare they will not yield until their demands are complied with or they are starved into submission. The ultimatum of the operators is “no concession, no compromise, no arbitration.” Obviously the public has a most vital stake in

such a conflict, and sooner or later must interfere for its own protection. Its interests are paramount to those of the parties themselves, and its losses and suffering must be infinitely greater. Whatever the legal rights or liabilities of either side to the controversy, the public has rights and interests which both must consider. Public opinion, based upon public necessities, will sooner or later compel a settlement, not by making men work against their will—this cannot be done—but by allowing others to step in and take their places. On the other hand, nothing justifies the operators in taking the position they now hold—that there is nothing in the relations between the mine owners and the miners which admits of adjustment through negotiation.

In brief, as a first step toward the solution of the problem there must be a recognition of the fact that the public interest in this and similar struggles is paramount to that of either employers or workmen, and that the community—which in the long run must foot the bill—has a right to protect itself against either or both parties to the controversy.

## The Plain Truth.

IT IS a noteworthy fact that the railroad corporations in this country were the first to set the excellent example among large employers of labor of establishing a pension system for employees incapacitated by age or physical inability for further service. The Pennsylvania road has had such a system in operation for several years, and now the Reading Railway Company has announced a similar plan. All employees not appointed by the board of directors to executive positions, who have reached the age of seventy years, will be retired, and if they have been in the employ of the company for thirty years they will be pensioned. All employees over sixty-five years old, who have been in the service for thirty years, and who have become incapacitated, will be retired and pensioned. People who have become affected by the demagogic talk about the greed and inhumanity of capitalists should make note of this.

A STRAW showing pretty clearly the way the political winds are blowing was the action of the recent Democratic State Convention in Kansas, in adopting a platform denouncing trusts, advocating the election of a board of railroad commissioners by the people, declaring for the public ownership of street-car franchises and other utilities, and eliminating the free-silver issue. If the Democracy throughout the country gets down close to popular issues like these it will have something better than a fighting chance in 1904. Unless great wisdom, scrupulous economy, and prompt responsiveness to popular wishes and needs mark the course of the present administration from now on, the Republican party will not be continued in power another four years. It must put itself right on Cuban reciprocity, ship subsidies, the irrigation question, and the public control of natural sources of public revenue, or it will be put out of action entirely.

IF THE commencement season just past has not been unparalleled in the matter of munificent gifts for educational purposes in this country, the volume of such benefactions has certainly been large enough to bring unwonted joy and gratitude to the hearts of many college presidents and others who have been striving with noble and sincere purpose to enlarge the scope and usefulness of their several institutions. Cornell University is richer by \$500,000 than it was a few weeks ago, and Bryn Mawr by nearly the same amount. Mount Holyoke rejoices in a gift of \$40,000, Rutgers in \$50,000, the University of Pennsylvania in \$300,000, and Chicago University in \$1,000,000 or more. To all these and other institutions thus happily remembered, hearty congratulations are extended and best wishes for a prosperous and successful future. America has reason to be proud, not only of her public school system, which extends its benefits to all, but for her ever-increasing and expanding group of higher schools of learning, which, thanks to generous endowments, are every year becoming more accessible to young men and women of limited means, but large ambitions for knowledge.

THE NEBRASKA political disturber, whose everlasting assurance is only comparable with his magnificent pretensions, again rushes into print, by the help of the Associated Press and the bamboozled newspapers, to advertise himself and his weekly magazine by denouncing ex-President Cleveland, both as President and politician. The Nebraska Populist-Democrat, whom we do not propose to advertise further in these columns without charge, sees in the harmonizing efforts of President Cleveland, Senator Hill, and other distinguished Democrats in the East and West, the omens of his own everlasting oblivion. The Nebraska spouter realizes that his only hope is in enriching himself through his nondescript magazine, as, since his double defeat for the presidency, he is no longer a drawing card on the lecture platform and no longer in demand as a magazine and newspaper writer at anything but ordinary space rates. If it be necessary to get down into the mire to make himself an object of interest, he is ready to wallow. No matter how dirty the pool, if it covers him, he will dip into it if he can attract an applauding crowd. Democratic harmony is the last thing in the world that he wants. As a breeder of disharmony he has achieved his only success in life. This creature of circumstances ought to be on the payroll of the Republican managers. His antics bring more comfort to the latter than they can possibly give to sincere Democrats of any name or nature.



## PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT

SOME WEEKS ago the press dispatches from Birmingham announced that a Southern gentleman of moderate means had donated \$500



**BELTON GILREATH,**  
A Southern philanthropist who does great good.

to a prominent negro school in the South. The contributor's name was withheld. Later on, the generous donor was found to be Mr. Belton Gilreath, a mine operator. This step, which will inspire similar action by hundreds of other Southern men, means as much for negro education in the South as the Ogden Educational campaign does for the whole South. Mr. Gilreath is earnestly interested in the welfare of the masses. He goes into the religious meetings of his employes, talks and prays with them, teaches them to work, to economize, and to place themselves above want. He aids them in building and maintaining their schools and churches at his various mines, often giving half the entire cost of a building. He is loved by his men, and they regard him as a true Christian, seeking to lift them up as he climbs himself. No strikes have ever occurred at his mines. Mr. Gilreath is a true type of the Southerner who has come down from the aristocratic slaveholding class of ante-bellum days. His parents, on both sides, were slaveholders, and it is among this class in the South that the negro finds the most sympathy and the greatest help, according to the statement of that well-known colored educator, President W. H. Council, of the Agricultural and Mechanical College for Negroes, at Normal, Ala.

LONDON WILL entertain many distinguished foreigners this month, but King Lewenika, the paramount chief of Barotseland, will surely be the strangest of them all. He is described as being an enlightened potentate, with "quite English ideas." One of his ideas hardly seems so English as it might be. He has a great state barge which is rowed by eighty rowers, all men of rank. The prime minister himself has to ply the oar as one of the eighty. For this sport he has to divest himself of his European clothes and take his place with seventy-nine others clad like himself with tiger-skins round their loins and lions' manes on their heads.

NOT FAR from the city of Dublin, Ireland, lies Outlands, one of the loveliest country homes in the Emerald Isle, the property of



**MRS. NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN,**  
A brilliant social leader in the Irish capital.

Colonel Chamberlain, one of his Majesty's most loyal and gallant officers and the veteran of many hard-fought fields. Here at Outlands, in the intervals when he is not on duty at the front, Colonel Chamberlain dispenses a gracious hospitality to a host of friends, being assisted in these functions by his gifted and lovely wife. Mrs. Chamberlain was the eldest daughter of the late Major-General A. C. Hay, and therefore comes of good fighting stock. At the time of her marriage to the distinguished soldier whose name she bears, he had already acted as aide-de-camp to Lord Roberts, and she was still a bride when he went through the Boer campaign. Mrs. Chamberlain has shared to the full the anxieties and triumphs which have fallen to the lot of all soldiers' wives during the last few years, for, as Lord Roberts's first aide-de-camp and private secretary, her husband took part in the most thrilling moments of the momentous South African struggle, now happily brought to an end.

NOT IN years has the Republican party in Congress had such a sharp line of division running through it as that caused by the Cuban reciprocity bill. The cleavage thus made has separated some of the most prominent men in the party, men who have hitherto stood solidly together in support of Republican measures and policies. What effect this division and the feeling it has engendered will have upon the immediate future of the party time alone can tell. On the one hand, there have been Republicans who have favored reciprocity from the beginning, believing with President Roosevelt that only by the adoption of such a measure could the United States fulfill all its obligations to the new republic and start it upon a happy, prosperous, and successful career. The acknowledged leader of this wing of the party has been the veteran Senator from Rhode Island, Mr. Aldrich. During his twenty-one years of continuous service in Congress, Senator Aldrich has been an able and successful leader in many legislative and parliamentary con-

flicts, but never one more trying than that through which he has just passed. As for the leadership of the so-called "insurgents," that distinction is openly claimed by Senator Elkins, of West Virginia. On June 18th, Senator Elkins issued an announcement in which he declared that under his leadership the "long-fought battle over Cuban reciprocity had come to an end, and in his favor." In defense of his policy of opposition the Senator said that he "did not believe in paying \$600,000 a year for five years of the people's money by way of reduction of the tariff, when the people of Cuba or the Cuban government would not in all probability get a dollar of these funds." The Senator further declared that he had not made war upon the sugar trust "simply trying to help Cuba," and that in case of annexation, which he believes to be inevitable within a brief period, he was "not frightened by the cry of free trade with Cuba injuring American industries." Since his entry into the Senate in 1895 Mr. Elkins has worked in accord with his party in all great issues, and has done not a little valuable and endur-



**SENATOR ALDRICH AND SENATOR ELKINS,**  
Opposing Republican leaders.

ing service to the nation. In the present case no one questions his sincerity nor his integrity, although they may have doubts as to his judgment.

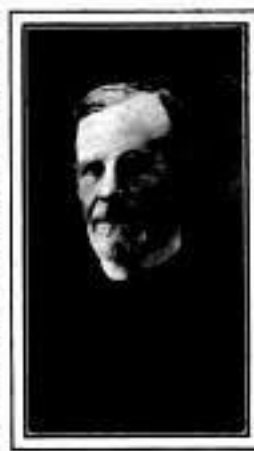
EMORY COLLEGE, Oxford, Ga., the oldest college in the State, and one of the oldest in the country, has conferred on the author of "Uncle Remus" the degree of doctor of literature. This is the first time in its history that this college has bestowed this honor, and the question may arise, Why have they made this exception? Undoubtedly because Mr. Joel Chandler Harris holds a unique position. He is one writer who, so far from bidding for popularity or fame, has positively refused to depart in the slightest degree from the regimen of simple, individual, and home life. The one-story cottage at West End (Atlanta, Ga.), almost submerged in beautiful shrubbery and fragrant old-fashioned flowers, suggests, at first view, "Brer Rabbit" and "Brer Fox," and their quaint history, and one has only to cross the threshold to feel the influence of the Emersonian spirit—"the grandeur of sincere simplicity"—the example of developing life force. Of Mr. Harris's family, his oldest son, Julian, twenty-seven years of age, occupies the position held twelve years ago by Henry W. Grady, managing editor of the *Atlanta Constitution*, and what is far more significant in the eyes of Mr. Harris, Sr., he is the father of one of the favorite grandchildren, Charles Collier Harris, the one grandchild who can boast the red hair and ruddy cheeks of his grandfather. The third son, an able young journalist, is Evelyn Harris, city editor of the *Constitution*. The quiet persistence and devotion to self-selected work—characteristics of the father—are those that have placed the sons where they are. Mrs. Harris, of French extraction, is a woman of personal beauty and gracious manner. She loves the home life as much as does Mr. Harris, and has been, at all times and under all circumstances, an inspiration as well as a comrade. Institutions great and small have, of recent years, scattered their "degrees" with so free a



**DR. JOEL CHANDLER HARRIS,**  
The popular writer of fables.—Photograph by C. A. Volberg.

hand that the ceremony had come to partake of the comic nature. In the midst of all this bathos and bid for notoriety, it is refreshing to find a college honoring itself by bestowing a degree upon one who represents so much that is fine and noble—one who represents fineness and nobility so simply.

PROBABLY THE oldest man on record to be regularly ordained to the ministry of any church is Mr. George F. Brigham, of Sharon, Wis., who has just received that distinction in his seventy-fifth year. Mr. Brigham was never a student of divinity in the conventional sense, his preparation for the sacred office being obtained while he was engaged in the most prosaic of secular duties. For thirty-five years he had been simply station master and express agent at Sharon, but in that obscure post he was noted as a faithful and upright employé, and locally he became a distinct religious force. Being a devout Episcopalian, he gathered a little company, to which on Sundays he read the church service, started a Sunday-school, and at length set out to build a house of worship. In order to raise funds for this purpose he and his associates raised flower-seeds, which they sold, orders eventually coming to them from all parts of the country. After several years a chapel was built and consecrated and Mr. Brigham was made deacon. But he did not aim higher until his retirement from secular business three years ago. Now he has been installed as rector of his flock, and as he is still hale and strong, he looks forward to at least ten years of active work as a pastor.



**MR. GEORGE F. BRIGHAM,**  
Ordained as rector in his seventy-fifth year.

IF "PEACE hath her victories as well as war" so also does peace have its heroes, men fully as worthy the plaudits of the world and immortal renown in song and story as the Winkelrieds and Leonidas of martial history. Among such brave souls of this later day Professor Heilprin should be classed. His action in ascending the top of the crater of Mont Pelée required a degree of courage that is given only to men who lead forlorn hopes, to fanatics, and to men of science. An eruption would have blotted him out of existence and burned him to a crisp. As it was, the crater threw out ugly hints; it spouted mud at him, and he was covered with cinders. Thirty thousand people had been destroyed in a blast, and here was one puny man looking down into the jaws of the "inferno," and calmly taking notes. As a hero of science the professor deserves the fullest recognition, and will hardly fail to receive it.

IF PHYSIOGNOMY counts for anything in the determination of character the young man whose portrait is given herewith would surely seem to be marked out for a notable career. For shrewdness, force, and sagacity of an unusual degree speak out in the lines and contour of this young face. It will need all these elements of character, and others besides, to enable Mr. Reginald Vanderbilt—for it is he—to meet and successfully discharge all the responsibilities falling upon him as one of the heirs of the Vanderbilt millions and an inheritor also of the vast and complicated business interests in the hands of that famous family of financiers and capitalists. Young Vanderbilt begins active life with the inestimable advantage of rare intellectual attainments gained as a student at Yale University. A few weeks ago, while he was yet a student, Mr. Vanderbilt figured to some extent in the newspapers for the alleged offense of over-speeding his automobile in a Rhode Island town. He had recently purchased a fine farm near Middletown in that State and was in the habit of going to and fro between New Haven and that place on his automobile. It was on one of these trips that the alleged offense was committed. Nothing seems to have come of the charge, however, which might easily have arisen through an excess of official zeal.



**REGINALD VANDERBILT,**  
A scion of a notable house.

IT WOULD be a difficult task, if not an impossible one, to persuade any half-dozen men casually brought together, into unanimity of opinion concerning the greatest man who ever lived. Most of them would agree, no doubt, with Lord Brougham, that Julius Caesar was "the greatest man of ancient times," but how many of the six would accept Professor Gardiner's estimate of Cromwell as "the greatest Englishman of all time"? Each of them, we may be reasonably sure, would accept Shakespeare as the greatest poet, yet Lord Lytton once spoke of Milton as "the greatest poet of our country." And where will be found two men out of Scotland to agree with Charles Mackay when he says of Burns, that he was "the greatest poet—next perhaps to King David of the Jews—whom any age has produced"?



# H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, Heir to the Throne

By Ralph D. Blumenfeld

LONDON, June 24th.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT to-day of the grave illness of King Edward VII., his submission to an operation and the indefinite postponement of the much-heralded coronation ceremonies, have created anxiety, as well as disappointment, all over England. In view of a possibly fatal termination of the monarch's malady, the thoughts of everybody are turning to the Prince of Wales, whose accession to the throne would at once follow the demise of his royal sire. One result of the King's death would have an American bearing. That sad event would, of course, prevent the prince from complying with the New York Chamber of Commerce's invitation, which he is reported to have accepted, to follow the example of Prince Henry of Prussia and to visit the United States this year. If, however, the King should recover, as all hope, and the prince goes to America, as he is most anxious to do, it will probably be in September, when the great heat is over. Like Prince Henry of Prussia he will leave his wife behind.

The visit would afford the American people an opportunity of comparing the two imperial princes and, I think, the comparison would not result unfavorably either to one or the other. The two have much in common. They are both sailors, above all things. Both are frank, outspoken, simple in manner and habit, and eminently practical. They have been brought up in the profession which, above all things, makes men self-reliant and strong, and both are noted for their common sense and amiability. The German prince, by virtue of his subordinate position in the royal family, continues in his naval career, while the Prince of Wales, as heir to the throne of Great Britain and Ireland, has done his last turn as a responsible commander on board a ship of war. To him the beloved profession is closed, for all practical purposes, though I cannot doubt that if he were to be offered the choice of the perpetual command of a British cruiser as against the possession of the British crown his inclinations would lean toward the former.

I take the liberty of extracting from the peerage list the dignities and titles to which the Prince of Wales is obliged to subscribe. The brevity of the peerage list commends itself to the busy reader, while a thorough understanding of the details of his many names goes far to explain the nature of the irksome duties of an heir apparent. The list is as follows:

His Royal Highness, Prince George Frederick Ernest Albert, Prince of Wales, heir apparent to the Crown (created Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester November 9th, 1901; Duke of Cornwall, in peerage of England, 1337; Earl of Dublin, U. K., 1850; Duke of York, Earl of Inverness and Baron Killarney, U. K., 1892; Duke of Rothesay, Earl of Carrick, Baron of Renfrew, Lord of the Isles, and Great Steward or Seneschal of Scotland, in peerage of Scotland, 1469; Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha; K. G., K. T., P. C., G. C. M. G., G. C. V. O., Rear-Admiral in the Navy, Personal Nav., A. D. C. to the King, Colonel-in-Chief of Royal Marine Forces and the Royal Fusiliers, Hon. Colonel of the King's Colonials, Chancellor of the University of Wales and the Cape, Grand Prior of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Master of Trinity House, President of the Royal Academy of Music, and a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn; born at Marlborough House, June 3d, 1865; married (at St. James's Palace, July 6th, 1893) his second cousin once removed, Princess Victoria Mary of Teck (née H. S. H. Victoria Mary Augusta Louise Olga Pauline Claudine Agnes; born May 26th, 1867). Residences: York House, Marlborough House, St. James's; York Cottage, Sandringham; and Craigowan, Ballater, Aberdeenshire.

Thus the peerage, showing the weight of titles and

dignities. To his friends and intimates the prince is not His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, but merely "Sprats," a nickname dating back to his early days on the training ship *Britannia*, when orders were given that his rank was not to protect him against the boyish pranks and appellations of his comrades. He was entered on the books of the *Britannia* in June, 1887, as a cadet, where, in company with his elder brother, the late Duke of Clarence, he was treated in exactly the same way as any other cadet preparing seriously for the navy as a profession. After two years of cadet life the two princes were transferred to the cruiser *Bacchante*, on which they made a grand tour of the world, occupying over two years. They sailed over forty-five thousand miles. It was a splendid educational process for a future monarch and it added immensely to Prince George's store of information regarding many lands. West and south sailed the good ship to the Mediterranean, Teneriffe, the West Indies, the Bermudas, Vigo, Ferrol, St. Vincent, the River Plate, the Falkland Islands, the Cape of Good Hope, Australia, and the Fiji Islands. Then to the Far East, Japan, China, the Straits Settlements, Ceylon, Egypt, Palestine, and back again to the Mediterranean and home, a delightful, instructive, and thoroughly enjoyable trip.

On his return the young prince was regularly inducted into the navy as a lieutenant. His was to be a working career, as befits the second son of a King or brother of a ruler of peoples. To the second in line are denied many of the brilliant opportunities which come only to the wearers of crowns, but to him also is vouchsafed a life more or less free from the thousand and one petty annoyances and worries to which Kings are subjected. But the death of the elder brother, in January, 1892, cut short Prince George's prospects as a minor light in the royal sphere and brought him out into the glare of publicity as a future King of Great Britain. By this time he had risen, as princes do, to a position in the navy entitling him to the command of smaller vessels, such as the *Thrush*, which he had held for some time on the North Atlantic station. He acquitted himself with some credit, though he was not considered a particularly brilliant or dashing officer. He was steady, reliable, dogged, a typical Hanoverian like his forefather, the famous Prince of Wales, who, while he was a British post captain, never uttered a command in pure English and who is remembered best in the navy by his favorite command: "Mr. Lefden and Prown, please bipe the grew on deck to gwarders."

The death of Prince "Eddy" cut short the prince's career in the navy as an active officer. True, he continued to rise and became first a post captain and finally a rear-admiral, but the only command he has held since then was a temporary one on board the *Crescent*, a first-class cruiser, and this was merely to qualify him for the higher rank which he received shortly afterward. Then came the marriage with Princess May, who, it will be remembered, had been engaged to his brother shortly before his death. It had always been the wish of the late Queen that her grandson should marry an English princess and the betrothal with Princess May was immensely popular with the public at large. When the Duke of Clarence died, the disappointment at losing Princess May for the succession to the throne as Queen-consort was extremely keen and the news of her engagement to the younger brother was consequently highly popular. They were married in 1893 and the marriage has been blessed with four children, the eldest of whom, Prince Edward of Wales, being perhaps the most popular and most widely talked-of child in the British realms.

The Prince of Wales is not popular in the same sense

as was his father when he occupied the same exalted post. In the first place, he is not so well known. He has not been so much in the public eye. For forty years the present King has been before the public in some capacity or other, generally in one that appealed to the people's sense of humor, sport, or patriotism. The father was ever a man about town; the son is a home-staying, rather shy, retiring country gentleman. He abhors crowds and is frightened of acclamation or demonstration, which may, to a certain extent, account for his abstention from the funeral of President McKinley last year—the right time for him to have visited the United States. If ever a prince made a tactical and political mistake it was the refusal of the then Duke of Cornwall to cross the border from Canada to pay the last respects of royalty to the remains of the great republic's martyred President. It is said that he was anxious to do so, but that a careful and not always wise cabinet at home, fearing anarchists, gave him strict orders to remain on British soil. But I cannot help thinking that if he had gone to the United States at that time his visit would certainly have taken the gilt off Prince Henry's gingerbread, whereas now if he goes to America the visit will be looked upon as an unoriginal attempt at copying the successful onslaught of his German cousin. So he came home again and the papers were "tipped" to say that not once during his recent world's tour had the heir to the throne stepped off British ground.

There is no doubt that the tour broadened his point of view and emboldened him to say things to British manufacturers which they would not have accepted without protest from any other personage. It was this timid, frightened-looking prince, who, bracing himself for the task, stood up in the ancient Guildhall of London and, facing half a thousand of the greatest and most powerful men in the land, said in a clear, full voice, that sounded like a trumpet call: "Wake up, England, you have been asleep too long!" It was a great speech, great, not because it was delivered by a royal prince, but because it was crammed with solid, sound common sense; not literary, not polished, and not delivered in academic style, but there was something indefinably grand and vigorous in it which will long make it remembered as one of the most forceful utterances of the time.

That speech was the only flash of royal power we have yet had from the heir to the crown. It showed that, be it by great effort or merely slight endeavor, he has that in him which demands attention. For the rest, he does not trouble himself much about public opinion or popularity. He prefers the collection of postage stamps to anything else. He seldom goes to the theatre, and is rarely seen in public except when it is absolutely necessary. He is a little man, slight, stolid looking, and yet nervous. In his naval uniform he shows himself to the best advantage, for there alone he seems to be at all comfortable. On a horse he is simply lost, as are most sailors, and his principal occupation at present seems to be the opening of bazars and hospitals, that curse to which all royal personages are subjected. He takes a keen interest in all affairs of state, as befits a future ruler of the great empire, and he is a most omnivorous reader of blue books and parliamentary papers. Some day he will be King, and in this rôle his simple, unassuming, retiring manner will not help him to gain the noisy popularity of the mob. They will not follow his carriage with huzzahs whenever he goes out to take the air, but I do not think I am far from right when I say that he will probably prove to be one of the wisest, most careful, and most conscientious of Britain's long line of good, bad, and indifferent rulers.

## Enormous Fatalities From Earthquakes.

AT A FAIR estimate probably not less than 40,000 persons lost their lives during the recent volcanic disturbances in the Lesser Antilles, a fearful total considered by itself, yet small in the comparison with the numbers destroyed in other catastrophes of the same kind in years past. With the possible exception of the terrible floods in certain Chinese rivers which have occasionally overwhelmed and swept away a hundred thousand persons at a time, no action of natural forces has been responsible for such enormous losses of human life as volcanic eruptions and their attendant horrors on land and sea. The earthquakes in Sicily in 1693, and in Calabria in 1783, are each said to have been fatal to 80,000 persons, the one laying in ruins fifty, and the other 300, towns and villages. Upon the 4th of February, 1797, the earthquake of Riobamba killed 120,000 persons in the upper districts of the equator.

The first and fatal shock which destroyed the city of Lisbon in 1755 lasted only five seconds, and this earthquake, which extended far out to sea and lifted the waters out of their bed, was fatal to 60,000 persons. In the year 526 a terrible earthquake shook Italy killed 120,000 persons, and in the same year more than 200,000 were killed, during a shock lasting only a few seconds, at Antioch and several neighboring cities. In Japan, and the archipelago in the neighboring sea, shocks of earthquake have often destroyed and depopulated whole regions which were before studded with opulent cities and rich with crops.

An earthquake in the Straits of Sunda, in 1883, accompanying an eruption of the volcano of Krakatoa, caused a fearful loss of life. Although the precise number of vic-

tims is not known, it cannot have been less than 50,000, and probably was as many as 60,000. In the island of Java alone more than 15,000 persons perished, and 10,000 at Tjeringen. Although the population of the north of Bantam, which suffered so severely, had decreased in the previous years, it still amounted to half a million at the time of the 1883 earthquake, so that it is not astonishing that at first the total number of victims should have been estimated at 80,000, and even more.

The tradition of terrible inundations following upon earthquakes had long been handed down among the Greeks, and in the nineteenth century before Christ the whole population of Attica was drowned by the inundation which followed an earthquake.

Terrible as the catastrophe has been which has just befallen the beautiful islands of the Lesser Antilles, it has been attended with far less disturbance of the waters in the adjacent seas than might have been expected from the violence of the volcanic forces in Martinique and St. Vincent. Eruptions of this kind have often been followed by enormous tidal waves to add to the horrors of the scene. In some cases where eruptions have occurred near the sea the waters have been violently agitated for hundreds and sometimes thousands of miles away, the ocean-bed sinking in some instances and in others being raised into new islands and additions to the solid land. The terrible wave produced by the subterranean commotion which destroyed the Sound Strait in August (26-28), 1883, after having inundated the coast of Java and Sumatra, submerging whole islands and making thousands of victims, pursued its impetuous course across the Indian Ocean, in the shape of an immense

bore-wave. This wave reached the coasts of the Mauritius and the island of Reunion, 3,500 miles away, in a few hours after it started.

Our new possession in the West Indies, St. Thomas, was visited by a disaster of this sort on November 18th, 1867, following some severe earthquake shocks. When these shocks were first felt in the port at St. Thomas, the vessels at anchor there began to swing about, the anchor chains snapped off, masts were broken, and then came an enormous wave sweeping in from the sea, a literal mountain of water, more than ten miles in length and from three to four hundred feet high. Just as this huge wave struck the shore of St. Thomas another violent earthquake shock occurred. This lifted up the waters as if by an invisible hand, and with the rapidity of lightning they rushed out of the port, carrying with them in their abysmal depths the men-of-war and a great many merchant vessels. All this was the work of a few minutes only. The mighty wave continued to recede, and moving toward the south inundated the island of St. Croix, with a host of other islands and islets, notably the island of Saba, which disappeared entirely beneath the floods, steep as its coast line was. Although the wave had already traveled more than one hundred and twenty miles it was still a hundred feet high when it swept over this island.

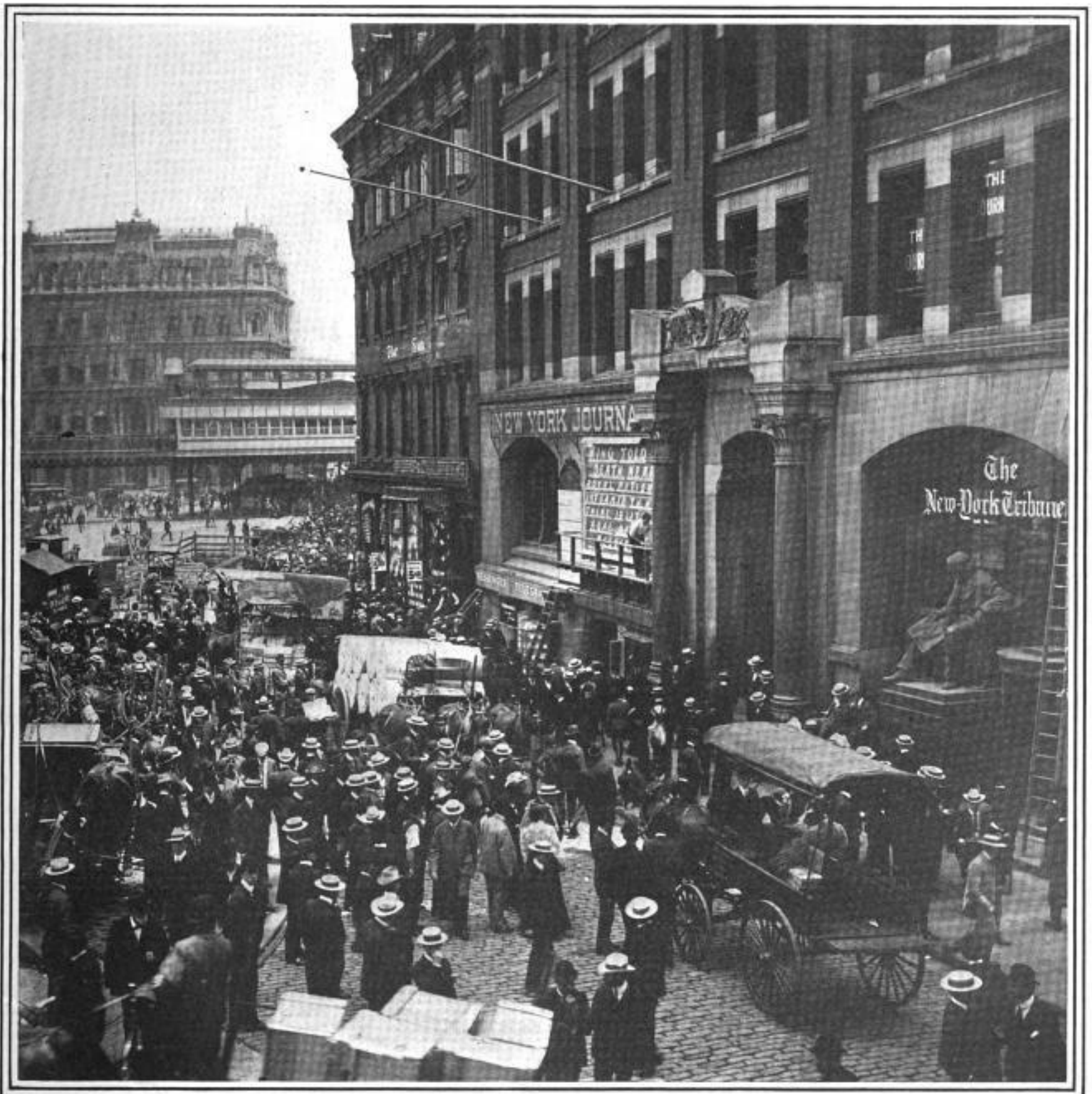
## In Substitute Feeding

For infants, physicians agree that cow's milk is the basis for all beginnings. What is required, then, is the best possible milk product. Borden's Eagle Brand Condensed Milk is ideal, pure, sterile, and guarded against contamination.





BUCKINGHAM PALACE, LONDON, WHERE KING EDWARD WAS BORN, AND WHERE THE DANGEROUS OPERATION FOR APPENDICITIS WAS PERFORMED.



AMERICA'S EAGER INTEREST IN THE WELFARE OF KING EDWARD.  
CROWDS IN FRONT OF THE BULLETIN-BOARDS ON NEWSPAPER ROW, NEW YORK, READ THE DISPATCHES FROM THE SICK ROOM OF ENGLAND'S STRICKEN MONARCH.—*Photograph by our staff photographer, G. B. Luckey.*



# A Reminiscence of U. S. Grant From His Widow . . . By T. Williams



PHOTOGRAPH OF GENERAL GRANT TAKEN IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE FALL OF VICKSBURG AND NOW IN POSSESSION OF HIS WIDOW.

THE RECENT discovery of an unpublished picture of the late General U. S. Grant, markedly unlike any of those familiar to the public, was an event worthy of more than passing notice. The famous warrior and statesman's portraits usually show him full-face, or nearly so, with a complete beard. Here was a profile, with the beard on the chin wanting and with a totally different expression of countenance from

small copies of this picture, and expressed a desire to procure a large one.

In the course of the interview Mrs. Grant recalled the fact that another profile picture of General Grant had been taken as early as 1862, when the general, as she phrased it, was "still a young man." Mrs. Grant said, in a reminiscent way:

"After the fall of Vicksburg Congress voted to General Grant a large gold medal of honor, in recognition of his services in opening the Mississippi River to unimpeded traffic once more. On this medal it was decided to stamp his picture. Whether the photographer was sent to the field to meet the general or whether the general sat before the camera during a flying visit to Washington, I do not clearly remember. But the picture was secured and the medal now bears it. This medal is in the Smithsonian Institution at Washington. It was given to the museum, along with General Grant's swords and other valuable things, by the late Mr. William H. Vanderbilt, into whose possession they came after the general's financial reverses."

chin was also submitted to the inspection of ex-Postmaster-General Thomas L. James, now president of the Lincoln National Bank. General James, who was intimately acquainted with General Grant, recognized the likeness at once, and said: "This picture differs from any other that I know of, but that is certainly General Grant as I saw him in Washington. The picture is unusual, but it is a good likeness of the great commander, as well as a most interesting one."



PHOTOGRAPH OF GENERAL GRANT TAKEN FOR A MEDAL AWARDED BY CONGRESS FOR HIS VICTORY AT VICKSBURG.

that stern visage commonly portrayed. The unusual picture was shown to Mrs. Grant, widow of the great general, when she was in New York, recently. It recalled to her mind reminiscences of her husband which are most interesting, for the rare photograph was made at her own request and after continued protests from her distinguished husband.

Mrs. Grant was found at her pleasant apartments in the Fifth Avenue Hotel. While not in chronic ill health, she had been more or less indisposed, and her strength at the time did not permit a long conversation. The venerable lady was seated in an easy chair and she extended a courteous greeting to the visitor. To all appearance she carried her years well. Feebleness of body there may have been, but the face did not betray the full age, and the brown eyes still had a trace of their early brightness. Mrs. Grant conversed with something of an effort, but her voice was clear and her faculties were keen.

When first shown the photograph, Mrs. Grant, who used no eyeglasses, held it close to her face, examined it, and almost immediately exclaimed: "Oh, it's a horrible picture." Her words seemed to intimate that the portrait was not a bona-fide one, but she quickly admitted its authenticity and thus described the circumstances under which it came into being:

"It was taken for me during General Grant's second term as President. It was not intended, as some might suppose, for a government medal or for any other public use. My friend, Mrs. John A. Logan, had had a fine cameo picture of her husband made in Italy on stone. She was about to go there and told me that if I would furnish her a profile picture of General Grant she would have it reproduced in a cameo for me. So I asked the general to have such a picture taken. He objected. It would be a good deal of trouble to do so, he said. I told him, 'Why, Ulysses, it is an easy thing to do and it will take but very little time.' I wondered why he regarded it as such a task, when all he had to do was to go and pose for a minute or two.

"He delayed going to the photographer's, but in response to my repeated urging he went, and eventually sat for the picture you have here. But he had misunderstood my request. I had wished to have his profile with the beard full, as usual. He thought that I wanted the actual lines of his face, and so he had had the whiskers shaved from his chin. It was his dislike of being shaved that had made my request seem hard to comply with. I was disappointed with the picture, and did not use it for the purpose I had had in view. I waited for his beard to grow and then the kind of picture I wanted was taken. But this is a correct picture of the general as he looked at that time, with a shaven chin."

As she was talking and scrutinizing it, Mrs. Grant evidently had become inclined to think better of the picture. She called attention to the lines of the mouth as indicative of her late husband's power of will, and agreed with the opinion of her visitor that the picture revealed in an unusual degree the kindness that lay behind General Grant's firmness and reserve. If in other portraits the grim warrior or the resolute statesman was depicted, here, it was suggested, was disclosed the private man himself, firm as a rock, indeed, but benevolent and warm of heart. To this Mrs. Grant assented, and appeared now to realize that at the cost of disappointment to herself the picture had proved a boon to the admirers of General Grant who are fond of studying each phase of his great character. She told me that she had only some



GENERAL U. S. GRANT—A RARE PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN DURING HIS SECOND ADMINISTRATION, AT HIS WIFE'S REQUEST.—Copyright, 1902, by Prince, Washington.

The visitor having remarked that these treasured relics of the general would be held by the nation in safe and reverent keeping, Mrs. Grant's eyes took on a far-away and pathetic look. "Yes," she answered, "they will be kept safely," but there was a wistfulness in her tone that seemed to convey the wish that she herself had those precious articles in her charge. For a moment afterward she was silent, and then she said, as if speaking to herself: "The dear fellow. He was a great general, but he did not know how to accumulate money." The visitor suggested that General Grant's mind had been engaged with larger matters than mere money-making. Mrs. Grant replied: "Well, he didn't know how to make money, but he was a liberal giver."

Mrs. Grant then directed her companion to bring out a copy of the picture of the general taken forty years ago and presented it to me. This, also, is a striking portrait, but in strong contrast with the one first described. It represents the grim, indomitable, and successful soldier as he naturally appeared at the close of one of the hardest and most wonderful of all the world's military campaigns. These pictures show General Grant almost at two extremes.

The profile picture of the general with a beardless

## Chicago's Fashionable "Derby Day."

AN IMPORTANT annual event at Chicago at which, as at the horse show in New York City, sport and fashion mingle, is the American Derby, which brings out the members of society in hosts, besides a multitude of the genuine lovers of good racing. The fifteenth Derby, which was run at Washington Park on Saturday, June 21, was the most successful, everything considered, of them all, and was witnessed by nearly 50,000 spectators.

Hundreds of fine equipages were gathered on the grounds, the grand stand was crowded with people of wealth and fashion, and the display of feminine costumes on stand, lawn, and clubhouse piazzas is declared by a Chicago newspaper to have been simply "gorgeous."

In the big contest twelve horses of the first class competed, and after a magnificent fight, and amid the cheers of tens of thousands, Wyeth, owned by John A. Drake and ridden by Jockey Lyne, won easily, with Lucien Appleby second, Aladdin third, and Otis fourth. The distance was one and one-half miles, and the time 2:40 1-5. The race was worth over \$20,000 to the winner, and it is estimated that \$1,000,000 changed hands on the result. The leaders in the race were all Western horses, the best Eastern nag, Heno, owned by Clarence H. Mackay, coming in fifth, and Arsenal, the winner of the Metropolitan, being eleventh at the finish.

One of the celebrities at the track who attracted much attention was Colonel Sam Bryant, of Kentucky, a famous turfman, who, although ill and dying, went all the way from his home to Chicago to see the race.

## Mesmerized.

A POISONOUS DRUG STILL FREELY USED.

MANY people are brought up to believe that coffee is a necessity of life, and the strong hold that the drug has on the system makes it hard to loosen its grip even when one realizes its injurious effects.

A lady in Baraboo writes: "I had used coffee for years; it seemed one of the necessities of life. A few months ago, my health, which had been slowly failing, became more impaired, and I knew that unless relief came from some source, I would soon be a physical wreck. I was weak and nervous, had such sick headaches, no ambition, and felt tired of life. My husband was also losing his health. He was troubled so much with indigestion that at times he could eat only a few mouthfuls of dry bread.

"We concluded that coffee was slowly poisoning us and stopped it and used hot water. We felt somewhat better, but it wasn't satisfactory. Finally, we saw Postum Coffee advertised, and bought a package. I followed directions for making carefully, allowing it to boil twenty minutes after it came to the boiling point, and added cream, which turned it to the loveliest rich looking and tasting drink I ever saw served at any table, and we have used Postum ever since. I gained five pounds in weight in as many weeks, and now feel well and strong in every respect. My headaches have gone, and I am a new woman. My husband's indigestion has left him, and he can now eat anything." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.





COACHING PARTIES ARE THE ORDER OF THE DAY.



FASHIONABLE WOMEN IN THEIR CARRIAGES FILL THE INFIELD OF WASHINGTON PARK.



CROWDS IN EVERY INCH OF SPACE ON THE

GALA DAY—THE REFRESHMENT BOOTHS.



THE FINISH—WYETH WINS THE DERBY.



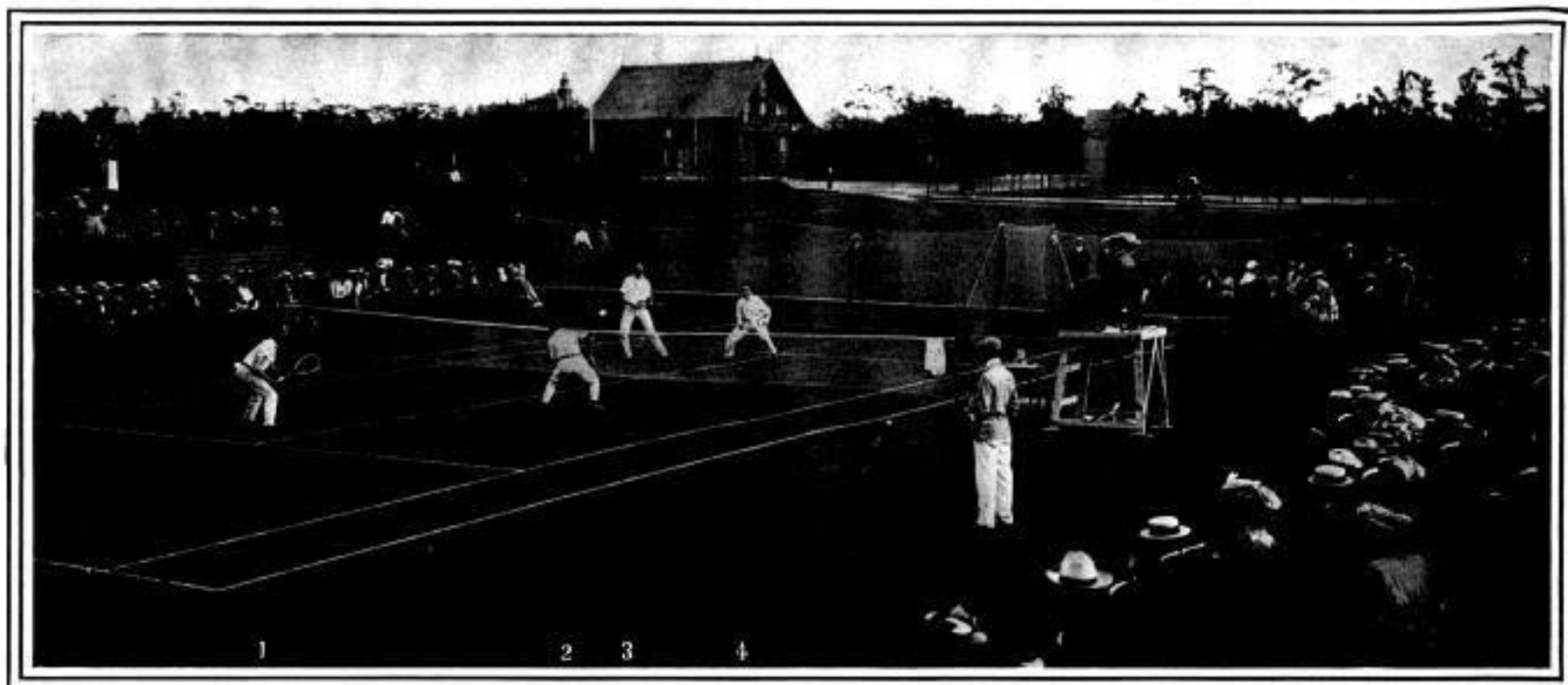
THE HUGE GRAND-STAND PACKED FROM GROUND TO ROOF.



ASSEMBLING BEFORE THE RACES AT THE EXCLUSIVE WASHINGTON PARK CLUB.

CHICAGO'S MOST FASHIONABLE RACING EVENT—THE GREAT DERBY.  
STYLISH TURNOUTS AND GAYLY-GOWNED SOCIETY FOLK THROG WASHINGTON PARK AT THE BRILLIANT OPENING  
OF THE WESTERN TURF SEASON.—Photographs by S. E. Wright.





## REVIVAL OF TENNIS.

TOURNAMENT OF THE CRESCENT ATHLETIC CLUB IN BROOKLYN, IN WHICH THE FOREMOST AMATEUR PLAYERS OF THE UNITED STATES CONTESTED.—LITTLE (1) AND ALEXANDER (2) AGAINST W. J. CLOTHIER (3) AND R. C. WRIGHT (4) IN DOUBLES.—*Locker.*

## Southern Beauties Who Typify Flowers.

AN OLD and beautiful custom has been revived in the South by prominent society women, that of wearing a chosen flower, by which they become identified. The famous Mrs. Andrew Pickens, of South Carolina, was known as "The Lady of Violets," so named by the Czar of Russia, who on one occasion presented her with a coronet of these flowers, saying: "Madam, as a symbol of this, the sweetest of flowers, I crown you Lady of the Violets." This little incident ever afterward associated Mrs. Pickens with the flower of her adoption. The violet is also a favorite of ex-Empress Eugénie, and, because of the popularity which she gave to this flower in France, it became the emblem of the followers of the Third Napoleon, when he was in exile, and he was called "Père la Violets." To this day the violet is an emblem of the house of Bonaparte. So it appears this custom is not exclusively American.

Madame La Vert, a famous wit and beauty, was known as "The Southern Magnolia," and was the leader of a coterie of renowned women of the ante-bellum period in the South, who effected this flower's symbolism. The first to revive this custom was Mrs. Lee Dunlap Jordan, of Georgia. Her appearance at the recent Atlanta Horse Show, wearing a profusion of brilliantly-tinted orchids (which flower she now wears exclusively), was a distinct revival of this beautiful custom, and was a most pleasing diversion to the aesthetic eye. "The Orchid" is the name by which she is often known. As will be seen, other prominent women have adopted a flower typical of their style of beauty. In the social circle surely the twentieth century could not do better than copy the style of its predecessor in the designation of its beauties by "Le nom de fleur." G. O. S.

## Protecting Pure Food Products.

BESIDES SUPPRESSING the adulteration of food products, the authorities are often called upon to prevent a kindred fraud, namely, the proffering for sale of articles of food by new concerns under names which duplicate or closely resemble those of old and widely known concerns. It has come to pass that every successful food commodity is sought to be imitated by unscrupulous persons in some way. The impositions practiced are more frequent than most people suppose and the work is being done by using packages and business titles similar to those which have an extensive and honorable reputation. Naturally, the parties aggrieved seek to enjoin their imitators. In a case of this sort Judge Wallace, of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, recently handed down a decision which strikes a blow at such practices. The decision affirms a decision of the lower court restraining William H. Baker, of Syracuse, from using the words "W. H. Baker" or "William H. Baker" on packages of chocolate, without the qualifying word "Syracuse." The suit was brought by a chocolate manufacturer of the same name in Winchester, Va., who some years ago was enjoined from simulating the packages and the firm name of Walter H. Baker & Co., who have for many years been making and selling a chocolate of uniform high quality. Judge Wallace declared that a manufacturer had a right to complain if a competitor was endeavoring to palm off his products by the use of misleading circulars or otherwise and was entitled to be redressed. This decision, in its general application, savors of sound common sense. It is only just that concerns which have built up big businesses by honest effort and at great expense should be protected in the fruits of their enterprise by the courts.

## Rare Public Spirit.

IN A DAY when junketing trips at the people's expense and extortionate bills for public service are so common it is refreshing to have such a report as that rendered by Messrs. Nissen, Otis, and their associates, who composed the New York State Commission to the Paris Exposition, showing that these public-spirited citizens not only paid their own expenses while abroad, but also the cost of installation, and, to cap it all, returned to the State treasury not less than \$5,000 of the amount appropriated.

## Outings.

AN INEXPENSIVE AND READY PREPARED LUNCHEON.

DURING the vacation, suppose you cook less and play more.

Grape-Nuts, the food that makes breakfast so easy to get all the year 'round, is the ideal food for that purpose.

Grape-Nuts is thoroughly cooked at the factory by food experts, and is always ready to serve with the addition of cream. You can save yourself the heat from cooking and the time and exertion necessary to prepare other food, by its use.

Its high nutrition gives strength and nourishment without the internal heat of meat and other heavy food, keeping the temperature of the body cool and comfortable; its delicious flavor pleases every palate.

Picnicker and camper as well as the housewife preparing the regular meals at home, can pass a pleasant and enjoyable summer by the use of this ready prepared and easily digested food and will miss the usual heavy and sluggish feeling generally felt in hot weather.

Many pleasant ways of changing the form of use found in recipe book in each package.



THE CONGRESS IN SESSION.

## NATIONAL TOURNAMENT OF WHIST PLAYERS.

AMERICAN WHIST LEAGUE CONGRESS AT THE ORIENTAL HOTEL, MANHATTAN BEACH.—*Locker.*



"THE WHIST QUEEN," MISS KATE WHEELOCK, OF MILWAUKEE, AND P. J. TORREY, PRESIDENT OF THE LEAGUE.



JASMINE.—MISS MARIONETTE BROUGH-  
TON, MADISON, GA.—*Meady*

GOLDEN ROD.—MISS JESSIE ST.  
JOHN NORTON, LOUISVILLE,  
KY.—*Condon*

ORCHID.—MRS. LEE JORDON,  
MACON, GA.—*Milner*

AMERICAN BEAUTY ROSE.—MISS NETTIE  
RUSSELL, ATLANTA, GA.

OLEANDER.—MRS. JOHN JACOB SIBBELE,  
COLUMBIA, S. C.—*Le Conte*

NARCISSUS.—MISS MARTHA JOHNSTON,  
MACON, GA.—*Milner*

AZALEA.—MISS ANNE STOVALL, AUGUSTA, GA.

GARDENIA.—  
MRS. JAMES G. TILMAN,  
CHARLESTON, S. C.  
*Mims*

MAGNOLIA.—MRS. FANNIE LAMAR RANKIN, MAGNOLIA  
HALL, GA.—*Condon*

YELLOW ROSE OF TEXAS.—MRS. JOHN HAMILTON,  
DALLAS, TEX.—*Church*

LOVELY SOUTHERN WOMEN AND THEIR FAVORITE FLOWERS.

REVIVAL OF AN ANCIENT AND PICTURESQUE CUSTOM, BY WHICH EACH SOCIETY LEADER IS ASSOCIATED WITH A BEAUTIFUL BLOSSOM.



# Are the Police Responsible for Crime?

A Study by Professor Guy Morrison Walker



PROFESSOR GUY MORRISON WALKER.

THE INCREASE of crime, out of all proportion to the increase of population, has become so alarming as to demand an immediate investigation of its causes. Crimes are committed with such recklessness and with such daring that our people are filled with consternation, while the police seem to be dazed. Arrests are being made, of the innocent and the guilty alike, with no evidence to warrant the holding, much less the convicting, of those arrested, and criminals have been growing bolder and more defiant in spirit, until daylight robberies by unmasked men have

been perpetrated in the very hearts of most of our largest cities. influence; he is their guest, and drinks at the same bar with them. They bandy jests, but his equal theirs both in profanity and vulgarity. They have seen him chatting with the prostitute out plying her trade. They have seen him accepting and granting favors, and many of them know of instances when he has been conveniently deaf or blind and openly derelict in his duty.

These people know the policeman as a man, inactive, heavy, slow of foot, untrained, awkward with his club, and an indifferent shot. They have seen him weaken in the presence of danger and acknowledge a superior skill or strength, so they neither fear nor respect him; consequently they neither fear nor respect the law that he represents. It is impossible for those who have felt the force of the law, or those who live under the shadow of its penalties, not to identify the law with those who are entrusted with its enforcement, and having seen so many escapes these people know that it is an easy matter to escape the police, and, having escaped them, they think they have escaped the law.

We must not, however, be too severe with the men who are engaged in the rather thankless business of acting as our police, for while we must insist that its thanklessness is largely due to their own failure to dignify their profession, still it is little that we have done for the policeman himself. Most of us have been satisfied if we have been allowed to live in peace and sleep in quiet without being bothered with the means used to secure them for us, but we are now compelled to face the result of our indifference. Having required little of our police we have received little; and the fact that some characteristics of the policeman have come to be regarded as marks of a type is indicative of the low standard required in this service.

Above the average height and of rather more than average weight, the policeman is known by his florid cheek, the dash of red upon his nose, his eyes which see not and ears which hear not, the sharp convex taper to his waist, the slow and lumbering gait; and while there is usually a certain amount of muscular development, it is rather the type of the bar-room brawler than of the trained athlete. This type, recognized by all and notorious in caricature, is the one from which a large class of citizens have been taking their ideas of law, and the contempt which they feel for the type has extended to the law and the social order which it is supposed to represent.

The genesis of the present demoralization is a degenerate police, crime arrogant, law defied, citizens in arms. To reform the criminal classes we must first reform their guardians. It is not surprising that, with such examples before them, these classes have come to display such utter indifference to law, and to regard crime as almost a legitimate though hazardous trade. Surely it is time for us to dispense with these inducers to crime!

The daily papers teem with stories of escapes from arrest, assaults by and upon police, brutal clubbings, and all too frequently a police shooting. For most of this there is no excuse. Of course all our officers cannot be sprinters, but they could easily be kept in such a physical condition as would render the chances of escape by flight decidedly disheartening. A little running to secure wind enough to maintain a moderate speed for even a short time, and a little jumping to clear obstacles, would make criminal escapes by running few indeed. Policemen should be trained boxers and wrestlers. There is absolutely nothing else that gives a man that courage and confidence in himself which comes with such training; while the coolness, the ability to think and act quickly, and the accurate physical control which is so gained are absolutely indispensable to the police officer.

Most of the embarrassing situations in which officers find themselves are the result of the lack of this very training and development. They are easily thrown or knocked down by some smaller man who possesses such skill. A powerful policeman, weighing over two hundred pounds, had arrested a boy of seventeen, who weighed but little over half as much. The officer was jerking the boy along and giving him an occasional cuff for good measure. When they reached the street-crossing, the boy dodged under the policeman's arm, and, catching him on his hip with a well-known trick at wrestling, he threw the officer heavily in the street, and was away like a flash. The policeman sprang to his feet, threw his club after the disappearing boy, and then tried to draw his revolver, while the crowd hooted and jeered at his discomfiture.

It is the lack of such skill that makes officers so ready to resort to the use of their clubs. They are conscious of their weakness. I have witnessed several clubbings of men who, officers claimed, were resisting arrest, and in every instance the clubbing was the result of the personal cowardice of the officer making the arrest. He recognized a skill and courage superior to his own. Every man resents the stroke of the club, for he instinctively feels that the man who uses it is a coward and fears him; but he just as quickly recognizes the coolness and courage of the man who relies on his skill and he has a profound and wholesome respect for him. Were our officers so trained many bloody arrests would be avoided, while the moral effect upon the police themselves would be incalculable.

But policemen should also be taught the correct use of the club. Most of them handle it with the same grace and skill that the Irishman does his shillelagh, and have

no idea that it has any possibilities beyond such use. The officer who understands how to use his club can ward off almost any blow, he can prevent an assailant from closing in on him, and can defend himself from almost any attack. He can disarm without disabling, and his skill will enable him to so place his blows upon a resisting prisoner as to quickly bring him to submission without battering and bruising him up, as is the style to-day. A course in single-stick or broadsword exercise, followed by practice in the use of the club itself, would soon work wonders and many brutal exhibitions be done away with.

Many instances of police-shooting are cases in which the officers have had their clubs taken from them by their assailants. If policemen possessed even a superficial knowledge of the use of the club, few men would be able to take their weapons from them. If club-practice prevailed, then one of the chief sources of police-shooting would be removed. But if our police could shoot better they would shoot less, for if they knew that they could shoot straight when occasion required they would feel perfectly safe in delaying such action until the moment of actual peril. If confident of their ability to use their revolvers quickly and effectively when necessary, they would be less ready to bring them into play.

It is a small art to produce a revolver from pocket or holster, but it is certainly one in which every police officer should be versed; yet how often have we seen one tugging and pulling at his weapon while an escaped prisoner was flying down the street. It is really astonishing that almost no attention has been paid to such matters in this country, for they constitute the very essence of a police officer's training for his profession. No soldier would think of going into battle without understanding his weapon. No sensible man would trust himself in the hands of a surgeon who did not understand the use of his instruments. Yet we have gathered together these men who do not know how to defend themselves, armed them with clubs and revolvers whose use they do not understand, and trusted our lives and our property into their hands.

Such a system may almost be called an incentive to crime; and if we place no higher value upon our lives and our property than to trust them in such hands, it is not strange that they are not respected. The attempt to hold the criminal classes in control by mere brute force must always fail, for they only fear and respect a skill and a courage which they do not themselves possess. The recent increase of crime is the fault not of our law, but of its representatives, from whom our people have absorbed their ideas of law; and the remedy is not in a more severe penal system, but in the impartial enforcement of the one we now have. Our attention should be directed not to the law, but to those who are trusted with its enforcement.

Not only have our policemen failed to keep the criminal and depraved elements in subjection, but there have been an extraordinary number of crimes committed by policemen themselves. The number of such crimes has been out of all proportion to the comparatively small class responsible for them. This would indicate exceptional opportunities for the commission of crime, and that undoubtedly is the cause. Our police do not have enough to do; their time is not sufficiently occupied. Their hours off duty are too long, and to while them away they drift back to the ever-luring haunts of wickedness and mingle as citizens with those among whom they have so lately moved as guardians of the peace. This has been most strikingly exemplified in the recent race riots in New Orleans and New York. In both these cases police officers off duty were active participants in the demonstrations, and in several instances they were the actual leaders and inciters to mob violence.

Among these classes particularly does familiarity breed contempt, and it is to this familiarity between the police and those they are supposed to control that we must attribute the collapse or failure of our police system when tried by the extra stress of strikes or riots. It is too much to expect that they will drive or club, if resisted, a mob made up of those with whom they have a personal acquaintance. It is the absence of this personal element and the fact that they recognize in the mob nothing but an unlawful gathering that makes our militia so effective under similar conditions. Too much stress cannot be laid upon this point of non-familiarity or personal intimacy with those to be controlled. It is recognized in armies and navies as vital in governing the relations between officers and men, and it is of much greater importance that the police should, as far as possible, be kept from social or personal contact with those they are to watch and hold in subjection. If the police are not confined to regular barracks, they ought at least to be compelled to live as far as possible from the scene of their duties. The exercise and training just suggested would, if required, give our police ample work for their hours of idleness and do much to remove from them the opportunities and temptations to crime which come so easily to those who have nothing else to do.

Let our army of peace be composed of men trained to the service, men who appreciate the high character of their duties; but, above all, let them be Americans; for as kingly prerogatives suffer when exercised by unworthy hands, so have American laws and American principles been degraded by their enforcement at the hands of an alien police.

The perpetrators of these crimes have enjoyed such immunity from arrest and punishment that citizens have ceased to rely upon the police for protection, and have taken to arming themselves. Shop windows are full of sword-canes, dirks, bowie-knives, derringers, and revolvers, while the trade in them has been growing enormously. The practice of carrying concealed weapons, so provocative of bloody encounters, is again upon the increase. Apprehension has not been confined to the question of personal safety alone, for property is unsafe. Business houses have increased their corps of watchmen, financial institutions keep a larger number of guards on duty, and messengers with packages of value are shadowed by detectives wherever they go.

All this means a tremendous private expenditure for the purpose of securing that protection which our citizens are entitled to expect and to receive at the hands of the police. If the police are unable to furnish such protection, then we may well question the use of longer maintaining the present system at such an expense.

In spite of the precautions on the part of private citizens the crimes of lust and depravity are increasing. The powers that prey are daily growing more arrogant and showing a greater contempt for law. Such outbursts of criminality as have been witnessed in most of our large cities recently cannot have been fortuitous; they are rather the result of the mistaken idea of government that has possessed a certain class of our citizens. So widespread and so persistent are the evidences of this criminality as to warrant the belief that the contempt for law and its enforcement has reached alarming proportions. If the cause to which this degeneration and misconception of law are here ascribed seems at first somewhat novel, it is believed that upon consideration it will be found to be correct, and that the explanation here offered for the increasing indifference shown for the enforcement of law is founded in good reason.

The enforcement of law, especially in our cities, has for a long time been left almost entirely to local police. It has been their duty to preserve order, to protect the property and persons of citizens, and to keep the criminal elements under control. The police certainly cannot complain of the place that we have given them, for we have clothed them with uniforms, representing the dignity of the law; placed in their hands clubs, representing the might of the law; armed them with weapons for use in extremity, representing the severity of the law, and then sent them forth to maintain the law. Day after day have we paraded them up and down our streets as the representatives of the principle upon which our social fabric is founded. It is not surprising, then, that to the popular mind the policeman has become the embodiment of order, the physical manifestation of law.

It is hard to realize how large a place in the popular mind the policeman occupies as the representative of government. It is necessary to get out among the plain people, down among the "submerged third," and see how much their daily lives are regulated by the policeman on their beat. A large class of our citizens really govern their daily conduct according to the dictation of some police officer. Especially is this true of the keepers of public resorts, street-walkers, sporting men, and all that class who walk along the border line of open crime wondering with each day whether its setting sun will find them still free. Taught only in the school of experience, their conception of government is limited to police control, and their idea of law to a policeman's will. It is impossible for most of them to distinguish between the principle represented and the representative of the principle, so to their untrained comprehension the policeman is no longer the arm of the law, but he is the law itself.

To these people, then, the varying moods of the police become important factors in their every-day life, and each day those moods are quickly noted, and that day's conduct is gauged accordingly. They watch him on his round of duty, and many of them are on intimate personal terms with him. He is approachable and open to



# The Supreme Event in American History

HOW INDEPENDENCE WAS DECLARED ON JULY 4th, AND THE GREATEST NATION IN THE WORLD WAS BORN

IT WOULD be a vain repetition to enumerate here the causes which led up to the issuance of that famous and immortal document, that wonderful charter of human freedom, which set the bells ringing that early July day in 1776, and has kept them ringing ever since in wider, higher, and gladder strains, until to-day their joyful notes are heard in every land and clime. To tell the old, old story of the doings of King George and his advisers in what appears in the light of to-day as a blind, rash, and fatuous attempt to hold the allegiance of the American colonies, and at the same time make them pay smartly for the honor—all this is familiar to every American school-boy, or, if not, it ought to be. It is well to remember that at the time of the battle of Bunker Hill very few Americans looked forward to any such thing as separation from Great Britain. Up to 1776 the Americans had been fighting in defense of their rights as British subjects, and were at heart as true and loyal as any wise monarch could wish them to be. Washington himself said, "When I first took command of the Continental army, I abhorred the idea of independence," and right on the eve of the events at Concord and Lexington certain gallant and noble leaders of the colonists were heard to declare that any one who suggested separation from the mother country was worthy of a traitor's death.

But deeds were done in the name of English sovereignty which brought about a swift and startling change of sentiment. Public feeling in America had, indeed, been shaping itself, all unconsciously to the people, toward the issue of separation for years before, but hope and faith and loyal sentiment remained dominant and strong until the foolish and precipitate policy of the British government at last destroyed every chance for reconciliation and made further union impossible.

In October, 1774, the first General Congress of the colonies met in Carpenter's Hall, Philadelphia, to consider what course should be taken in regard to the obnoxious tax on tea, the closing of the port of Boston, and other acts of cruelty and oppression. The spirit of that Congress was unmistakable. It was perfectly calm, perfectly respectful, and yet staunchly loyal. It was here declared that since "they (the colonies) cannot be properly represented in the British Parliament, they are entitled to a free and exclusive power of legislation in their several provincial Legislatures." But in the face of this determined utterance this same Congress sent a petition to King George, imploring him, as "the loving father of your whole people," to redress their wrongs. They did not know it then, yet they might as well have petitioned the great stone face in the White Mountains of their own New

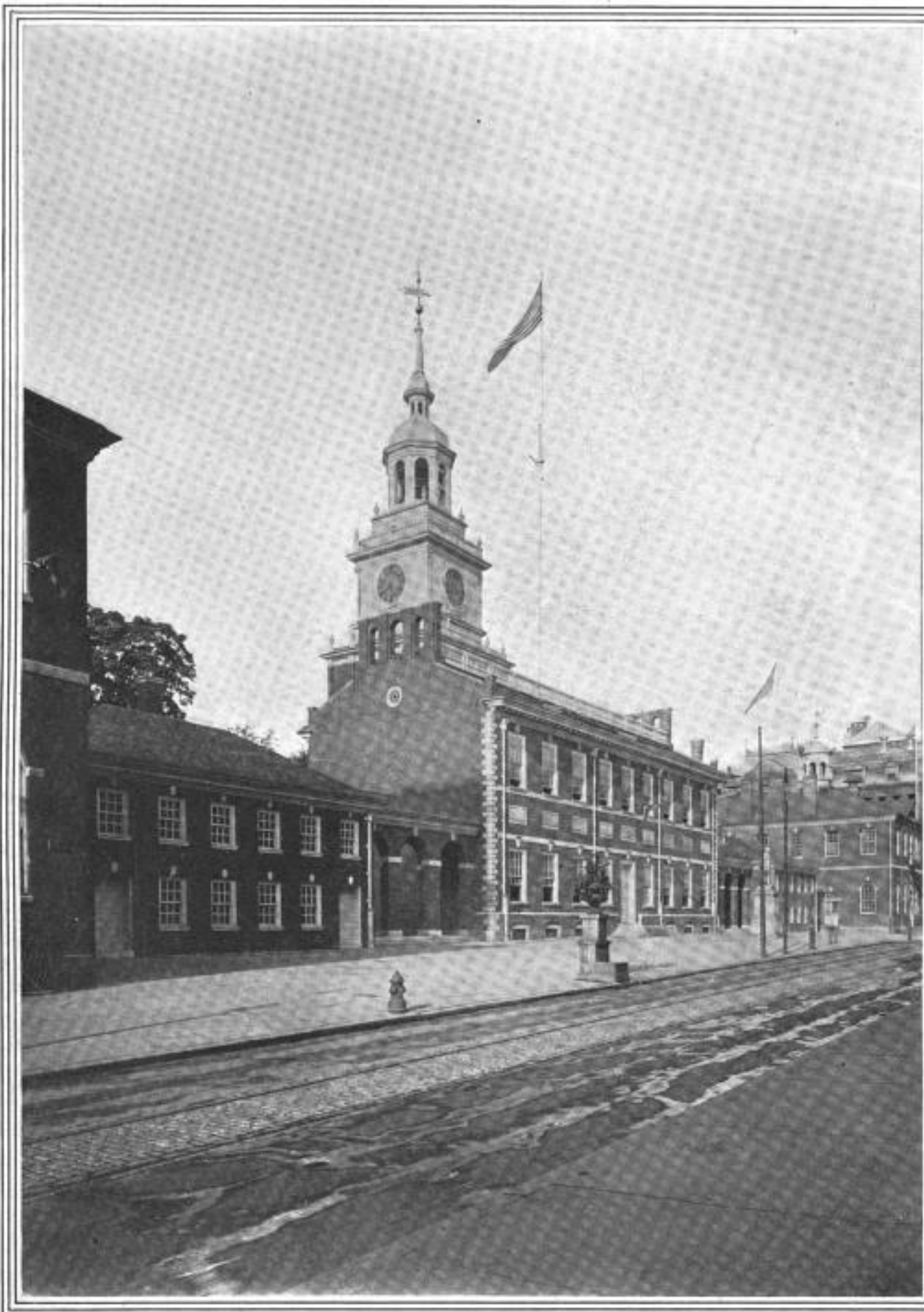
Hampshire. Not more obdurate and unyielding is that rocky battlement than was the purpose of the British monarch to have his will with his American subjects.

In the two years following that meeting in Carpenter's Hall many things occurred that served to widen the

determination that possessed the hearts of the people from Boston harbor to the Carolina coast. On the very day that the proclamation of King George reached Congress a pamphlet appeared in the streets of Philadelphia which seemed to put in words what was in the minds of all.

Its author's name was not then known, but it was Thomas Paine, and the pamphlet bore the simple title "Common Sense." In this it was defiantly declared that the time had come for a "final separation" from England, that the case must now be appealed to the arbitrament of the sword. These bold utterances were eagerly caught up, re-echoed, and approved with hearty acclaim and a spirit that left no doubt of its meaning and significance.

But Congress moved slowly to the final and irrevocable step. It was not until June that Richard Henry Lee, of Virginia, stood up in his place in the little assembly room in the heart of the Quaker City and offered this resolution: "Resolved, That these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent." Then Massachusetts, the home of the sturdy Puritans, found a fit representative in John Adams to second the resolution of the Virginia cavalier. A committee of five was then immediately appointed, consisting of Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Roger Sherman, and Robert R. Livingston, noble men and patriots all, with power to draw up a declaration embodying the resolution offered by Lee. This committee practically delegated its powers to one of its own members, that member being Thomas Jefferson. He did the work, and how well he did it all the world knows. The spirit of the Lee resolution was in



INDEPENDENCE HALL, PHILADELPHIA, AS IT IS TO-DAY.—REV.

breach and alienate more and more the feeling and sympathies of the Americans for the motherland. War actually began, and Concord, Lexington, and Fort Mifflin had already attested the skill, the bravery, and the good generalship of the colonists, but they were fighting in defense only of their rights as British subjects and not for independence. Then came the last straw, the crowning act of insult and oppression that broke the thread of allegiance at once and forever. That act was the proclamation of the King, which reached Congress in Philadelphia in January, 1776. In that paper England was called upon for troops to put down "the rebellion" in America. That was the only answer made to the loyalist demand for right and justice in the petition of 1774.

The delegates at Philadelphia saw at once that the die had been cast and it was now truly independence or an odious tyranny worse than death. It only remained for inspired lips to give voice to the thought and

it and a great deal of spirit besides. To Jefferson, the Virginian, was chiefly due the shaping into words of the very breath of freedom, that declaration of the rights of man which has justly been declared to be the "most divine utterance that has fallen from the lips of men since the Sermon on the Mount." Lee's resolution was adopted and the committee appointed on July 26th. Two days later, and the Declaration of Independence was ready for signatures. First on the paper came the name of John Hancock in such bold characters that "the King of England could read without spectacles." Then the patriots of Philadelphia rang the "Liberty Bell" in the Old State House till that "messenger of the upper air" cracked with the joy of it. Then was ushered in a new era in the world's history, a brighter, nobler, grander day, which is not yet ended, nor shall be until all mankind in all lands under the sun are in the enjoyment of equal rights, and liberty full and untrammelled is the heritage of members of the race.





PRINCESS OF WALES, ENGLAND'S NEXT QUEEN.

FORMERLY PRINCESS VICTORIA OF TECK, SHE IS OF ROYAL ENGLISH BLOOD AND POPULAR WITH THE MASSES.





EDWARD ALBERT, THE NEXT PRINCE OF WALES.  
THE EIGHT-YEAR-OLD SON OF PRINCE GEORGE, AND GRANDSON OF KING EDWARD VII.



# My Strange Post-graduate Course

By G. E. Wall

AT THE last moment of the general exodus following commencement finalities, I decided to wait for the 9:20 express. I felt strangely fagged out after the year's work—or the week's play—and the soothe of a sleeping-berth for the first half of my journey flashed upon me as most inviting. I caught sight of North on a car platform, and tried to acquaint him with my sudden decision, but he was talking like a megaphone to right and left and heard no sound save his own dashings. I meant to ask him to drop in at father's on his way home—we lived in adjoining blocks in Westropolis—and say I'd be along in a few hours; but, amid whistle and clang, good-byes and yells, the train swept away without my message.

No matter! I would send a dispatch just before my start. This would anticipate any news North might have carried.

I strolled back through the college grounds. They were as voiceless as a Mesopotamian palace. Not a living thing crossed my path. Doors stood open in the various buildings, but all tools of energy had been dropped as abruptly as those of the mysterious copper-workers, who, if appearances are to be trusted, had been called away in the long ago to an imperative and eternal dinner. By the time I had traversed several empty halls and climbed two stairways that had developed since morning a sinister creak, I felt exceedingly dismal. Then, too, something—the fierce sunshine, probably—had set my head into a whirl. The room I entered—my erstwhile "den"—was dismantled save for a few permanent furnishings and two specimens of graphic art—a bust of Plato and a full-grown poster-girl. These exponents of extremes in philosophy I had willed to my successor Sheppard, with an injunction to steer his general actions midway between their divergent social views.

How stuffy the room had grown! Ah, yes. The janitor had evidently made a window-closing round, thinking, of course, that everybody had gone for the summer. I threw up a window, drew a couch close beside it, and lay down. There seemed to be no reason why I should not yield to the lassitude I had been fighting for weeks, since train-time was six hours distant. I would take an hour or so to sleep off my head-ache, after which I would send the home dispatch, call upon—well, call at Professor Sanserit's (that call had been in my mind when I resolved to stay over), and dine at Burnett's on my way to the station.

But sleep was slow in coming. My head went round as if it were set upon the axis of the earth. I tried to hold it by gazing steadily before me. I could see a lizard sunning itself on a ledge near by, a troop of boys playing ball in the meadowy distance, and a white-sanded road stretching northward. At last my eyelids wavered, whereupon the lizard turned into an eagle, the boys into a forest, the whiteness of the road into snow, through which—up and down in endless iteration—red-coats galloped jauntily, to be ever and anon victoriously surprised by resolute figures in blue and buff—and then everything faded into a blank dream.

A continuous sound aroused me—a chatter of birds in the maples near by. Clearly I had slept an unreasonable time. I started up—to fall back powerless. What had happened? I was burning up. It must be fever!

A heavy clang, followed by a sharp click, came up the stairways and knocked at my door. I understood. The janitor had closed the building for the night.

For the night! My brain reeled with a sudden thought. I remembered that I had heard the man say that he would not "go through" our hall for two weeks at least, probably not for a month—that it was well down the list, and that he had all summer in which to do refurbishing.

And no one knew where I was! Would no one know until—?

I crushed the question fiercely. I would be better by morning—able to help myself. But I must have water. It was to be had—thank Heaven!—a few feet away.

I started up resolutely—and then I seemed to fall over a precipice into blackness of darkness.

Hours after—it seemed that centuries must have passed, so far had I fallen—I climbed back to semi-consciousness. I saw the morning star mount and return, the dawn blush and bloom, the sun come up in crimson and gold, but I saw everything through a mist. I heard cock-crowing, the barking of a dog, the song of a robin, the clatter of wheels, but the sounds all seemed to belong to



"IT WAS THE POSTER-GIRL WHOM I HAD ABANDONED."—Drawn by Ralph Taylor Shultz.

another world. And coming and going through everything, a dim but blessed vision, was my mother's face.

Suddenly, hurrying along the avenue, about to pass under my window, appeared the janitor. The sight threw me into a frenzy of gladness. Despite his humble office, the man was something of a linguist. I shouted, in wild glee: "Janitor—janitoris—janitori—janitorem—janitor—janitore!" Surely such a call would attract his attention.

He marched on, whistling fiendishly.

I poured down upon his head fragments of Homer and Xenophon, I hurled after him light French idioms and heavy German verbs. I explained in forcible English that my head was a cyclone, my body a conflagration—but he held on his way as deaf, apparently, as a museum of statues.

My gibberings had probably not crossed the window-ledge.

The day wore on in a battle of furious fancies. Now a mocking figure—it was the poster-girl whom I had abandoned—led me up millions of stairways and locked me in a room with walls so thick that through them no one but Death could hear a call. And then I climbed over battlements, dropped down into a moat, swam ashore, mounted a waiting steed, and fled away into blackness. But they brought me back—the vindictive poster-girl and her medieval allies—and left me in a donjon dungeon to die of despair.

Besiegers came. I could hear the storming of the barbican, the making of a breach; I recognized Professor Sanserit's voice in the *mélée*; and then fell an awful silence.

I was in the Arctic regions, wrestling with North through a night of winter months—wrestling like forty thousand brothers against death. No sound—not so much as the springing of a blade of grass! Then, suddenly, across the white waste came an alarm—the quick, deep baying of dogs; and, in a moment, up through the inky pall of the sky, up to the zenith, with crackle and gleam, shot peaks and pillars of superb fire—and again the blackness of darkness fell upon me.

In semi-lucid intervals I planned escape. I would make a rope of the counterpane, and let myself down from the window. But the hands lying beside me were too heavy to lift.

A pigeon alighted on the window-sill, and stood preening itself and gazing intimately at me. If only I had paper and pencil (I said), and some crumbs—!

Crumbs! Merciful heavens! If I had crumbs (I interrupted myself) I would not waste them upon a bird.

The boys were playing ball again in the meadowy distance. I would hang a banner—a newspaper—a towel—on the outward wall as a signal to their sharp young eyes. But ah, my leaden hands!

I saw the boys go home—to their mothers—to bountiful dinners. And then I seemed to go home too. My mother looked at me with a pride that made me blush with guilt and glow with virtue. My father—keen, practical, truthful man that he was—examined my diploma and handed it back without a word. I preferred this polite silence to the question I knew was in his mind: "My son, do you think you know a tenth as much as the signers of this document swear you do?" The children were boisterous and delightful. And then, as we all sat down to a glorious feast, everything vanished as by wicked magic, leaving me in tenfold torture to hunger and thirst.

All estimate of time failed me. I could hear, now and then, the striking of a deep-toned clock, but I seemed to need my tongue to count the strokes, and it was too parched and thick for action.

Moonlight streamed into the room, fell upon the shoulders of Plato, made a silvery pallium for him and brought him to the foot of my couch. He looked long and deductively at me, and then spoke, in placid English:

"You may think, O young man, that I look like a stare-case, but know for a certainty that no idle curiosity moves me. I am here in the interests of the republic. You are doubtless aware that my philosophy recommends the killing off (as privately and painlessly as possible) of all members of the state who are weak or sickly. You are not physically promising, and it is not meet that you should burden society any longer."

Here he laid his hand upon a chair as if about to wield it over my skull—when flame circled before my eyes, followed by a rush of darkness.

I seemed to have been killed.

And then, through twilight air, I went floating down a soothing river, between shadowy banks, through a long aisle lighted with diamond glints from pillars and arched roof, to drive ashore like a boat.

I had reached heaven, but not happiness. A vast loneliness oppressed me. I ventured to hint of my dissatisfaction, whereupon I was seized by an invisible force and sent with cannon-ball speed down a pneumatic tube to a Tophet which proved to be the planet Mercury. I went nimbly to work computing the sun's parallax; but the heat burned up my table of logarithms and turned me into steam.

I heard thunderings and saw lightnings. I was on earth again. Rain was beating through the open window upon my face. Refreshed, I sank into a blank sleep.

After a time a persistent sound entered my ears—steps—steps—steps! They seemed to be coming through miles and years—but they were coming. Steps—steps—steps! I blessed them in half-consciousness. But they were so long in coming I could not wait for them, and I lapsed away again to find myself the sole passenger on a railway train plunging through space utterly black save for the glare from a row of blood-red swollen moons, which, a few feet apart, and a little above the horizon, hung against the northern sky.

I awoke from insane dreams to feel cooling bandages about my head, and to see, flitting around me, dim figures. A commanding and vaguely familiar form stood at the foot of my bed. I studied it in weak trepidation to discover, after a time, that it was not Plato, but a man quite as philosophic and far more humane—our president. And kneeling beside me, clinging to my hand as if to hold me back, love and anguish in her eyes, was my blessed mother! In my transport, I tried to shout her name. I must have framed it—in a whisper, at least—for I heard a quick, sobbing cry of thanksgiving, and felt hot tears on my hand.

At this point a figure, which seemed to be preparing me something to eat at a table near by, darted forward, dropped an exhilarating spoonful of something down my throat, and said, firmly:

"He'll pull through, madam. All he needs now is nourishment and nursing. Go and lie down for an hour's rest. The next room has been made ready for you. Go—it's a positive command!"

Here a blue-striped nymph laid my head across a fresh curve of the Arctic Circle, and somewhere in the delicious

Continued on page 45.





FOURTH-OF-JULY DISASTER—THE SMALL BOY, THE BIG CRACKER, THE MATCH, AND THE SAD SEQUENCE.—*L. E. Offutt, Memphis, Tenn.*



(THE PRIZE-WINNER.) A LESSON IN PATRIOTISM.  
*Minnette C. Hair, Rochester, N. Y.*



PREPARATIONS FOR THE GREAT MEETING OF SHRINERS IN SAN FRANCISCO.  
STRINGING ELECTRIC BULBS ACROSS MARKET STREET.  
*Arthur Inkensley, San Francisco.*



ADMIRAL SCHLEY'S VISIT TO MEMPHIS—THE CITY'S GUEST  
IN A PARADE, ESCORTED BY EX-CONFEDERATES.  
*L. E. Offutt, Memphis, Tenn.*



UNITED STATES BATTLE-SHIP "INDIANA" IN DRY-DOCK AT  
HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.  
*D. A. Dunlop, Allston, Mass.*



PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT BOARDING THE FRENCH WAR-SHIP  
"GAULON" DURING ITS RECENT VISIT.  
*E. C. Andersen, Washington.*

### OUR AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHIC CONTEST—NEW YORK WINS.

FOURTH-OF-JULY SUBJECTS AND SCENES OF NATIONAL IMPORT IN THE CONTRIBUTIONS BY EXPERT AMATEURS.



# Breezy Books for Vacation Time

"A WOMAN TENDERFOOT," "A JOURNEY TO NATURE," AND "THE MAKING OF A COUNTRY HOME."

IN A RECENT article on this page in regard to the best books for summer reading, it was remarked that the ideal literature for this purpose was that of a light, joyous, and entertaining sort, imposing no burdensome tax upon the sympathies nor the intellectual faculties, and leaving only a pleasant flavor behind. The three volumes here considered seem to meet these ideal requirements most completely. All three are written in a joyous vein, are entertaining in a rare degree, and full of the spirit of the woods and fields. To read them is to be brought face to face with Nature in her happiest and most attractive moods and to have her charms set forth and her mysteries interpreted by those who have studied them long and wisely and who write *con amore*. All three books, including that of Mrs. Thompson-Seton, have all the charm of the best fiction, while at the same time they depict life in its natural forms, colors, and habitudes.

**A WOMAN TENDERFOOT.**—In this volume Mrs. Thompson-Seton, following literally in the footsteps of her distinguished husband, the artist-author of "The Lives of the Hunted" and other popular books—gives us a view of life on the plains, ranches, and mountain regions of the far West as they appear through a woman's eyes—a woman, too, who has eyes to see, a heart to feel, and wit to describe all that is good and beautiful in the world around her. Thus we are brought into close and sympathetic relations with the wild creatures of the forest, from the graceful antelope to the lordly elk, learn how it feels to be lost in the mountains, to ascend a mountain peak above the clouds amid stinging frosts and blinding snows, and how to ride a bucking horse and get run away with. We are also treated to a chapter of useful and practical advice for women who go hunting with their husbands, with all needful information about camps and camping outfits suitable for women, with numerous important details which would occur to none but a woman. We observe, here, for example, that Mrs. Thompson-Seton advises her sisters to ride astride, because this method conduces to the comfort of the rider and also to that of the horse. She quotes the saying of an old mountaineer who refuses to allow any horses he prizes to be saddled with those "gold-darned women fripperies." Short skirts are also advised, aluminum plates made double for hot water, eiderdown sleeping-bags for mountain camping, and a brown linen case for toilet necessities. The writer passes "over the guns" with the bare mention that she uses "a 30.30 Winchester smokeless."

But for the most part, the volume is made up of lively descriptions of the adventures and experiences of several seasons spent among the deer, the coyotes, the wolves, and the bears of the Rockies. In three years of such wanderings "I have lived," says the writer, "on jerked beef and alkali water and bathed in dark-eyed pools, nestling among vast pines, where none but the four-footed had been before. I have been sung asleep a hundred times by the coyotes' evening lullaby, have felt the spell of their wild nightly cry, long and mourning, coming just as the darkness has fully come, lasting but a few seconds, and then heard no more till the night gives place to the fresh street of dawn. I have pored in the morning over the big, round footprints of a mountain lion, where he had sneaked, in hours of darkness, past my saddle-pillowed head. I have hunted much, and killed a little, the wary, the beautiful, the fleet-footed big game. I have driven a four-in-hand over corduroy roads and ridden horseback over the vast pathless wilds of the continent's backbone. I have learned to know and feel some, at least, of the secrets of the wild ones. In short, though I am still a woman and may be tender, I am a woman tenderfoot no longer."

The volume is beautifully bound, printed on wide-margined paper, and profusely and exquisitely illustrated with marginal drawings and full-page engravings, after the manner which has given such an irresistible charm to the books of Mr. Ernest Thompson-Seton himself.

**J. P. MOWBRAY'S BOOKS.**—If what some writer has aptly but somewhat awkwardly termed the "back to nature tendencies" of the day were not already fairly started on their way before Mr. J. P. Mowbray's books appeared, they would certainly have been developed and set in lively motion by these delightful and winsome sketches. They combine the best features of nature studies with nature stories in such proportions that the combination becomes irresistible. Humor of the rarest and most exquisite kind, together with true sympathy and feeling and a style characterized by grace, simplicity, and ease, make the writings of Mr. Mowbray entertaining to a degree rarely known in modern literature.

The first of the two volumes, "A Journey to Nature," has to do with the life of a New York business man who, being driven into the country perforce because of illness, "comes to his own," so to speak, and drawing near to Nature's heart for the first time learns for himself what a loving and tender mother she is, and how wondrously beautiful is the work of her hands. These revelations have added charm from being woven together with a thread of delicate romance, and around the actual lives and experiences of real men and women. The author touches with wonderful freshness and charm upon the old-time delights of country living, from the time the

daffodils bloom in the spring to the nutting scenes of Indian summer. Here, for instance, is a passage picked up at random in the chapter on Haying Time:

The absolute unstrungness of shelling peas was new to me. I should not hesitate now, as an expert, to say to any master mind wearied with the problem of existence to try—shelling peas. To be relieved from the duty of circumventing Smith, and killing Brown, and saving your scalp from Jones, and saying smart things to madam, and being continually on the lookout that somebody does not hit you in the back of the neck unawares, gives a certain voluptuous spontaneity to existence. Freedom to go barefoot if I feel like it, and eat with my knife if the impulse took me. Safe from that demonic cry of "Ah, there!" never startled by a "halloo." All the social handbags gone and with them most of the lies which they engender.

Mr. Mowbray's second book, "The Making of a Country Home," has all the indefinable charm of the first, so far as the outlook on nature is concerned, the pervading humor and the sympathetic touch, while it is more of a story than the other, and more closely woven. It has to do chiefly with the fortunes and experiences of John Dennison and his wife Lucy, who, having come somewhat suddenly to the conviction that "canned life" in a city flat is not the happiest mode of existence, move into the country not too far away from town and there work out the problem of how to get the maximum amount of sweetness and light out of life at a minimum of expense and worry in a manner as satisfactory to themselves and to the baby as it must surely be to any one who reads how it was done. Although the story is written with an obvious purpose, it is so engaging in its quality, so joyous, so witty and full of human interest, that one is impelled to read it through without thinking of the purpose, good and true as that is.

Both of these volumes are handsomely printed and decorated with the most exquisite taste. All three of the books herewith described are published by Doubleday, Page & Co., New York.

## An Extraordinary Offer of Choice Reading.

THE regular price for the three books above named and LESLIE'S WEEKLY for three months is as follows:

A Woman Tenderfoot .....	\$2.50
The Making of a Country Home.....	1.50
A Journey to Nature.....	1.50
LESLIE'S WEEKLY (3 months).....	1.00
Total.....	\$6.00

But we offer all three books and LESLIE'S WEEKLY in addition for three months for ONLY \$4.00, thus making it possible to secure these three valuable and popular works and the WEEKLY besides, for three months, for less than the regular price of the books alone. Any one who desires to avail himself of this extraordinary offer can do so simply by cutting out or copying in writing the following coupon and mailing it with the sum mentioned (\$4.00) to the publishers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY.

### Leslie's Summer Library

No. 4

Publishers Leslie's Weekly,  
110 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Dear Sirs:—

Inclosed find \$4. for which please send me the three books, "A Woman Tenderfoot," "A Journey to Nature," and "The Making of a Country Home," and also Leslie's Weekly for three months.

Yours truly,

Leslie's Weekly continues its offer, published last week, by which a three months' subscription to the paper with a copy of either "Old Bowen's Legacy," by Edwin A. Dix, or "Belshazzar," by William Stearns Davis, may be obtained for \$1.50. The retail price of these books is \$1.50 and the cost of three months' subscription to LESLIE'S is \$1.00, a total of \$2.50, if they are taken separately.

**MR. ELLIOTT FLOWER** probably did not write his "Policeman Flynn" (The Century Company) from purely philanthropic motives, but we shall number him among the true-blue philanthropists for all that; for, if he who makes two blades of grass to grow where before there was one may be justly accounted a benefactor of the race, what honors and benedictions should we not shower upon the head of him who opens up along the dry and dusty way of life a real fountain of laughter whereat we may all find refreshment of spirit and forgetfulness of care and sorrow. Such a source of joy have we found in Mr. Flower's stories of the haps and mishaps, the wonderful adventures and strategical achievements of the redoubtable and irrepressible Flynn, who is a philosopher, as well as a guardian of the peace, whose cheery and un-

failing optimism and unerring sense of humor can transform a scrimmage with a billy-goat or a set-to with a gang of street rowdies into an occasion for joy rather than for tears or profanity. A volume of pure, genuine, and undiluted fun is as rare as true poetry, and Mr. Flower's book has come just in time to save us from believing that we were to have no more of that kind.

SINCE THE announcement of Robert Bridges's book of poems, "Bramble Brae" (Scribner), there have been many inquiries as to the exact meaning of the title and its applicability to a collection of poems. Now "brae" is Scotch for hillside, in particular an open grassy slope. A "bramble brae" is, therefore, a hill slope overgrown with brambles. The bramble braes of Scotland have every sort of growth upon them—grasses, brambles, heather, vines, wild flowers of many sorts. So it is that the title is typical of "Droch's" collection, which is exceedingly varied in character, comprising poems of depth, power, and gravity, as well as the airiest of poetic conceptions done with the lightest touch. There are verses to think over, verses to smile over, and all sorts between.

A FEW NEW and good "bulls" of the most famous of all Irish bull-makers, Sir Boyle Roche, appear in a recent volume, "Studies in Irish History," published by Longmans, Green & Co. Deprecating in a parliamentary debate a charge of inequality in the commercial relations between Great Britain and Ireland, Sir Boyle observed that "he is an enemy to both kingdoms who wishes to diminish the brotherly affection of the two sister countries." The petition of the citizens of Belfast in favor of the Roman Catholics he described as "an airy fabric based upon a sandy foundation." In the discussions on the Union he observed that, "whatever clamor might be raised by interested men against a legislative union, he would venture to prophesy that the country would arrive at that state that when the Day of Judgment would come, the people of Ireland would call out and implore for a Union." His readiness to give up "not only a part, but, if necessary, even the whole of our constitution to preserve the remainder" is worthy of the most advanced disciples of a Tory Democracy. To Junius he referred as "an anonymous writer named Junius." In deprecating the excesses of the French Revolution he conjured up a gruesome picture of the unbridled fury of the mob. "Here, perhaps, sir, the murderous 'marshal law' men (Marseillais) would break in, cut us to mince-meat, and throw our bleeding heads on that table to stare us in the face."

THE BOOK on our great Civil War which thousands have been hoping and waiting for these many years has at last appeared. It bears the title "The Memorial War Book," and is based entirely on the historical records and personal narratives of the men who served in the great conflict, and it therefore has a fidelity to life, a vividness of coloring, and a thrilling and picturesque element not found in any other narrative of the war. The author is none other than Major George F. Williams, whose "Lights and Shadows of Army Life" and "Bullet and Shell" are generally credited with being among the most remarkable and fascinating books of army life ever written. Major Williams is specially qualified for this work by his long and intimate experience in actual warfare, not only during the Rebellion, but in the Franco-Mexican war and other conflicts in various parts of the globe. In addition to the charm of the narrative itself, "The Memorial War Book" has the unique merit of giving for the first time a complete pictorial representation of the scenes, battles, and incidents of the Civil War, including portraits of the leaders and commanders of both the Federal and Confederate armies and navies, all these being presented in a series of nearly two thousand magnificent engravings, reproduced largely from photographs taken by the United States government photographers, M. B. Brady and Alexander Gardner, being the only original photographs taken during the war of the Rebellion. The work is, in brief, a series of personal reminiscences of stirring adventures and life-like descriptions of campaigns and battles, as the soldier saw them, rather than a history, with sufficient memoranda of the events attending the progress of the struggle to give the reader an understanding of their relative importance. All technicalities are avoided, and the heroic deeds of Federal and Confederate soldiers described as the men themselves would describe them. The work is an education in itself, so far as the record of the greatest and most momentous conflict of the nineteenth century is concerned. The volume is issued by the Judge Company, 110 Fifth Avenue, New York, the price of the work, including a year's subscription to either *Judge* or LESLIE'S WEEKLY, being five dollars.

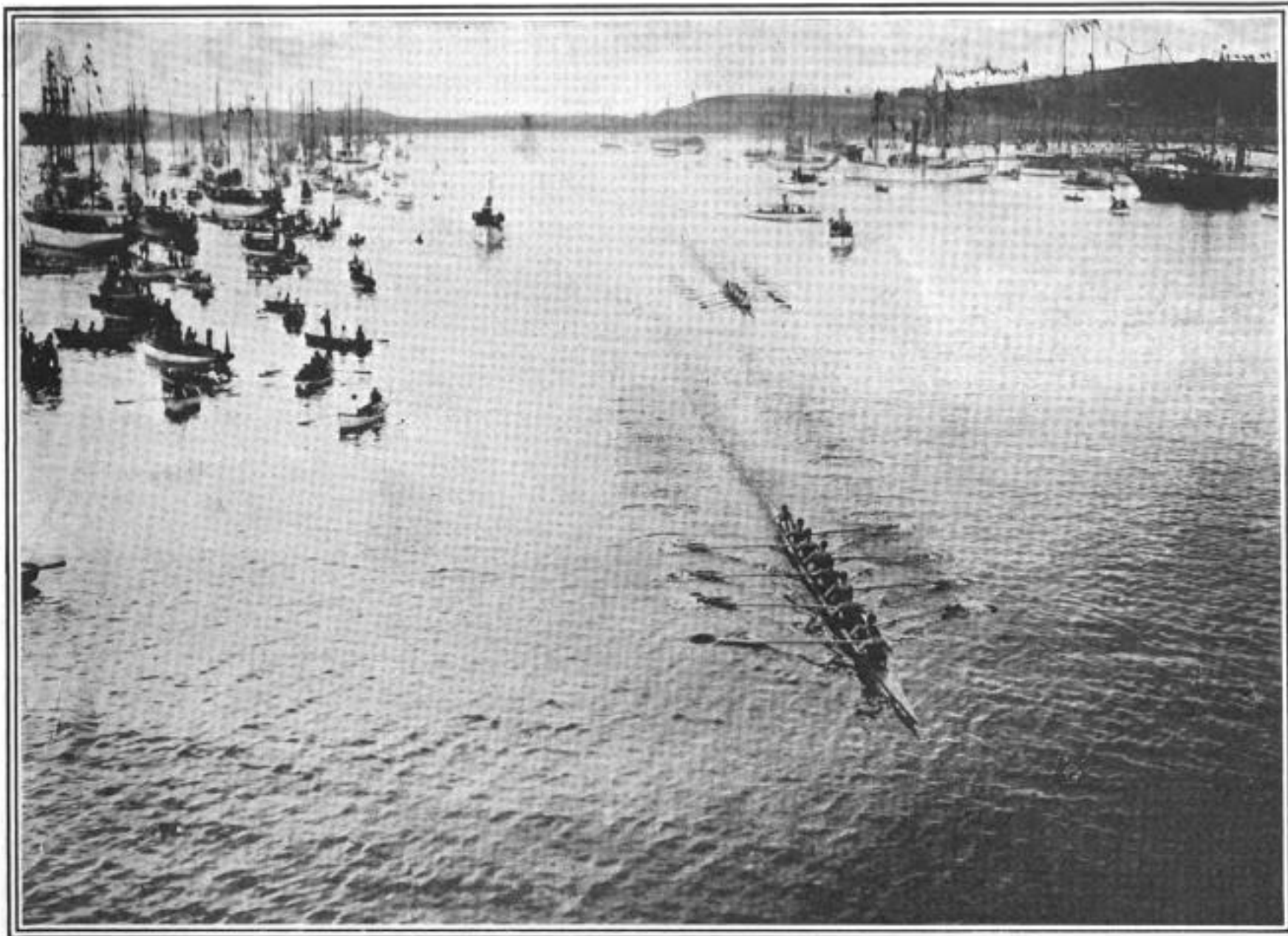
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YALE VERSUS HARVARD AT NEW LONDON.

YALE AHEAD AT THE FINISH OF THE 'VARSITY EIGHT RACE.—THE "DOLPHIN," FROM THE SHROUDS OF WHICH PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT WATCHED THE CONTEST, IS SEEN ON THE RIGHT.

### Making New York City Beautiful.

IT IS gratifying to note that for the first time in its history a systematic, organized, and intelligent effort is to be made, with municipal co-operation, to beautify the city of New York. That the work is to be done in accordance with true artistic principles and along lines commensurate with the resources, as well as the needs, of the metropolis, is assured from the fact that it will be carried on under the direction of the Fine Arts Federation, a body made up of leading American artists, architects, and designers. The movement thus begun should have the hearty encouragement of every citizen of the metropolis who has the highest good of the community at heart.

It is Edmund Burke who says somewhere that in order "to make us love our country, our country ought to be lovely." The saying is equally true applied to a municipality. Nothing would be more conducive to a larger growth of civic pride in New York, or any other city, than efforts to render the surroundings of the people not only more comfortable and healthful, but more beautiful. Genuine love for the city and loyalty to pure and honest government are certain to be of slow development, if they appear at all, in a tenement quarter wholly given over to bare brick walls, hot pavements, squalid alleys, and weary, monotonous streets. The influence that a bit of greenery and a little space hestrewn with flowers may have upon the people of such a quarter has been shown in the changed character of the tenement homes fronting on what is now known as Mulberry Bend Park, in lower New York, only a few years ago the centre of one of the dirtiest and most forlorn neighborhoods in the city. Since the trees, the birds, and the flowers came into the square at the Bend, nearly every tenement facing that way has been painted anew, repaired and otherwise made more cheery and attractive, and more significant still, pretty little flower gardens have appeared in many of the windows overlooking the square, as if in emulation of the new beauty and brightness which appear outside.

For those who would consider this matter, as all others, from the viewpoint of material advantage only, it may be urged with truth that the adornment of a city with parks, statues, art galleries, noble specimens of architecture and other things which appeal to the aesthetic sense, in the end may add largely to a city's wealth and material prosperity. How this may be was shown by a writer in *The World's Work* some months ago, who declared that the beauty which Paris had taken to itself by such adornments as those we have mentioned was worth to the Parisians about \$200,000,000 a year. Paris enters for the world, it was said, and its main stock in trade is its beauty, which it keeps on increasing, and the treasures of its works of art. Poor impoverished Italy, where would she be to-day if it were not for the beauty of her cities, much of it created four or five hundred years ago, on which now she is gathering a dividend of \$90,000,000 annually?

### A Dull Day in New York.

I'VE just got back from visitin' my youngest darter Nell—

She's married, an' been livin' in New York fer quite a spell.

Her husband has an office in a sixteen-story block, Which seems a poor location fer a feller handlin' stock!

He took me round with him a bit, an' seemin'ly there was

A million people on the streets, which puzzled me because

I thought I'd find things quiet-like an' peaceful in a way

For there ain't a thing a-doin' in the city, so they say.

THE trolley-cars whizzed by me till I almos' lost my head,

The noise of bells an' whistles 'peared enough t' raise the dead,

A dozen times at crossin's I was elbowed in the crush, Fer ev'ryone a-walkin' seemed as though was in a rush.

A big blue-coated feller didn't do a thing, I swan!

But stand an' wave his club an' keep the crowd a-movin' on—

I dodged around five minutes 'tween a trolley an' a dray,

Yet there ain't a thing a-doin' in the city, so they say.

I SOMEHOW got the idee things would quiet down at dark,

But folks rushed helter-skelter to a concert in the park;

While off t' quiet suburbs busy men began t' scoot,

An' a dozen dramas opened with an operay to boot.

The river wharfs were crowded an' the ferrys loaded down,

The streets were jammed with people comin', goin' out o' town,

A bigger crowd swept by me than in Jonesville circus-day,

Yet there ain't a thing a-doin' in the city, so they say!

ROY FARRELL GREENE.

Within the past few years an extensive movement has been on foot in Belgium, having for its aim the decoration of Belgian cities according to the highest forms of modern art, and the results already achieved have attracted the attention of the world. The work is carried on under the direction of a national society, having as its declared objects the clothing in an artistic form of all that progress has made useful in public life and the restoration to art of its one-time social mission "by applying it to the modern idea in all the departments controlled by the public authorities." In this line the society proposes that street fountains, electric-light poles, street signs, flag-staffs and newspaper stands shall be constructed after artistic models, with the view of adding to the beauty of the streets and not to their ugliness. To stimulate private enterprise in the same direction, prizes are offered for the most artistic house-fronts, garden-walls and other features of private property.

From Belgium the movement is spreading over Europe, and societies similar to the parent organization in Brussels have been formed in Paris and several Italian cities to foster and develop municipal art. How our own city of Washington has been improved and embellished in recent years under the direction of a committee appointed by Congress, has been described in recent papers in *The Century*. By their efforts our Federal capital has already become one of the loveliest and most attractive cities in the world.

But the natural surroundings of Brussels, Paris, and Washington are not so beautiful as those of New York, and it only needs a modicum of expense and effort, put forth intelligently and systematically, to draw this beauty into every department of the city's life. Fortunately the metropolis now has a body of municipal officers who will be thoroughly appreciative and quickly responsive to efforts of this kind.

### Fast Time on the Pacific Run.

THE REMARKABLE record of forty-six miles in forty minutes recently made by the fast mail between Fremont and Omaha on the Union Pacific road is a striking testimony, in its way, of the progressive and far-sighted policy which has characterized the management of the Union Pacific system in recent years. At an expenditure of something like \$20,000,000 the company has straightened out many curves and largely reduced the distance and the grades. When first built, these Pacific roads could stand only very easy runs. By a wise and economical expenditure they are now able to make as good time as the fastest of the old lines in the East.

IN need of a tonic? Take Abbott's, the Original Angostura, the king of tonics. At grocers' and druggists'.



# In the World of Sports



MRS. E. A. MANICE,  
Who defeated Miss Hecker, golf champion.

member of the Baltusrol Golf Club, of Short Hills, N. J., though in the summer season she is usually identified with the play at Lenox and Pittsfield. In the national golf championship last year she was defeated by Miss Hecker in the semi-final round—a situation that was exactly reversed in the Metropolitan tournament a week ago. As Miss Hecker is the present national champion the victory has encouraged Mrs. Manice's friends to believe that it is merely a stepping-stone to higher honors. In the final round Mrs. Manice defeated Miss Helen Hernandez, a member of the Essex County Club. Mrs. Manice's husband takes great interest in her golf contests. In the game in which she defeated Miss Hecker Mr. Manice caddied for his wife, coaching and encouraging her.

**UNSATISFACTORY ROWING SITUATION.**—Now that the great rowing contests of the season have been decided the situation is as complicated as it usually is at this time of the year. So long as Yale and Harvard have their little sculling matinee all by themselves at New London the present conditions will exist. Why should not the victors at New London and Poughkeepsie come together and settle the question of supremacy on the water? I have talked with some of the leading college rowing authorities regarding the subject, and while all admit that there is no real reason why the respective winners should not meet, none of them shows a disposition to make any suggestion which might in the end bring the victorious teams together. Until this is done, no matter which crew wins at New London the great body of American sportsmen will give the preference to the hardy crew of Cornell, which is always ready to meet all comers. While Cornell has not played as important a part in other sports as she has in aquatic contests, there is a general impression that the Ithacans promise to be more prominent in all branches of sport than heretofore. The Cornell lads have been playing good football for several years and promise to improve in this robust game. Nobody who knows anything about the methods of the Cornell coach, Courtney, will try for an instant to take from the veteran rowing adviser any of the laurels he has won so honestly. But all of Courtney's cleverness and foresight could not turn out a winning crew without the muscle and bone and the enthusiasm over rowing which is always found in a Cornell crew.

**THE GREAT CHICAGO DERBY.**—After the failure of the plans of W. C. Whitney in England, where he has spent so much money trying to win English racing classics with American-bred animals, a clever man would have been surprised to see such astute horsemen as A. Featherstone, Clarence H. Mackay, John E. Madden, and others take the course they did recently in their effort to capture the Chicago racing event, the American Derby. Heno, Pentecost, and Arsenal were hustled West and were made favorites for the Derby. Thousands of dollars were wagered with the bookmakers on their chances.

MRS. E. A. MANICE, who won the championship of the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association last week at the Essex County Country Club, of Orange, defeating Miss Hecker, the champion, is a player of whom great things are expected. Mrs. Manice is a

Not one of the Eastern flyers finished in the money. A thoroughbred is a pretty high-strung thing and he must become accustomed to his surroundings like a human being. Climatic changes, water, and a thousand other things have their effect upon him. Traveling professional ball players illustrate this point better, possibly, than anything else will do. Start a team on a long trip away from home, say an Eastern team on a three weeks' trip through the West, or vice versa, and then watch the result of the games during the first and second half of that trip. A team will always play the better baseball in the second half. Then why should the great horsemen of the country demand of their animals more than trained human athletes are expected to accomplish? The track at Chicago may have had something to do with the downfall of the Eastern cracks, but the worries of quick transportation and climatic changes had more to do with it. The Western horsemen have been cleverer in the past. When they send their thoroughbreds East it is generally after the season is well advanced and then they generally go to Saratoga. The animals become acclimated in this way at the Springs, and when they are seen later on the metropolitan tracks about New York they are in condition to do themselves and their sires credit. The result of the American Derby does not necessarily indicate that the Western thoroughbreds are faster than those in the East. The contrary is probably true, for purses in the East are practically double what they are in the West.

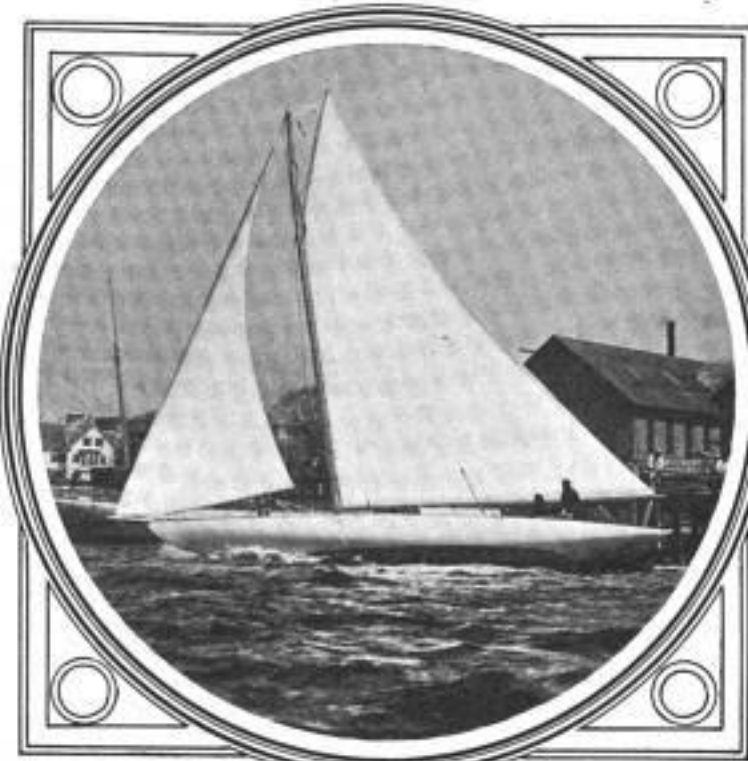
**YALE'S WORTHY BASEBALL RECORD.**—The splendid

so essential in a winning baseball team. It is the same with professionals, the New York team, for instance. Team work in that club has been an unknown quantity since "Johnny" Ward gave up the reins of management several years ago. The policy of the club ever since has been to applaud individual effort. The result is obvious. Professional players get a salary for their work, and as soon as they see that individual efforts are counted and the collective success of the team forgotten, then they try to play individual baseball, and no team ever did or ever will win a pennant when these conditions exist. So Yale owes her success in baseball entirely to team work and Princeton her unexpected failure to lack of it.

**CENTURY RIDING CRAZE.**—The bicycle century riding craze has broken out afresh this year and distance "plugging" promises to be more popular, at least, than most people expected. In a recent rain storm on Long Island—and the storm lasted all day—over two hundred bicyclists finished the century. Two of them were women. I saw Captain Stauback, who was in charge of the run, on the following day, and he said that at least forty chains were broken on the run and that at least two dozen tires were punctured. He admitted that every one who finished suffered for it, accounted for by the fact that they started out with the idea of winning a century medal and that they would not stop so long as they had the strength and power to go on. Some of the participants traveled several hundred miles on railroad trains to take part in the century. Most of these medals, so eagerly sought after, cost anything from twenty to thirty cents each. One man after finishing the century crossed over to New York and then took the ferry to Jersey City, where he expected to take a train for his home. He was a pitiful sight, drenched to the skin, with face covered and hair matted with mud, sand, and little pieces of macadam. He put his wheel in the baggage car and went back into one of the coaches ready to sink down from exhaustion into one of the seats. Just as his tired muscles were about to relax the conductor approached him and, laying his hand on his shoulders, said: "Here, you will have to go into the baggage car and stand up. I can't afford to have the company's property ruined."

**YACHTING NEWS.**—While there will be no international yachting features this year, outside of the contests for the Seawanhaka Challenge Cup with the "Canucks," a big season is anticipated by the yachting clubs in the East. Already there is great activity in yachting circles. The members of the New York Yacht Club look forward to the most interesting season in years outside of the cup years. The club members will put several new boats in commission and a big attendance is expected at the annual cruise in August. The daily run from port to port is sure to be interesting. The race for the Astor Cup of Newport will bring out the fastest boats in this country, this contest being one of the features of the season. The yachts will go around the Cape to Marblehead this year for the first time in about ten years to race for the prizes offered by the Eastern Yacht Club. The race for the Seawanhaka Challenge Cup with the Canadians will take place in August at Lake St. Louis, near Montreal. The "Canucks" have held the cup for four years.

G. E. S.



THE "ELECTRA," PROMINENT AMONG THIS YEAR'S RACING YACHTS.—OWNED BY THEODORE HAVEMETER, JR.—W. J. Tubbs, Bristol, R. I.

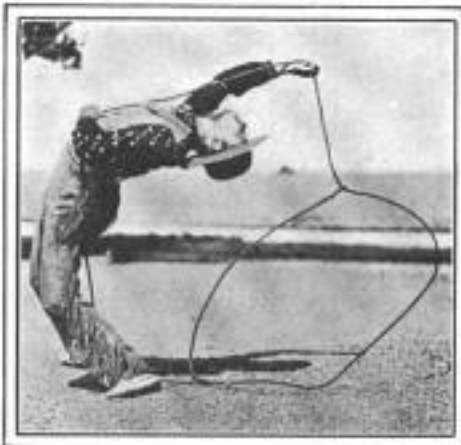
victory of the baseball team of Old Eli was the surprise of the season. Early in the year there was practically no enthusiasm at all at New Haven and when the squad started South for preliminary practice such a far-seeing man as "Mike" Murphy, the famous trainer, shook his head when asked about the chances of the team. Murphy looked at Captain Guernsey, the only veteran on the nine, and said: "If we had a few more like him we might have a chance." Even the coaches at Yale had no hope for the team, and when the first game was played with Princeton and won by Yale, there was not a Yale dollar in sight to back the Blue. Princeton's victory at Princeton was anticipated, but when the teams went to New York to fight out the deciding battle on neutral grounds, the Yale men still failed to see a chance for their team, with the result that Princeton money went begging at as large odds as 3 to 1. There is no doubt that the Princeton team was superior individually to Yale's youngsters. It is also a fact that the Tigers failed to do team work,



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HIS BOYHOOD—IN HIGHLAND COSTUME.



KING EDWARD AND HIS BROTHER ALFRED.



WHEN A YOUTH, WEARING THE ORDER OF THE GARTER.



THE KING WHEN A STUDENT AT OXFORD.



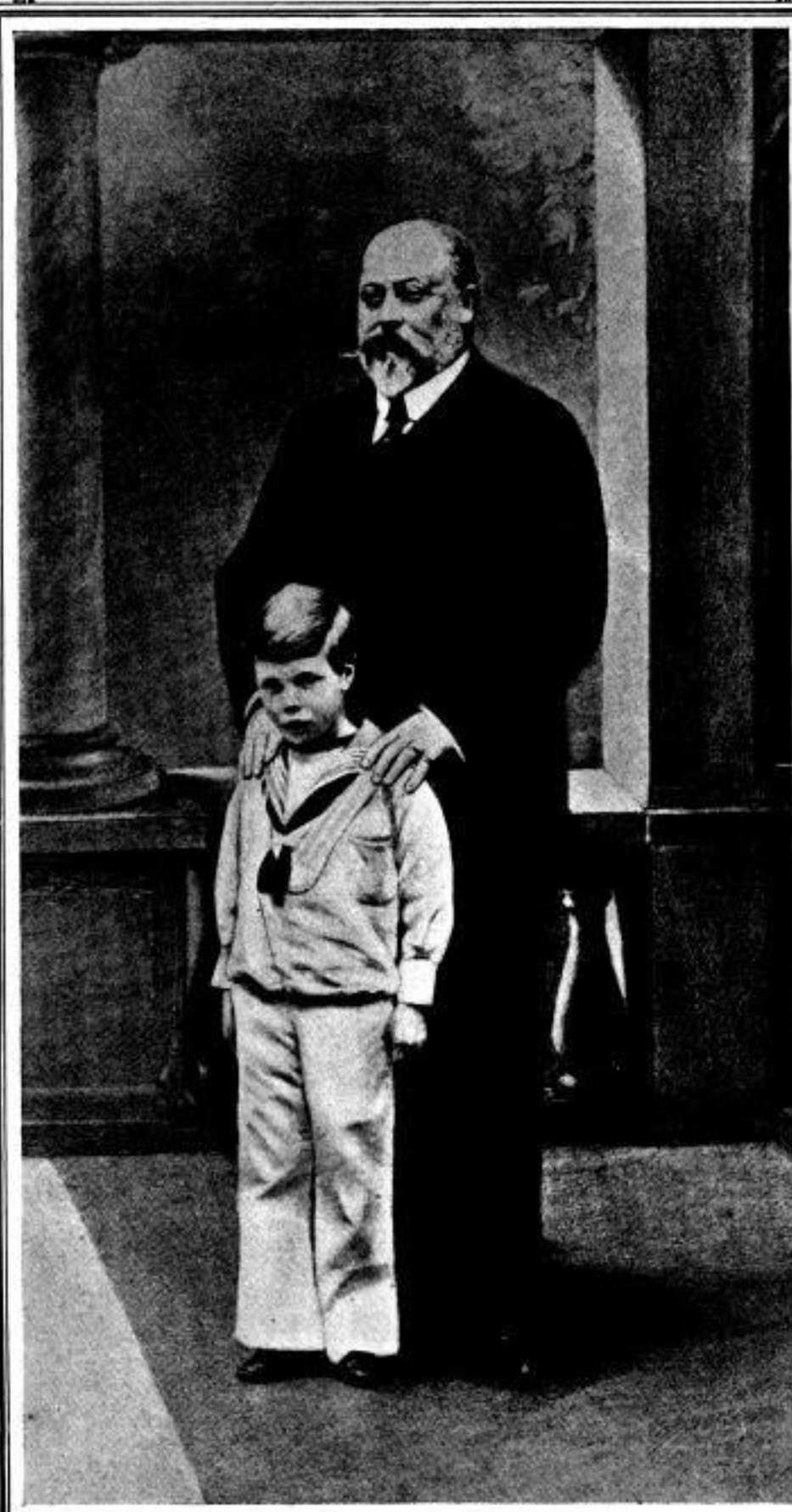
THE KING AT TWENTY-ONE, WITH HIS BRIDE, QUEEN ALEXANDRA.



KING EDWARD AT THE TIME OF HIS VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES.



KING EDWARD, A YOUNG MAN—TAKEN AT TWENTY-TWO.



EDWARD VII., THE KING, AND HIS GRANDSON, PRINCE EDWARD, THE HEIR-APPARENT.



THE KING IN YOUNG MANHOOD.

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## Hints to Money-makers

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SOME ONE asks me, Is it possible for prices of railroad shares ever to go back to the low level when Wabash, Union Pacific, Northern Pacific, Texas Pacific, Atchafalpa, Erie, and Reading, not to mention many others, were, as far as the common shares were concerned, hardly worth quoting? It was not so very long ago that this abnormally low plane of prices was established, and, since the tremendous rise in the market, we have become used to hearing people say that the country is too prosperous ever to permit another such recession. I do not agree with this statement. I see abundant signs of trouble on the political horizon. The reaction against the trusts, coupled with what appears to be a rising sentiment in favor of a lower tariff, is stimulating the same unrestful spirit which, in the past, has led to the granger, the greenback, the populist, and the anti-monopoly movements. I venture the prediction that the leading issues in the presidential campaign of 1904 will be the trusts and the tariff. They will be associated as a single issue, and protection will be charged with responsibility for the trusts. Instead of the full dinner pail as the Republican cry, we shall have the empty dinner pail as the Democratic campaign cry.

The hostile spirit to the railroads and all other great corporations, now being shown by the legislatures in many Southern and Western States, the declaration of the platforms of both parties, especially of the Democratic party, against the trusts and the tariff, all show the tendency of the times. If the alignment is clear and strong, as it may possibly be when the national conventions of the two great parties are held, and if, on one side, we find a decisive, unequivocal declaration against trusts and "tariff protected combinations," as they are erroneously called, and, on the other side, a half-hearted, indecisive, and equivocal declaration against the trusts, and a firm and decisive adherence to a high protective tariff, we shall have such a fierce presidential contest as we have not had since the days of Samuel J. Tilden.

It is not my purpose to discuss politics, excepting so far as political conditions may affect the financial situation. The success of McKinley, at the last election, meant everything to Wall Street. The overthrow of the Republican party would not be a minor event. An attack all along the line against the trusts and the railroads, an upsetting of our financial policy, a general readjustment of the tariff on the basis of a reduction of the tax, would all seriously unsettle business conditions and invite a long period of depression not unlike that of 1893. It is for this reason that I have advised those who have satisfactory profits in the stock market to sell and put away the cash in some safe depository and await new opportunities to buy the securities back on a lower level. The man who has the sagacity and foresight to sell at the proper time is a greater man, in my judgment, than the man who knows the proper time to buy. But he who has the gift to know when to buy and when to sell deserves to be numbered with the few real "Napoleons of finance."

"C." Meadville, Penn.: The Texas oil fields are not doing as well, and neither of the companies to which you refer commends itself to me.

"Flatbush," N. Y.: The Olympic Mining Company is capitalized at \$50,000,000, and has a number of claims in Alaska, where some development work has been done. Its enormous capital does not commend the stock to me.

"H." Portland, Me.: (1) Of the list you give at this time, I think Reading, from the speculative standpoint, will give you the best results. (2) The revelation in the Steel Trust suit, that J. P. Morgan & Co. purchased \$80,000,000 of preferred Steel at 94, in anticipation of the bond issue, indicates that the insiders will do their best to hold up and increase the prices of the steel shares. I would not advise you to sacrifice your holdings.

"Subscriber," Legation, Ind.: The president of the Barlow Company says the North Star Mine "is the name given to the tunnel" on one of its properties, and adds that by fall the company expects to have a 100-ton concentration mill in operation. The literature he sends me, however, describes the North Star as a mine, but the description indicates that it is a prospect rather than a developed property. It looks highly speculative.

"A." Harrisburg: Your inquiries are perfectly natural, but they might be applied to some other corporations which have successfully floated. Many believe that the next great industrial revival in this country must occur in our shipyards,

and that ultimately this will be encouraged by the passage of a ship subsidy bill. In that event the stock of the Fire River Ship and Engine Company ought to have increased value.

"Carolina," Columbia, S. C.: I do not advise the sacrifice of New York, Ontario and Western shares. The settlement of the coal strike would no doubt strengthen the anthracite stocks. The coal roads are in a strong combination and, unless there is a general smash in the market, coalers will be held up as vigorously as anything on the list. As to the outcome of the strike, that must be a matter of opinion. Usually such strikes end, after a little bloodshed, in the defeat of the strikers.

"H." Holyoke, Mass.: (1) Keep your money in a savings bank and, when a substantial break comes, buy any first-class dividend-payer. Pennsylvania is always good. (2) The Joseph Ladue Mining Company simply wants good management to make the property worth something. The representatives of the stockholders, now acting on the board of directors, are trying very hard to bring this about. Whether they will succeed or not remains to be seen. (3) Purely a speculation. (4) Have nothing to do with any of the ten-dollar schemes, unless you want to gamble with every chance against you. (5) If you insist on an immediate investment, you will be safe in purchasing the Kansas City Southern 3 per cent. bonds, now selling around 70.

"S." Chicago, O.: Four dollars received. You are on my preferred list for one year. (1) The concern you mention has been in more or less trouble. The newspapers have had a number of references to the matter. (2) I do not regard United States Steel common as an investment. It will probably share the fate some day of American Ice common, which, for years, paid 4 per cent. per annum, the same as Steel common, and which was advanced to nearly \$50 a share on these payments. United States Steel may be handled by more honest and competent men, but they are in business not for their health, but for their pockets, all the same. (3) At present writing, it would be well to keep out of the market. On reactions, you can buy Wabash Debenture Rs, Texas Pacific, and Reading, for a turn. (4) Announcement not yet made.

"S." Buffalo, N. Y.: I thoroughly agree with you that the managers of the American Ice Company deserve the reputation of honest men for making misleading statements to the public as well as to their friends. Not two weeks ago, one of the most prominent organizers of the concern assured me that the July dividend on the preferred would be paid. The directors now have virtually passed it. The only commendable thing about their explanation is the statement that they deem it wise to accumulate a surplus, so that bills may be discounted and the company put in easy financial condition before the resumption of dividends. With a hot summer, I have no doubt the dividends on the preferred would be more than earned. As they are cumulative, they will have to be paid if earned, unless more underhanded work is attempted. It would seem about time for the stockholders to get together and demand their rights from this arrogant and impudent concern.

Continued on page 46.

THERE is as wide a difference between my proposition of the Yuma Consolidated Mine and Milling Co. and the average proposition of an advertised mine as between daylight and darkness. The Yuma pays 10 per cent. now—in all human probability will never pay less—and I believe will pay twice as per cent. in twelve months. I would like to tell you the whole story by mail. CHARLES C. WOODWORTH, 69 Wall Street, New York.

DEPARTMENT OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS  
THE CITY OF NEW YORK.  
DEPARTMENT OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS  
STEWART BUILDING, 280 BROADWAY,  
JULY 7th, 1902.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments of the City of New York that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate in said City for the year 1902 have been finally completed and have been delivered to, and filed with, the Board of Aldermen of said City, and that such Assessment Rolls will remain open to public inspection in the office of said Board of Aldermen for a period of fifteen (15) days from date of this notice.

JAMES L. WELLS, President,  
WILLIAM S. COGSWELL,  
GEORGE J. GILLESPIE,  
SAMUEL STRASSBURGER,  
RUFUS L. SCOTT,  
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

## The Clock That Keeps Wound

THERE are ten clock factories in the United States. Each year they make 10,000,000 of the old, time-worn, unreliable, ever-stopping, spring-driven, key-wound, fast or slow running clocks, and millions of profit in making them. These clocks are one hundred years behind time. It costs little to make these high-priced clocks, and as the makers had a monopoly they reaped little for public satisfaction.

But things are different now. The Clock Without the Key—the clock that needs no winding—the clock that is right, goes right, and stays right—and the price is right—was gradually perfected until it was a complete time-balancing success, and at once gained public approval.

This clock wonder is appropriately called the

### "KEYLESS CLOCK"

and is made only by

### The United States Clock Company of New York

It is protected by the strongest kind of patents in the United States and Europe. It goes for one whole year without attention and it keeps time—the best of time. It's a beautiful clock—a novel clock—a safe clock—an economical clock.

The "KEYLESS CLOCK" is made for public buildings, business purposes, home use. For anyone, everywhere, for everywhere and anywhere.

The four manufacturing departments are in Crown Street and Beecroft Street, New York. The general offices and exhibition rooms are at 46 and 48 Broome Street. Come see the clock.

The "KEYLESS CLOCK" is not sold at clock stores, but only at the offices of THE UNITED STATES CLOCK COMPANY, which are being established everywhere.

Good, reliable men, with limited capital, can secure territorial rights to represent the greatest of money makers. If you know a good man, tell him you know of a good thing; come and see the wonder clock or send for prospectus and catalogue.

"Keyless Clock" SHARES are now \$7.50 each

Par value \$10.00, full paid and non-assessable.

The stock of the "KEYLESS CLOCK" Company sells as rapidly as the clock. If you want an investment that is absolutely safe, steadily profitable, sure to increase in value, send your subscription. Sell Telephone stock went from nothing to \$4,000. UNITED STATES CLOCK stock will be a better investment in the very near future.

More orders at 10 per cent. profit are now on hand than the four departments can turn out. REMEMBER: This is not a scheme or project, but an established, profitably running company, with factories in full operation, goods in great and growing demand, no debts, mortgages, or other obligations, and with a big deposit and surplus in two National banks in New York.

Don't put off until to-morrow what you should do to-day—WRITE, OR CALL. Address  
A. E. Siegel, Secretary, The United States Electric Clock Company  
407 Broome Street, New York

## FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE

Our Book,  
"A Glimpse at Wall Street  
and Its Markets,"

as well as fluctuation  
reports, issued to persons  
interested in the subject.

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### Dividends 1% per Month

on Par are now being paid by the

### OHIO & CALIFORNIA REFINING OIL CO.

from the sales of Oil from its producing wells. STANDARD OIL COMPANY BUYS ENTIRE OUTPUT. Enormous acreage yet to be developed. The safest, surest, and best oil proposition ever offered the public. PRODUCING WELLS GUARANTEE INVESTMENT. Company in the hands of bankers and men of integrity and experience in the oil business. To raise funds for further development of the property a limited number of shares are being offered at

**\$1.00 PER SHARE.**

This Company now owns 32 Producing Oil Wells and 1 Gas Well. Has 52,145 acres Oil and Gas Land, mostly in West Virginia, adjacent to the 40,000 acres recently purchased by Standard Oil Co. In January last we predicted that this stock would be selling for \$1.00 per share in June. This prediction has been fully verified. We now predict \$3.00 per share this time next year.

Send remittances, or for further information write, to the Company,  
22 William Street, New York, or Elting & Peterson, 500 Land Title Building, Philadelphia, or Robert Meredith & Co., Montreal, Hutchinsan, Goldsmith & Co., 53 State Street, Boston, Mass. Bank and Commercial Agency References.

## IMMENSE AMALGAMATION

TWENTY COPPER, GOLD AND SILVER  
MINES CONSOLIDATED UNDER THE  
MANAGEMENT OF THE

## Globe-Boston Copper Mining Company

This Company, composed of the leading business men of New York, Chicago, and Leavenworth, Kansas, after years of hard work, was enabled to complete the consolidation which gives it the ownership and control of this vast property, located in the very heart of the Globe-Arizona mineral belt. Every one of these twenty mines contains from one to three fissure veins from which large quantities of rich ore have been shipped. The Company has spent a great deal of money on the property and has brought it to a state where large profits are merely a matter of a reasonable length of time. The ore bodies are rapidly being opened up at a great depth and the Company is preparing to erect smelters for the treatment of its ores.

Absolutely the best opportunity ever offered the public is now presented in the Stock of this Company, 50,000 shares of which are offered for public subscription at 40c. per share. The right is reserved of allotment should this amount be over-subscribed.

For further information address  
W. F. KENNEDY, Sec., 253 Broadway, New York





# Festive Boards

The festive functions in country life in summer need pure, old, mellow

# Hunter Whiskey

for cool refreshment and hospitality and cheer.

Sold at all first-class cafes and by jobbers. WM. LANAHAN & SON, Baltimore, Md.

# HARPER RYE



# A Gentleman's Drink

A Delightful Beverage  
A Safe Stimulant  
A Good Medicine

If local dealers cannot supply it, address the distillers.

BERNHEIM BROS., Louisville, Ky.

# Life-insurance Suggestions.

I SPOKE last week of the social advantages which the fraternal orders give and that it was perhaps their most attractive feature. The fact that many of these orders have been compelled to go out of existence because of failure of their insurance system, or the lack of system, has been an important factor in educating the people regarding the correct principles of life insurance. I have received hundreds of letters from those who have regretted their membership in assessment insurance bodies and who, after their expensive experience, turned with hope and satisfaction to the old-line companies for permanent, secure insurance. The misfortune of the situation is that many members of fraternal associations fail to discover the inequality and inexpediency of the assessment plan until it is too late in life for them to obtain reasonable insurance on the safe, old-line plan. The money spent for assessment insurance has therefore been actually wasted, whenever a society has gone to the wall. If it had been spent for life insurance in an old-line company, it would have had a constantly increasing value, from year to year. That is one of the chief attractions of the well-established old-line system. A policy has a value which grows with age. A membership in an assessment association becomes a heavier burden as time rolls on. As a well-known insurance expert says: "Insurance is about the last thing that a man should trifle with."

"B." Keenansville: I do not believe in either the plan or the strength of the fraternal association to which you allude. You cannot afford to speculate in life insurance.

"P." Salem, Mass.: You are right in your conclusions, but you should bear in mind that if you have any dependents they will get the benefit of the face of the policy in case of your death.

"F." Prescott, Ariz.: The state insurance department has made a favorable report on the condition of the company, and, in view of the length of time your policy has run, possibly nothing is left but to continue it. Everything depends upon the insurable condition of the policy-holder and his expectation of life.

# The Hermit.

**Advice to Mothers:** Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhea.

The Solmer Piano has always maintained a leading position, and to-day it has few equals, and no superiors. The Solmer can rest upon its merits, and was every time.

# Reduced Rates to Denver, Colorado Springs, and Pueblo.

VIA PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, ACCOUNT BIENNIAL MEETING, A. O. H.

On account of the Biennial Meeting, A. O. H., to be held at Denver, Col., July 15 to 22, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets to Denver, Colorado Springs, or Pueblo, Col., from all stations on its lines, at rate of single fare for the round trip. Tickets will be sold and good going on July 10 to 12, inclusive, and will be good to return leaving Denver, Colorado Springs, or Pueblo, not later than August 31. Tickets must be validated for return passage by Joint Agent at any of the above-mentioned points, for which service a fee of 25 cents will be charged.

For specific rates and conditions, apply to ticket agents.



Luxurious Parlor, Sleeping, Dining, Observation-Café and Chair Cars compose its trains.

It has its own rails between  
ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, KANSAS CITY,  
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and BUFFALO

THE COOL NORTHERN ROUTE TO THE MOUNTAINS, LAKES, AND SEA

Apply to nearest ticket agent for rates and information, or write to

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A POLICY FOR YOU | ORDINARY OR INDUSTRIAL \$100,000 to \$15.

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# ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE

Shake into your Shoes

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, swollen, smarting, nervous feet and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight-fitting or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for ingrowing nails, sweating, calluses and hot, tired, aching feet. We have over 25,000 testimonials. TRY IT TODAY. Sold by all Druggists and Shoe Stores, Etc. Do not accept an imitation. Sent by mail for 2c. in stamps.

FREE TRIAL PACKAGE sent by mail.

MOTHER GRAY'S SWEET POWDER, the best medicine for Feverish, Sickly Children. Sold by Druggists everywhere. Trial Package FREE. Address, ALLEN S. GILBERT, Le Roy, N. Y.

[Mention this paper.]

# Athletic Exercise SUPPLIES.

is a duty, and its value is augmented by proper

We have studied the ideas of collegians and other athletes for 20 years—have the practical knowledge to make what YOU want—whether a beginner or not. Everything for athletic sports.

A set of Five Standard Golf Clubs and a Caddy Bag... \$5.

Team outfitting at lowest cost. We invite correspondence during the summer with team managers for football and basket-ball supplies.

Prompt attention to mail or personal orders. Illustrated Catalogue free.

## Arthur Johnson & Co.

MAKERS ATHLETIC SUPPLIES.  
55 WEST 42d STREET,  
Near Sixth Avenue "L."

# Keyless Clocks to the Front Again.

LARGER REVENUES FOR THE U. S. ELECTRIC CLOCK COMPANY.

The danger in almost every walk of life caused by the inaccuracy of the key-wound, spring-driven clock, was the cause that the Western Union Telegraph Company, about twenty years ago, introduced and popularized an electric-controlled clock.

These clocks are regulated from a central office by a direct wire connection once each twenty-four hours. The peculiar mechanism of these clocks does not permit of accurate running, and it is reported that some of them vary as much as three to five minutes per day. Any one can take note of this by watching one of these electric clocks at noon time, when it will be apparent that as the hands approach the twelve-o'clock time, the minute-hand will, at the exact moment of high noon, make a jump to the twelve-o'clock point. And then regulated as the clock is to the exact minute of noon-day, the running will continue for another day.

But to every sensible and thinking person this method must at once appear simply as a makeshift. Instead of regulating and correcting the error each day, it would be better to operate a clock that is as nearly correct as human ingenuity can make it.

The advantage of the Keyless Clock is that it has no spring to go wrong. It requires no winding from year's beginning to year's end. Contraction and expansion of metal through changes of temperature do not affect the running of this clock.

The Keyless Clock does not need a system of wiring or connection with a central station to keep it going and to set it right. Thus this clock can be placed anywhere and everywhere.

The United States Electric Clock Company, No. 407 Broome Street, New York, the proprietor and manufacturers of this wonderful piece of mechanism—exceedingly simple, but wonderfully effective—intend to compete with the service of the electric-wire regulated clock by issuing the Keyless Clock for the same purpose and in similar places. Their charge will be about one-half that which is now charged by the telegraph company, and we are informed, that this moderate charge will still leave the company a handsome profit. The manager of the Keyless Clock Company is sanguine in his expectations for the future, making his estimates, as he says, on the successes of the past, which gives him good ground to predict that not less than 30,000 clocks can be rented inside of one year on the above basis at a profit of only four dollars a year on each clock, but the service probably will be much greater. The company would have the handsome addition of not less than \$120,000 to add to its profits.

# PICTURE FUN

## Judge's Latest Big Success

A New Humorous Magazine from the "Judge" presses. One Hundred and Twenty-eight Pages of fun—pictorial and otherwise.

FOR Sale on all trains and at all live news stores.

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You cannot afford to miss it. It's an out-and-out mirth provoker. Your newsdealer sells it; or send 25 cents in coin or stamps.

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THIS LIQUEUR TAKES PRECEDENCE AT ALL FIRST-CLASS HOTELS AND CAFES AS INCOMPARABLY THE HIGHEST-GRADE CORDIAL—THE ONLY ONE MADE BY THE CARTHUSIAN MONKS OF THE GRANDE CHARTREUSE, GRENOBLE, FRANCE. NO AFTER-DINNER CORDIAL EQUALS IT IN QUALITY AND FLAVOR.

At first-class Wine Merchants, Grocers, Hotels, Cafes, Bjarke & Co., 45 Broadway, New York, N. Y., Sole Agents for United States.

# Pears'

is not only the best soap for toilet and bath but also for shaving. Pears was the inventor of shaving-stick soap.

Established over 100 years.

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*Imperial*  
EXTRA DRY

Represents the highest quality that it is possible to maintain. Do not confound it with other dry wines. It stands alone. No foreign make is its superior. Taste delightful. Bouquet exquisite. Try it, you will be pleased.

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but by no means the most expensive. Send 20c. for dozen 4 x 5 size with developer.

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Primary, Secondary or Tertiary Blood Poison

Permanently Cured. You can be treated at home under same guaranty. If you have taken mercury, iodine, potash, and still have aches and pains, Mucous Patches in Mouth, Sore Throat, Pimples, Copper Colored Spots, Ulcers on any part of the body, Hair or Eyebrows falling out, write

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374 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill., for proofs of cures. Capital \$500,000. We solicit the most obstinate cases. We have cured the worst cases in 15 to 35 days. 100-page Book Free

## Hints to Money-makers.

Continued from page 44.

"R. F. D." New Brunswick, N. J.: Will make inquiries about the Ohio Rubber Plantation Company.

"L." Brooklyn: I hesitate to advise selling at a loss, at least until the developments of the situation are more clearly revealed.

"G." Montclair, N. J.: The second mortgage income bonds of the Findlay, Fort Wayne and Western Railroad appear to have no value. The road was incorporated in 1894, with a bonded indebtedness of \$1,200,000 First Mortgage Fives and \$800,000 Second Income Fives. On neither of these has interest ever been paid and the bonds are therefore in default. No price is placed upon them by bankers or brokers.

"S. S." New York: My own judgment is against the sacrifice of the shares, and it is only based on what insiders have told and which they have asserted to be the truth. The president of the American Ice Company recently said that the tangible assets of the concern were worth the present selling price of the preferred, and pointed out that the assets included valuable real estate in New York City, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and elsewhere. The statement of the assets should be published, to reassure the public.

"B." Bethlehem: I can only repeat what I said before about American Ice, that the company is blamable for permitting the circulation of exaggerated statements of its earnings and for paying unearned dividends on the common shares. The statement is now made that the actual assets are worth the present selling price of the preferred. The books not being open to public investigation I cannot speak of my own knowledge. On general principles I do not believe in dealing with those who are not absolutely on the square in all respects.

(2) Opposition to the Pressed Steel Car Company is materializing and the patents on which the latter places so much value appear to be contested.

"J. N. K." Fair Haven, Mass.: One dollar received. You are on my preferred list for three months. (1) I would not sacrifice my Amalgamated Copper. There is reason to believe that some of the insiders are willing to pick it up at lower prices, in anticipation of an ultimate agreement between conflicting interests. (2) Pennsylvania Railroad shares are no doubt a good investment, but, with the rest of the market, they should sell lower before the close of the year. (3) I think well of Southern Pacific, if bought on declines, and if held for eventualities. (4) Wabash B debentures are entitled to 6 per cent, and are ahead of the preferred and common shares, and therefore offer a safer opportunity for speculative investment than the stock.

Continued on page 47.

## My Strange Post-graduate Course.

Continued from page 38.

dream-state that followed I heard two voices, faint but distinct.

"Who could have foreseen this distressing occurrence?" The tone was scholarly and shocked.

"No one, of course," was the reassuring answer. "Generally speaking, a student after starting home wouldn't return to his quarters for even his head if he'd forgotten it. The affair just shows that the unlikely is likely to happen. To me, the case stands thus: A young man who has been walking about with a fever for ten days or more, and has been further burdened with speeches, diplomas, and social functions, hasn't pulled himself together for the first train out. He goes down to the station to see the boys off (let us say), then comes back to finish up something—and breaks down suddenly."

"And locked in, helpless," said the shocked voice, "his presence unsuspected, he would have died—at our doors—if his mother hadn't come to his rescue."

"Exactly," rejoined the second voice, cheerfully. "Wonderful thing, this mother-instinct! Here's the case: Boy didn't come home on the first train, or send a dispatch. Fellow-student from the same town could give no explanation. Boy known to be fond of home and lavish of telegrams. Mother uneasy. Went, with packed hand-bag, to meet the next train. No boy. Boarded the passing flyer. Counted the hours and prayed. Drove like an arrow to the boy's building. Demanded the key. Climbed straight to the boy's bed. Saved him."

Presently the cheerful voice stood over me, as I lay between sleeping and waking, to go on softly:

"I'll warrant that in the stress of the last few hours the poor fellow has reviewed his entire stock of acquired ideas, and added to them some original investigations. But such a post-graduate course ought to be made—as you say it will be henceforth—impossible. Not every lad has, as in Rayburn's case, a splendid constitution—and an inspired mother."

# Pabst beer is always pure

Brewed from carefully selected barley and hops—never permitted to leave the brewery until properly aged.

ROUTE OF NORTH COAST LIMITED

**MT. RAINIER**  
the dominant feature of the  
**PUGET SOUND REGION**  
is more than 14,000 feet high,  
covered with **GLACIERS**, and from  
**TACOMA** and **SEATTLE** forms one of the  
grandest sights on earth.

It is often ascended but the climb is a hard one.

"**WONDERLAND 1902**" tells of  
the Puget Sound Country and will be sent  
for Six Cents: "**CLIMBING MT. RAINIER**"  
sent for 25 cents, describes an ascent  
of the peak.

CHAS. S. FEE, GEN. PASS. AGT., ST. PAUL, MINN.

Spend a day or two at Green River Hot  
Springs in the Cascades; New and Modern Hotel

SEND 6 CENTS FOR OUR NEW BOOK "WHERE TO HUNT AND FISH"

ELECTRIC LIGHTS OBSERVATION CARS

## OVERWORKED MEN DELICATE WOMEN SICKLY CHILDREN TAKE

# VIN MARIANI

(MARIANI WINE)

No other preparation has ever received so many voluntary testimonials from eminent people as the world-famous Mariani Wine.

## Mariani Wine WORKS WONDERS

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS REFUSE SUBSTITUTES

Mariani & Co., 52 W. 15th St., New York, publish a handsome book of endorsements of Emperors, Empress, Princes, Cardinals, Archbishops, and other distinguished personages. It is sent gratis and postpaid to all who write for it.

## Pennsylvania Chautauqua.

REDUCED RATES TO MOUNT GRETTA VIA PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

For the Pennsylvania Chautauqua, to be held at Mt. Gretna, Pa., July 1 to August 5, 1902, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell special excursion tickets from New York, Philadelphia, Chestnut Hill, Phoenixville, Wilmington, Perryville, Frederick, Md., Washington, D. C., East Liberty, Lutler, Indiana, Conneville, Bedford, Clearfield, Martinsburg, Bellefonte, Waterford, Canandaigua, Wilkesbarre, Tomhicken, Mt. Carmel, Lykens, and principal intermediate points, to Mt. Gretna and return, at reduced rates. Tickets will be sold June 25 to August 5, inclusive, and will be good to return until August 13, inclusive. For specific rates, consult ticket agents.

## ATTENTION!

DIAMOND and Opal Ring - Diamond, \$10.00; Stick-pin, gold, 14-carat; mountings hand-made, not cast. Express paid by us. Catalogue free. **THE CUNNINGHAM CO.**

NOT INCORPORATED.

119 La Salle St., Chicago

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## Hints to Money-makers.

Continued from preceding page.

"W. J. S." Chicago: Not unless you want to speculate.  
"A." Poughkeepsie, N. Y.: You are on my preferred list for one year.  
"A. R." New York: It would look as if you had a case for an attorney. You certainly have been shamefully used.  
"T." Augusta, Ga.: Unless you have more than a mere prospect on your oil lands, it would be difficult to enlist capital in the enterprise. I will communicate with you by letter.  
"D." Batavia: I agree with you that the matter submitted is largely "stuff." It is a mining speculation, pure and simple, heavily capitalized and with little apparently to show for the money put in. Inviting, but risky.  
"E. W. R." Brooklyn: I regard nearly every stock on the list as too high, but am not advising short sales, because it is dangerous to speculate on the short side of the market when the financial situation is so largely in the hands of pools and cliques.  
"P." Cleveland: Many thoughtful men believe that the next great development of American industries is to be in the shipping line, and for that

reason the proposition of the Fore River Ship and Engine Company has been very favorably received.  
"J. C." Jersey City: Those who are interested in the reorganization of the distilling company advise that the stock be deposited. The reorganization plan certainly proposes to squeeze out an enormous bulk of water, greatly to its benefit. Some of our ablest financiers are managing the reorganization.  
"O." Jersey City: Members of the Consolidated Exchange who do a very large business include A. M. Lamar, with offices at 60 Broadway and Forty-second Street; J. L. McLean & Co., 25 Broad Street and 640 Madison Avenue; and Jacob Berry & Co., 44 Broadway. Among the members of the Stock Exchange who deal in small lots are Harrison & Wyckoff, 71 Broadway.  
"W. B." Groton, N. Y.: As I have said before, the earnings of American Can, as last reported, did not indicate a flourishing condition of the company. The shares are now selling at far less than the prices at which they were dealt out by the promoters. Prosperous conditions and a good earning season would help the company out. At present prices, the preferred looks like a fair speculation. Market conditions are not such as to make purchases of anything inviting.  
July 3, 1902. JASPER.



The Aspinwall, Lenox, Mass.

THE ASPINWALL, in Lenox, Mass., said to be the finest summer hotel in America, was formally opened Saturday, June 21st. Mr. O. D. Seavey, president of the company which built and will operate the hotel, will remain in personal charge. Mr. Seavey is known as one of the most popular hotel men in the country and has had charge of the Ponce de Leon and Magnolia hotels in Florida, and operates the Hotel Champlain summers.

The Aspinwall is situated on the highest hill of the many flanking the beautiful Lenox, and the main floor is 1,640 feet above tidewater, one hundred miles to the south. From the roof one's vision travels

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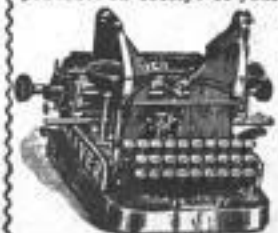
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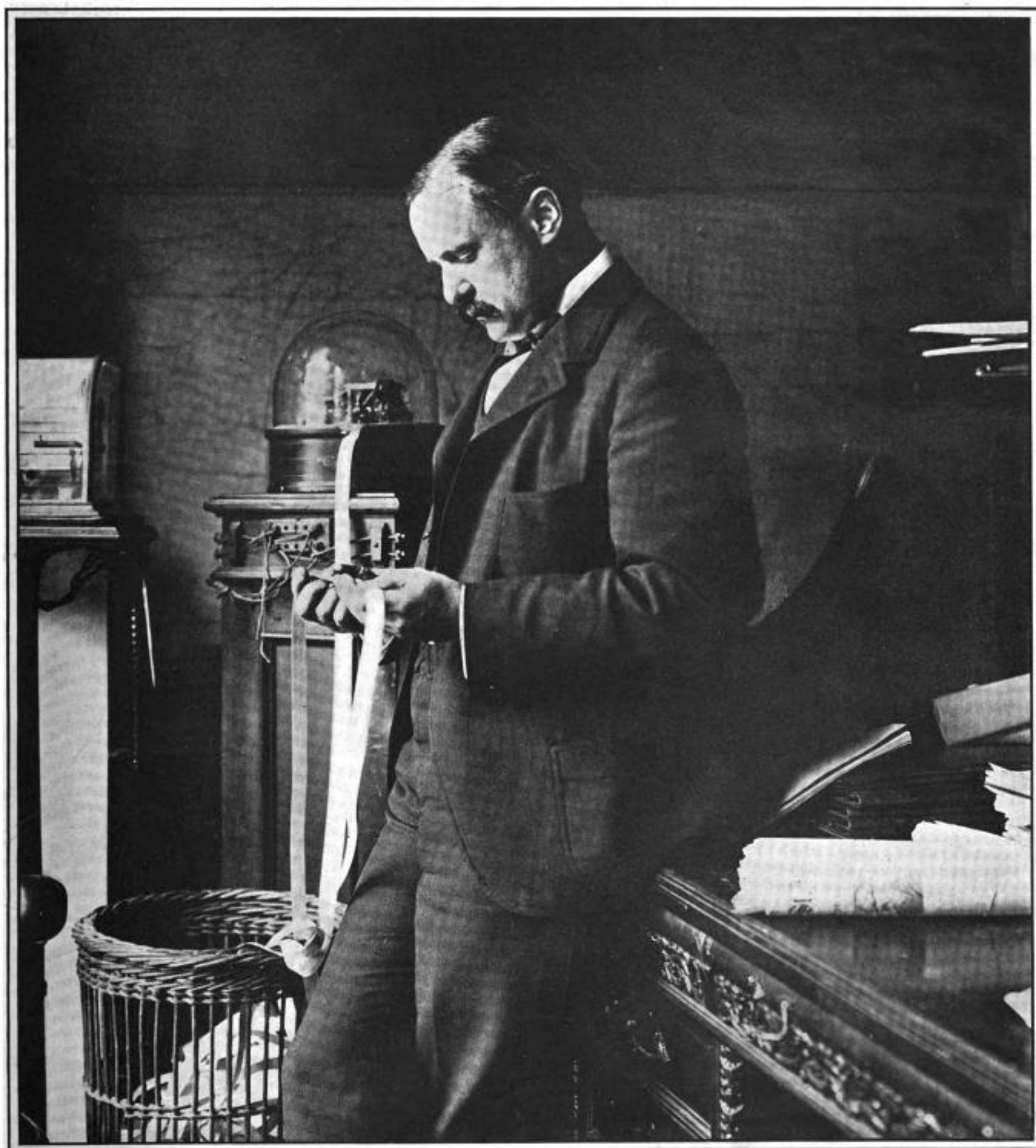
# LESLIE'S WEEKLY

Copyright, 1902, by Judge Company, No. 120 Fifth Avenue

Vol. XCV. No. 2445

New York, July 17, 1902

Price 10 Cents



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# LESLIE'S WEEKLY

THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY IN THE UNITED STATES

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS

Vol. XCV. No. 2445 Price 10 Cents

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Thursday, July 17, 1902

## The Situation.

IT IS time to ask, in all seriousness, whether the death of William McKinley marked the apogee of the Republican party. While we are drifting apart on a question of trade with Cuba the Democracy is getting together. While such rock-ribbed Republican States as Vermont, Ohio, and Pennsylvania are being torn by clashing factions, the Democratic leaders are falling into line in solid ranks and preparing for the contest of 1904.

Is our leadership lost? Less than a year has elapsed since the pitiful death of the lamented McKinley, and we find a third of the Republican membership of the Senate, representing a dozen States, nearly all Republican, in opposition to the administration. And over what? A perplexing tariff question! This is not a new question for the Republican party to handle. It was far more difficult for William McKinley to adjust it for all the country than it is for the present administration to settle it for the little republic of Cuba. William McKinley settled it, as he did every other question in his time that perplexed and tried his party, by conciliating, by harmonizing, by making concessions, and, whenever necessary, by compromising.

It took time to win the battle for protection. The campaign involved years of hard struggle and strenuous contest, but when the splendid victory was won, when the magnificent prosperity, following the adoption of a protective tariff, came and thus fulfilled the dazzling predictions of William McKinley, the nation began to realize the power and foresight of one of the greatest of all American statesmen. Protection having accomplished its work in the development of our industries until we had become the world's competitors, President McKinley next indorsed a plan for international reciprocity and proclaimed it with his dying utterance at Buffalo. He did not speak of reciprocity with Cuba, with France, or England, but of a worldwide reciprocity; of treaties with every nation that want what we produce, and that make what we are in the market to buy. That was the reciprocity of William McKinley. His master mind realized the difficulty of bringing it about, but no single defeat ever daunted him, no temporary set-back caused him dismay.

Defeat only showed the pathway more clearly and spurred him on to reach the goal. Let the President and his advisers take a lesson from the experience of William McKinley and plan for reciprocal trade relations on such a broad basis that no American industry can complain. Let the battle be won as the fight for protection was won, by a campaign of education and a careful and conscientious development of the policy of enlightened selfishness, as Senator Beveridge has suggested. "The period of exclusiveness is past," as McKinley well said. We must either find new and wider markets abroad or prepare to pay the heavy penalty of over-production—silent workshops, labor unemployed, and capital a burden. Such a situation breeds depression and panic.

The ardent protection sentiment of some has been tried by the Trust developments of the past few years, and many believe that some of our protected industries should be strong enough by this time to stand alone. The task of the administration is therefore difficult. It is now being put to the crucial test of the highest statesmanship. It must be tactful, resourceful, conscientious, unambitious, and always conciliatory. The unfortunate break in a Republican Senate following manifestations of dissatisfaction in the House, is not a trifling matter, and the growing unrest of the masses is in marked contrast with the confidence and hope they felt while they followed the banner of William McKinley.

It needs no prophetic eye to realize that the Republican party is facing a crisis. How shall it be met? It is not a question of 1904; it is a question of 1902. Political changes in this country are sometimes very abrupt. The party that enters a presidential campaign with broken ranks, disorganization, and disaffection, is beaten before the contest begins. The Republican party never has lacked for leaders in emergencies. It has never had to search for principles to put in its platform. It has succeeded because of its saving patriotism and its sound principles. In late years it has profited by the wretched mistakes of

its opponents, but with the Democracy united and reasserting the most popular of its old-fashioned ideas of a constitutional government and a tariff for revenue only, a close and exciting contest becomes inevitable. If—not because of a lack of its own patriotism and principle, but because of overconfidence in its strength and a mistaken belief in the weakness of the enemy—the Republican party should fall by the wayside, where will the historian of our new century politics put the blame?

## The Citizens We Need.

AMONG OTHER treasures of classic times preserved in an alcove of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, in New York, is a statue of a human figure which is inspiring to look upon. It is that of a man in the prime of years and strength, a magnificently developed form, a frame speaking of perfect health and the joy of life at full tide, as clearly as marble chiseled by the hand of master can be made to speak. But the supreme charm of this creation in stone lies not in its wonderful physical beauty, its corded muscles, rounded limbs, and symmetrical proportions, but in the fact that the sculptor has succeeded, by virtue of that gift which we call genius, in making you feel that it is a being with a soul that stands before you, and not merely a splendid brute in human form. This idea is conveyed partly in the pose of the figure—for the face of the man has an upward look and an expression which seems to tell of thoughts of heaven, so full of purity is it, of ardent faith and hope.

Such a figure might well be taken as a type of the ideal American citizen, of the kind of citizens that our nation now and ever needs, if it is ever to fulfill the high purposes to which Providence has assigned it. Surely if there is any station into which a human being may be born, or to which he may be called, requiring an all-around manhood—the strength to do, coming from physical health and perfection, the wisdom to plan and execute derived from a cultured mind, and the character that has its source alone in religious faith and devotion—if anywhere on this earthly footstool or at any time in human history men of such threefold fibre are needed, those on whom rest the manifold duties, responsibilities, and obligations of American citizenship are such men.

Such men as these are needed in every American community to-day, with the upward look, alert and resourceful in business, but men of iron integrity, a virtuous fibre of herculean stoutness, and a love for truth, honesty, and purity as impregnable as Gibraltar. Such men, here and everywhere throughout the land, can alone insure us the government we need, can alone insure, by their votes as citizens or their conduct as public officials, that measure of righteousness in public life, that degree of law, order and security which we seek and which we must have, to be happy, contented, and prosperous.

It is well on the occasion of our national anniversary to read the solemn words of the illustrious Washington. They are as true now as when they were uttered in his farewell message, that morality divorced from religion is a vain hope, a broken reed. It is the culture of the soul which gives to human character the supreme touch, the crowning grace of all, the inward light that leads and inspires to all true and lofty endeavor, the gift that abides through all temptation and trial, and keeps the soul fast-bound forever to truth, honor, and purity. It is of such that Lowell speaks:

"Upward the soul forever turns her eyes;  
The next hour always shames the hour before.  
One beauty, at its highest, prophesies  
That by whose side it shall seem mean and poor,  
No godlike thing knows aught of less and less,  
But widens to the boundless Perfectness."

## New Issues in 1904.

THERE IS a reasonable certainty that several new issues will be at the front in the presidential canvass of 1904. The tariff, which was mentioned but seldom in either 1896 or 1900, is likely to come up for discussion two years hence, both in its reciprocity feature and in the direction of lower duties. The Republicans will probably give prominence to the former, while the Democrats are committed to the latter, though they lost sight of it in the two most recent national campaigns.

There is a chance, too, that the Republicans will bring forward the abolition of the greenbacks as supplementary to their attempt at present to make the silver dollars redeemable in gold. According to the view of many Republicans, the gold standard will never be placed on a permanent and scientific basis until not only the silver dollars are made exchangeable into gold, just like all other forms of currency, but until the greenbacks are swept away.

Then there is the question of the disposition to be made of the Philippines. This will bring up the expansion issue in its broadest phase. The Democrats, or many of them, favor the abandonment of the Philippines at an early day. The Republicans are committed to their retention. On this issue there is the possibility of a division between the parties. The trusts form another question which may figure with prominence two years hence. Irrigation, too, at the nation's expense, may be brought to the front, as the residents of most of the States west of the Mississippi desire. Cuba, also, may furnish an issue of very big proportions, if annexation does not take place before that time. Nobody can tell yet just how the parties would divide on Cuban annexation. The logic of the situation, however, is likely to commit the Republicans to annexation, while the Democrats, under the lead of those who are talking against annexation, would be forced to antagonize the Republicans on that line, as Senator Elkins predicts.

Many new issues stand a chance to be before the country in the canvass of 1904, irrespective altogether of the personality of President Roosevelt, who is likely to be his party's standard-bearer in that year, unless he makes greater mistakes than any that have thus far been charged against him.

## The Plain Truth.

AS ELEVATED and noble as it was just and true, was the conception of modern journalism conveyed in the recent address by Mr. Herbert F. Gunnison, of the Brooklyn Daily Eagle, before the Sphinx Club of New York. Mr. Gunnison's special topic was the value of quality in newspaper circulation, his contention being that high quality, based on honesty, intelligence, dignity, and legitimate enterprise, makes a paper far more valuable to both its readers and advertisers than a circulation swollen to prodigious and abnormal proportions by fake advertisements, lurid type, crooked morals, and cheap sensationalism. Mr. Gunnison summed up the whole matter in a nutshell when he said that the quality of a paper and the character and standing of the people who read it are factors of far more importance than the question of how many papers are printed. It is not so much the number of papers that go out of the press-rooms which should be carefully examined, as the fact where those papers go and who are the people who read them. "Are papers hastily read and thrown away? Are they purchased to help pass away a few moments' ride on a car, or are they delivered in the homes to be carefully read by each member of the family? Are they read as we would read a handbill, or are they read for information and instruction, to become the source of our knowledge of contemporaneous life?" It is precisely because it meets the conditions here laid down that *LESLIE'S WEEKLY* is far more valuable as an advertising medium than daily papers with a larger circulation. The *WEEKLY* has ten actual readers where the daily has one, and while the former is preserved for re-reading and for reference, the latter perishes with the day and is forgotten.

THAT THE American people are gradually but surely coming to their own in the national legislature, as well as in the States and municipalities of the country, has been made evident by several events during the recent session of Congress. Hitherto the leaders of the respective parties, especially in the House, have exercised autocratic power, their sanction of a measure being practically equivalent to its passage when their followers were in a majority, and their disapproval having the same effect in the opposite direction. So commanding had this authority on the part of a few so-called leaders become by long usage and tradition that, right or wrong, few of the individual members dared to question it or set up their views against it, especially when it came to an open vote on the floor. How different the feeling now is and what a spirit of independence has grown up have been shown in several striking instances during the recent session, and notably in the action on the Cuban reciprocity and the naval appropriation bills. Both of these measures had the backing of the Republican organization in the House, including Speaker Henderson and his lieutenants, and, for this reason, both were supposed to be beyond reach of defeat. But the result showed that there were men enough in the dominant party who dared to follow their convictions on this subject, rather than their party leaders, and the bills were defeated. Without regard to the merits of these particular measures or the motives which inspired the revolt, the action was significant of a growing spirit of independence in political thinking and acting that augurs better things for the American people. Leaders there must and always should be in every sphere of human endeavor, strong men for guidance and wise men for counsel, but autocrats and dictators have no place anywhere in a democratic government.

ONE AMONG several important lessons to be derived from the awful story of confessed crime related by Jane Toppan, the Boston woman, is the need of exercising great care in the selection of nurses for sick, feeble, and helpless people. By the very conditions and circumstances under which their service is rendered, such persons can do an infinite amount of mischief and positive injury with the slightest possible chance of detection. In the case of infants, imbecile people, and persons reduced to general helplessness by disease, maltreatment of the worst sort may be secretly practiced with little or no danger of exposure and no retaliation from the victims. Injuries occurring to such unfortunates when discovered can easily be explained away as the result of natural causes. In this way it was possible for the Toppan woman, according to her own confession, to murder no less than thirty-one persons by the administration of slow poison, and that without detection in a single case. The opportunities for crime in this instance were largely increased by the fact that the woman was a professional nurse and therefore instructed in the giving of medicines. Cases frequently come to light where patients in hospitals and asylums are subjected to the most brutal treatment by nurses and attendants, although absolute proof of criminal conduct is generally difficult to obtain. All this, as we have said, emphasizes the need of exercising extreme caution in the selection of attendants for persons whose condition is such as to render them easy victims of outrage and abuse. It is also important to observe, in this connection, that nursing the sick has in recent years assumed the dignity of a regular profession and is more and more valued as an auxiliary in all surgical and medical practice. The responsibilities devolving upon it are such that its standards of efficiency and trustworthiness should be no lower than the medical profession itself.



## PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT

IN A season devoted to social festivities on a scale of magnificence unequalled in the history of London society, it is much to say that an American woman has set the pace in splendid and luxurious affairs of this sort, yet such seems to be the case if we may judge from recent accounts of a dinner party given by Mrs. Bradley Martin in Chesterfield gardens. Among Mrs. Martin's guests on this occasion were such representatives of the American contingent in the English nobility as the Duchesses of Marlborough and Manchester, and also such scions of

royalty as the Prince and Princess Christian, the Duchesses of Wellington, Roxburghe, and St. Albans, Prince Mynar, and the Countesses of Cork and Ancester. The Countess of Craven assisted her mother to receive.

IT WILL be universally conceded that honest desert and genuine merit have met with a fitting, if not an adequate, reward in the promotion of Captain Charles E. Clark to be a rear-admiral of the United States Navy. No honor of this kind, nor indeed any gift or distinction within the power of the nation to confer, can fully repay this gallant and veteran seaman for the illustrious service he has rendered to the American people during the forty years of his active connection with the navy. He served through the entire period of the Civil War and was a participant in the famous engagements at Mobile Bay and Fort Morgan. He became a commander in 1881 and a captain in 1896. Through all these years he served the nation faithfully and well and rose steadily in rank.



CHARLES E. CLARK, U. S. N.,  
Recently promoted to the rank  
of rear-admiral.

But Captain Clark's chief title to fame rests upon his brilliant and remarkable feat in bringing the *Oregon* around from San Francisco to Cuba in good time to take a conspicuous and successful part in the finishing act off Santiago. No single event in the Spanish-American war furnished so superb an illustration of the splendid training and discipline and the wonderful degree of skill and efficiency attained by the men of our navy, and also the high quality of our fighting ships, as that voyage of the *Oregon* around Cape Horn. That it was accomplished without an hour's delay or a single mishap and at a speed unprecedented in naval history was an achievement due largely to the wisdom, the coolness, the daring, the masterly control, the superb seamanship of Captain Charles E. Clark. To have done such a deed in such a way was the work of a truly great and brilliant man, a man who justly deserves to be held forever in grateful memory by the American people. It is only to be regretted that proper recognition of this most modest of heroes was so long deferred.

A GOOD MANY people besides those included among the strictly religious folk will be interested to know that the venerable Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler is busily engaged during the present summer in writing his autobiography, which he hopes to have ready for the publishers early in the fall. He is dictating the work to a stenographer, a method of literary procedure hitherto unknown to the good doctor, and one which he finds it somewhat difficult to accustom himself to after fifty or sixty years of steady work with his own pen. Editors generally, in England as well as America, are familiar with Dr. Cuyler's manuscript, which never varies in being delightfully clear and legible and which is always eagerly accepted, although the doctor has never conformed to the



DR. THEODORE L. CUYLER,  
The distinguished theologian  
of Brooklyn.

standing rule about writing on only one side of the paper. As to the forthcoming autobiography, it is gratifying to know also that it is not to be a volume of ponderous size, the doctor reasoning very wisely that people in these days do not read nine-hundred-page books, no matter much who writes them. But if any one might be strongly tempted to voluminous work of this kind it would surely be Dr. Cuyler, who has been on terms of intimacy with about all the famous people who have figured in the history of England and America for the past seventy-five years, and who has himself been a prominent actor in nearly all the great movements of the same period. That

his fund of reminiscences will be rich and entertaining to a rare degree goes without saying.

AMONG OTHER tid-bits which we may venture to extract from the feast which Miss Hamm serves up to her readers in her recent volume on "Eminent Actors in Their Homes" we may include a descriptive note of the ornate New York home, in West Sixty-ninth Street, of Sothorn and his brilliant wife, who, upon the boards, is known still by her maiden name of Virginia Harned. In front of the windows, we are told, is "graceful Venetian ironwork fashioned after the finest designs of the Renaissance. The curious lines of each grillage form a space which has been utilized by the owners for a miniature garden, where evergreens add color to the house front. Japanese dwarf plants suggest travel in the antipodes, and swaying vines recall Tennyson's description of the 'Land of the Lotus-Eaters.'" If the mansion is such a poem in stone as to its exterior decorations and architectural effects, one can faintly imagine what exquisite and idyllic creations open to view in the halls, boudoirs, libraries, and art galleries, which go to make up the interior, which are always, in the evening, flooded with electric light, shining through incandescent bulbs covered with shades which modify "the light just enough to suggest the rose blush of the dawn or the fiery glories of the sunset."

FIVE IMPERIAL jade seals of the Chinese imperial government and twelve sacred tablets of jade from the imperial temple at Peking were seized recently by officers of the customs service at San Francisco. The seals and ten of the tablets were part of the baggage of First Lieutenant John B. Schoeffel, of the Ninth Infantry, and the other tablets were the property of A. Hesse, a civilian, who returned on the transport *Sherman*. The seizure of the jade is regarded as one of the most important in the history of the custom-house, as the two men expected to get it through without duty, since it was not on the manifest of the ship nor declared as part of the



LIEUTENANT SCHOEFFEL,  
Whose Chinese loot was seized by customs officers.

baggage. Lieutenant Schoeffel returned on the *Hancock*. He was with his company, M, of the Ninth Infantry, and took part in the advance on and capture of Peking by the allied forces in 1900. Schoeffel says that he purchased the jade from a Chinese, who sold it to him for \$50. Schoeffel has had it in Manila with him for about two years. It is also said that Schoeffel secured some bullion from one of the Chinese banks. The lieutenant was apparently the most unconcerned man in the crowd when the seizure was made, and went on coolly superintending the examination of the company baggage. The Chinese government has offered large rewards for certain articles which disappeared from Peking during the foreign occupation, and for these articles foreign governments have been asked to watch. The sacred tablets from the imperial temple were considered the most important of these. Each tablet is the history of the reign of one Emperor, and they are of enormous value, both from the standpoint of age and sentiment. They have never been duplicated. Both the tablets and the seals are of the purest jade, flawless and highly polished. The carving is evidently the work of an artist. The seals are heavy, about five inches square and two inches thick, and have elaborate handles in the form of dragons with five toes, which indicate that they belong to the imperial family. The tablets are about a foot long by four inches in width and a half inch thick. The seals have fine silk cords of yellow attached to them and the tablets are protected by silk mats of yellow—more evidence of their imperial character. The jade is in safe keeping pending an order from the Treasury Department and will probably be returned to Schoeffel. Mrs. Schoeffel recently took a trip to Japan, and it is probable that the family possessions have been coming into the country gradually for some time.

IN HIS book, "All the Russias," Mr. Henry Horman gives an interesting description of the bedroom of Czar Alexander II., which is kept exactly as it was on the morning he left it. He was brought back an hour after he left it, bleeding to death from injuries inflicted by the assassin's bomb. As the room was, so it remains. The half-smoked cigarette lies upon the ash-tray in a glass tube. A little revolver lies before the mirror.

Upon each of the tables and upon several chairs is a loosely-folded clean handkerchief, for it was the Czar's wish to have one of these always within reach of his hand. There lie all his toilet articles—a few plain bottles and brushes. It is all modest beyond belief, and the brushes are half worn.

AMONG THE group of beautiful and accomplished women whose presence would have added a charm to the coronation ceremonies in London this month, none excels in beauty or accomplishments Lady Moyra Cavendish, one of the daughters of the late Duke of St. Albans, and a niece by marriage of the Duke of Devonshire. Lady Moyra spent her early childhood in the most brilliant and interesting political society, for her father was at one time a noted politician. She was just twenty when she married Mr. Richard Cavendish, the second son of the late Lord Edward Cavendish. Lady Moyra, who through her mother has Irish blood in her veins, is never happier than when spending a holiday in Ireland, and is regarded as a leader in the most exclusive social circles of Dublin.



LADY MOYRA CAVENDISH,  
A lovely leader of exclusive Irish  
society.

IT IS safe to say that the international conference of commerce and industry, which is to meet in August at Ostend, Belgium, will have no member more intelligent or wide-awake than the Hon. Frank A. Vanderlip, vice-president of the City National Bank, of New York, who has just been appointed a delegate to that body. Mr. Vanderlip's knowledge and experience eminently qualify him to represent this country at such a gathering. His career as a financial editor, as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and as a bank official, and his exhaustive study of financial and commercial conditions here and abroad, as well as his native ability, have fitted him to grasp with ease the questions that are to be discussed at the conference. Mr. Vanderlip is only about thirty-eight years of age and his rise from the lot of a poor farmer boy to the rank of a leading financier is one of the most striking illustrations of what brains and energy can achieve under our free institutions. Such men seem to refute the complaint of the social pessimists that the conditions of life and success are growing harder from year to year, and their example should be a great encouragement to all youths of ability and ambition.



HON. FRANK A. VANDERLIP,  
Delegate to an international  
conference.

PROFESSOR PEARSON, the biologist, has renewed the investigation into the question of the relation between size of head and intellectual preponderance. If the working man has a smaller head on the average than the professional man, Professor Pearson points out that the difference is due to better nutrition. A series of researches of wide extent resulted in the conclusion that very brilliant men may have a head slightly larger than the average, but Professor Pearson adds that the increase is so small that it cannot form any element in our judgment of ability.

WHILE IT does not appear that Lord Tennyson, the greatest of modern English poets, has left any immediate successor to his violet crown, either among the members of his own family or any one else, he has, in the person of his eldest son, the present Lord Tennyson, a highly creditable representative, a man of sterling integrity and not a little literary genius. For three years past Lord Tennyson has been Governor of South Australia and has shown such excellent judgment and executive ability in the administration of that office that on the recent resignation of Lord Hopetoun as Governor-General of the Australian commonwealth he was called temporarily to fill the chair thus left vacant. Lord Tennyson is only fifty years of age. He was named Hallam by his father, in memory of that beloved companion of the poet who was made the subject of "In Memoriam," the noblest and greatest elegiac poem ever written. Hallam was educated at Marlborough, Trinity College, Cambridge, and for several years served his father as private secretary. He has himself written several books, the best known of these being his "Memoir" of the poet laureate, issued in 1897, a charming volume and a model work of its class. His political career is probably far from being ended, and higher positions and greater fame may await him. He may be cited by some future Galton as a fine example of inherited intellectual force.



LOED TENNYSON, K. C. M. G.,  
Son of the poet, temporary Governor-General of Australia.



# Business Training for College Graduates

A NOVEL AND PRACTICAL EDUCATIONAL DEPARTURE

By Harry Beardsley



JAMES H. HYDE,  
Vice-president of the Equitable Life  
Assurance Society.

COLLEGE IS over, "school is out," and the young men of the country are confronted with the most serious practical question of the world—how to make a living. Many of them have no very definite ideas on the subject. They wish for fame and wealth, but have only a vague impression of how they are going to attain either. They have planned in a large way to be "professional" men or "business" men.

A. Dana, have decided that they want to be great journalists. Others have been told how this man or that struggled to the top and now controls millions of money and thousands of men. They have heard that Andrew Carnegie once swept out the office when the janitor was too busy. They have read that Charles M. Schwab was a mechanic and that he now receives the largest salary paid to any man in the world, and that when he goes abroad he is the confidential guest of kings and emperors, who seek his company and spend more time with him than with their titled guests. All these things are very alluring to the young man, and he feels that he would like to follow in the footsteps of those who have so signally succeeded.

But all that is in the dim distance. The question is, who is going to give the young man just out of school or college a job? What is to be his first work? And to him who has worked his way through the channels of education and is pressed by the necessity of self-support, the question of money and how much he is to get are vital and immediate.

In a most unique, practical, and beneficial way—beneficial to itself and to a good many young men—the Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York has taken advantage of this situation just at this time, and has opened what is called a "school of life insurance"—a plan by which young college men are given a chance to go into the company's employ after a month of training. It is like a post-graduate course, preparing the men who have finished college to go to work in the "field," for the life insurance company, to solicit business. The idea is that of Mr. James H. Hyde and Mr. Gage E. Tarbell, respectively first and second vice-presidents of the Equitable. They organized this post-graduate school by writing, toward the close of the college year, to the presidents of the twenty-five foremost universities and colleges in the United States, this letter:

DEAR SIR:—It is our intention, on or about July 1st, or very soon after the close of the present year of the leading colleges and universities, to start a class of instruction in life insurance, and it is our desire to have this class as largely as possible composed of young men who have worked their way through college, in whole or in part, or of men who are especially recommended to us as desirable by reason of their work during their college course. We would be very glad to have a few of the members of this class come to us from your university.

It is our purpose to pay the necessary expense of the members of this class during the course of instruction, which will probably last from thirty to sixty days, and at the end of that time we propose to try to furnish to such of the members as show an adaptability to our work situations in connection with our various general agencies, where they can receive a guaranteed income, with the opportunity, through industry and perseverance, of making the income several times the amount. We feel that there is no business or profession to-day that furnishes young men with a greater opportunity for advancement or a more honorable career than that of life insurance. We have several thousand men in our employ and the number is constantly increasing, and we especially want to start in the business young men whose education, character, and determination will fit them for responsible positions and be of assistance to us in carrying on our great work. To such men the opportunity that we can offer is a grand one. We are writing especially to ascertain if you would be interested in this project, and if you believe you could furnish us from your great university a few men of the type that we desire.

The responses were immediate and satisfactory, so that when the school opened in the library of the Assurance Company building, July 1st, the room was filled by more than one hundred young men. They were nearly all students who had worked their way through college and were willing to work their way through life, and the officers of the company concluded that its ranks could not be supplied with new blood from better stock. The course of instruction is practical. Talks are given by the company's representatives, who are fitted by experience to tell just how the best work should be done. The young men are put to work at once. They are sent out in New York City and elsewhere to solicit insurance, the fundamental work. At once they acquire practical experience. In the class-room they tell what the difficulties are, and then their instructors describe the best means to overcome them. The general business of life insurance is taught also, so that the student will understand all branches of the business. The school is a source of inspiration and enthusiasm, as the opening session showed. The college men, many of them from Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Dartmouth, and other Eastern universities, clapped their hands vigorously when James W. Alexander, president of the Equitable, was introduced. He said:

"It is a serious thing for a young man who has just finished college to determine a worthy walk in life. He feels that he does not want to exhaust any of the energy of his youth in a pursuit which he does not intend to make his life's work. Perhaps the thought occurred to some of you that it was a sort of a 'come down' to become an insurance man. But I presume that you men who have come here have determined to go into the field of practical business. There is none which offers as good an opportunity as life insurance for an earnest and industrious man with high ambition to achieve something worthy. The opportunities for making money are wonderful, and a man who goes into it need not neglect the development of his finer tastes and his desire for doing something great and good. You don't have to give up educational things. Keep in touch with your literary and educational associations, and with your alma mater.

"I talk from experience, because I am a graduate of Princeton. I always go to college football and baseball and other games that I can, and I am a member of the Princeton board of trustees. Any man of good character, fair intelligence and industry, can accomplish great results in this field, making himself useful and of some account in the world. In this business there will be found many things that will be irksome to a man who is over-sensitive. But the best things are the difficult things to do. Any one can accomplish that which is easy. You must be prepared to sacrifice yourself in that sense, because in entering the 'field' in life insurance you are going into the most difficult side of it, but it is the side which will

give you the best training and enable you to accomplish the greatest results. Now I am going to turn you over to Mr. Tarbell, who is himself a college man, who is in charge of this school of insurance, and who is also in charge of this department of our business."

President Alexander commended the second vice-president of his company very highly, and when the latter rose to address the school, the young students, whose enthusiasm had been growing, gave vent to it by a ringing round of applause. Mr. Tarbell gave some general facts about life insurance. The thirty-seven companies in New York State, he said, had five billion dollars of outstanding insurance written on the lives of fewer than one million people, leaving, he pointed out, a large number who had not yet taken out insurance. He spoke enthusiastically of the business and communicated his enthusiasm to the school, so that the first step in their education was accomplished, for they were already proud of the institution with which they had become associated and interested in the work which it was doing. The next step will be the actual soliciting of insurance, and it is there that the great test will come. He who succeeds best will be promoted, for good men are always needed in the best positions.

As a practical plan to educate young men in the serious business of life, this school of the Equitable is unique and interesting, but it is only one expression of a general tendency along the same line. Another development of a similar movement has come to notice in the Massachusetts School of Technology at Boston. When it opens in the fall, its course will include a school in "insurance engineering." In this department will be taught methods of construction of buildings, so that the present great losses by fire will be reduced to a minimum. The best means for extinguishing fires will be ascertained. For these purposes an acre of land will be secured in the vicinity of Boston, with buildings and apparatus for experiments of all sorts in the testing of materials and in the putting out of fires. It is expected that every year this school of insurance engineering will send out young men thus practically equipped to meet practical problems.

## The Extortionate Cabmen.

THE RECENT spirited and effective campaign which the New York Tribune has been waging against the present cab system in this city has an interest extending far beyond the bounds of the metropolis, since the evils aimed at prevail to a greater or less extent in all American cities. In other years the Niagara harkman stood as a type of all that is most odious and reprehensible in this direction, but the unenviable distinction enjoyed by the vociferous sharpers at that famous resort has extended to the same calling almost everywhere. The occupation of the cabbies is, in fact, regarded with a degree of settled suspicion and distrust by the vast majority of people, owing to the prevalent impression that these Jehus of the pave, as a rule, are given to petty extortion and much shabby trickery, and sometimes to practices worse than these when conditions are favorable. Many persons habitually refrain from patronizing cabs who would often do so were it not for the prejudice thus created, and the dread they have either of being imposed upon or of stirring up a storm of profanity and possible violence by any protests they may make. There is probably as large a proportion of honest and worthy men engaged in this useful business as in most others, but the good and the bad suffer together for the reasons we have stated.

GET strength of bone and muscle, purify the system with Abbott's, the Original Angostura Bitters. Druggists.



A HUNDRED COLLEGE GRADUATES AT THE OPENING OF THE SCHOOL OF LIFE INSURANCE OF THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.



PRESIDENT JAMES W. ALEXANDER AND VICE-PRESIDENT TARBELL BEFORE THE SCHOOL OF LIFE INSURANCE.





START OF THE RACE OF "SIXTY-FOOTERS," H. F. LEPPITT'S "WEETAMORE" AND THE "NEOLA" (THE WINNER).



CORNELIUS VANDERBILT'S RACING SLOOP "RAINBOW."



THE SCHOONERS "ELMINA" (P. F. BEKWSTER) AND "MURIEL" (CHARLES SMITHERS) IN THE THIRTY-MILE RACE.

### YACHT-RACING SEASON AT ITS HEIGHT.

EXCITING REGATTA OF SWIFT SAILING-CRAFT OF THE LARCHMONT YACHT CLUB, JULY 4TH.—Photographs by A. B. Phelan.



"WE NEED HONEST AND FEARLESS ADMINISTRATION."



EAGERLY AWAITING THE PRESIDENTIAL PARTY.



PRESIDENT LEAVING UNION STATION.

### HOW PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT CELEBRATED THE FOURTH.

HE MADE AN IMPRESSIVE ADDRESS AT PITTSBURG, PENN., TO AN AUDIENCE OF A QUARTER OF A MILLION.





HOW THE DIGGING IS ACCOMPLISHED—A STEEL SHIELD ON ROLLERS IS FORCED INTO THE CLAY.



AT WORK 60 FEET UNDER THE SEA—STAIRWAY OF EXIT IN CASE OF FLOOD.

## Building a Railway Under the Sea

CONSTRUCTION OF THE TUNNEL OF THE BOSTON ELEVATED ROAD UNDER BOSTON HARBOR

By Harrison Pierce

DURING THE past century, ferry-boats, which formerly were merely small craft, have been developed into huge steam-driven railway stations. The ferry-boats of New York, for example, have been made models of power, speed, and safety, carrying through the harbor trainloads of sleeping passengers who are unconscious of their embarkation, yet in New York itself the edict has gone forth—the age of ferries is past and the age of tunnels has come to take its place. The East River tunnels are soon to be accomplished facts and tunnels under the North River are not far in the future, yet the first tunnel for railway traffic under tidewater in an open harbor is now being built by the city of Boston to connect its subway and elevated system with Noddle Island.

The tunnel is being constructed for the use of the Boston Elevated Road, which comprehends practically the whole transportation system of the city, and will provide a double track for cars, which will be operated by electricity. The section of the tunnel under the free water of the harbor is to be something over half a mile in length, and, including approaches, it is estimated that the whole work will cost about \$2,000,000. The upper surface of the tunnel will be sixty feet below mean high water and will be not less than twenty-two feet below the bottom of the present channel, which will allow a possible draught of over fifty feet at mean low water—or enough for the heaviest imaginable commerce. The exterior diameter of the tunnel is about two feet greater than that of the Black-wall tunnel under the Thames at London, and its interior diameter is respectively fifteen and twenty per cent. greater than the diameters of the St. Clair tunnel at Port Huron, Mich., and the tunnel under the Hudson River.

The method of construction adopted is entirely novel for submarine work. Two parallel drifts are run ahead of the tunnel, in which the side walls are built. Resting on these side walls is a steel shield, semicircular in form to fit the arch of the tunnel, which is forced into the blue clay of the heading by sixteen hydraulic jacks, exerting a combined force of over twelve hundred tons. The tunnel receives its exact shape and size by the cutting edge of the shield, under which a monolithic concrete arch is constructed. The hydraulic jacks are an interesting feature of the work, since each of them has a capacity of seventy-five tons, although, as a rule, they are only called on to exert a pressure of from twelve to fifteen tons. It is natural to ask what there is in the tunnel for them to push against—how, in

other words, do they get the necessary foothold, as one may call it? The problem was a puzzling one, but it was solved by a suggestion made by Mr. Walton I. Ains, of New York, in conversation with Chief Engineer H. A. Carson, some five years before the tunnel was begun. As the shield is pushed along, thirty inches at a time, it is followed by a ring of concrete in which are set, at regular intervals, from one side of the arch to the other, sixteen cast-iron rods. Each set of rods is the length of one forward move of the shield, and is left embedded in the arch of the tunnel. The rods, being fitted end to end, furnish ample purchase for any pressure required to move the shield.

To prevent an inrush of water or the caving in of the excavation from other causes, an air pressure of twenty-five pounds per square inch above normal is maintained in the tunnel by means of powerful air-compressors. This air pressure, together with the heat from the drying cement, has kept the temperature of the tunnel at about seventy-four degrees. The rapid expansion of the high-pressure air, moreover, used for running the jack-pumps, hoisting engines, and the rest has caused a constant fog-like haze, which makes photographic work extremely difficult. Since, fortunately, there is no appreciable amount of the explosive gas which is usually found in such tunnels, however, photographs have been taken by means of calcium lights, which, it is believed, are the first successful submarine tunnel pictures ever obtained under like conditions. Even with a battery of the most powerful lights the photographic view is limited by the haze, just as an optical view is insuperably limited under water, though the tunnel view has a somewhat broader scope. When these difficulties are taken into considera-

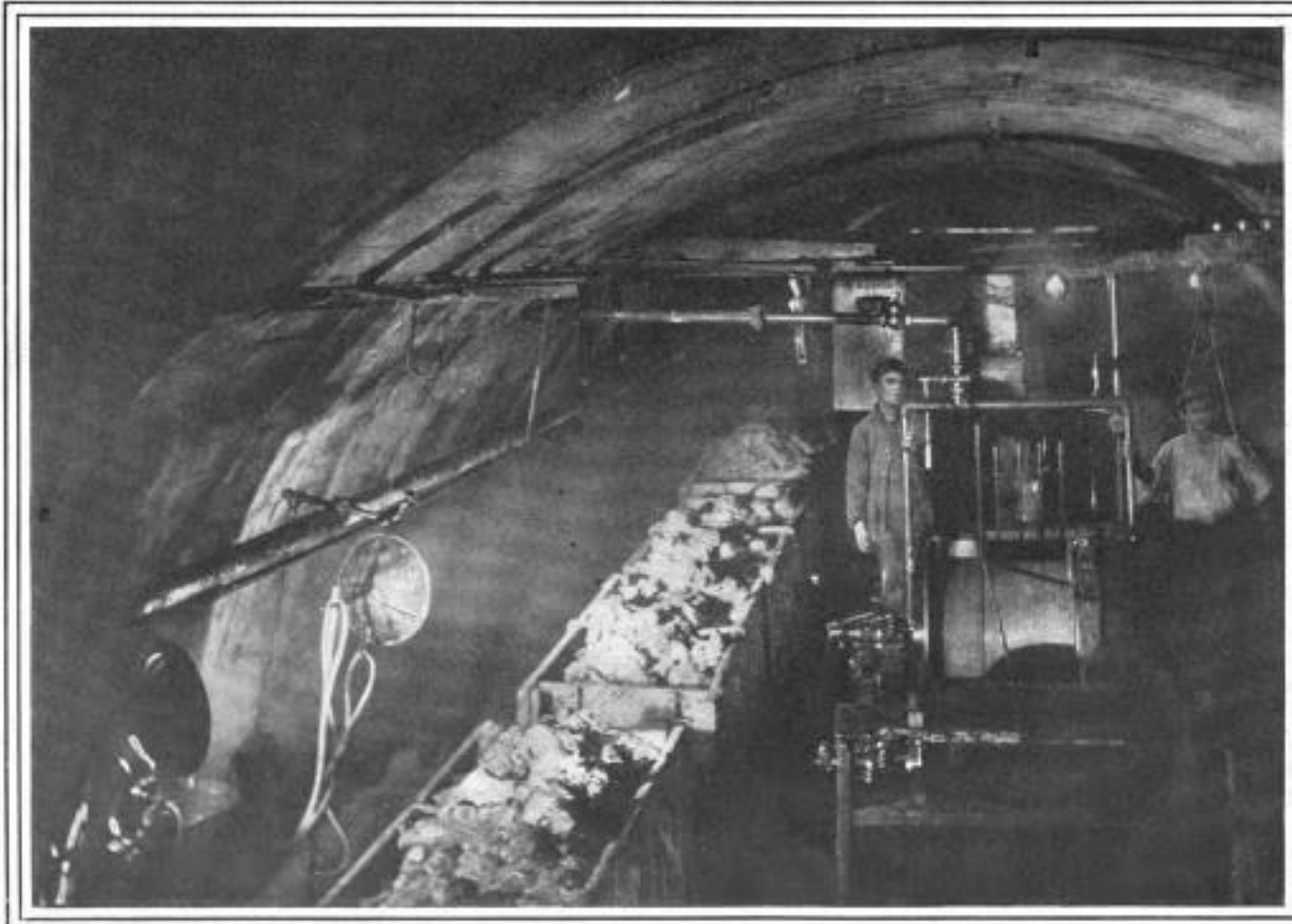
tion the views of the East Boston tunnel presented in this number of *LESLIE'S WEEKLY* have a certain interest beyond what would naturally attach itself to a novel exploit in submarine engineering.

### How a Railroad Conquers a River.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS given on another page show what is confidently believed to be the last stage of a protracted fight between a railroad company and a river for the possession of a strip of land. The railroad is the Chicago and Alton, the river is the Missouri, the location near Cambridge, Mo., and the work and methods are so far in advance of anything else of the kind that a set of the photographs has been requested by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology for use in the class-room.

Heretofore the river has had a little the better of the fight, and the road-bed has consequently suffered. The government erected a breakwater there that was capable of withstanding any kind of a frontal attack, but the river persisted in flanking it. It was not a broad sweep, but swirling eddies that did the damage. The eddying water simply lifted out the filling, crept in behind the piling, and reached out for the road-bed, of which it occasionally took generous slices. After various unsuccessful experiments, made with a view to stopping this, it was decided that the bank would have to be all of one piece; it would have to be woven together. The river could carry it away only on the installment plan; it was not capable of doing a wholesale business. So the revetment work was tried on a most thorough, elaborate, and improved plan.

The illustrations show fairly well what this is. After planing away the bank to make a gradual slope, a huge mat is woven and sunk. As this is all one piece for the entire 8,250 feet of bank to be protected, it will be readily understood that, so long as any of it holds, all of it will hold, and, of course, it is securely anchored. On this mat a layer of stone is placed, and then another mat is sunk; another layer of stone follows and another mat, and so on until there comes a layer of extra large stone carefully fitted in, the last mat, and then the top dressing. It takes a very strong and enterprising eddy to dislodge the stone that lies between carefully woven mats. The bank, in effect, becomes one compact whole that is tough and stable. There are no loose pieces that can be reached.



THE POWER STATION IN THE TUNNEL, SHOWING THE MACHINERY WHICH DRAWS OUT LOADED CARS.





OLD GOVERNMENT BREAKWATER WORN AWAY BY THE RIVER'S CURRENT.



GRADING THE BANK BY WATER POWER.



WEAVING A HUGE MAT OF WILLOWS AS FOUNDATION FOR ROCK EMBANKMENT.



COVERING THE WILLOW MAT WITH BROKEN ROCK.



WORKMEN UNLOADING AND FITTING IN PLACE THE LARGE STONES ON THE EMBANKMENT.



THE TOP MAT READY FOR THE LAST LAYER OF ROCK.



THE EMBANKMENT COMPLETED.

### HOW A RAILROAD FIGHTS A MIGHTY RIVER.

THE CHICAGO AND ALTON'S EXPENSIVE WORK TO PREVENT THE ENCROACHMENTS OF THE MISSOURI AT CAMBRIDGE, MO.





### TO GUARD AMERICAN INTERESTS IN TURBULENT HAYTI.

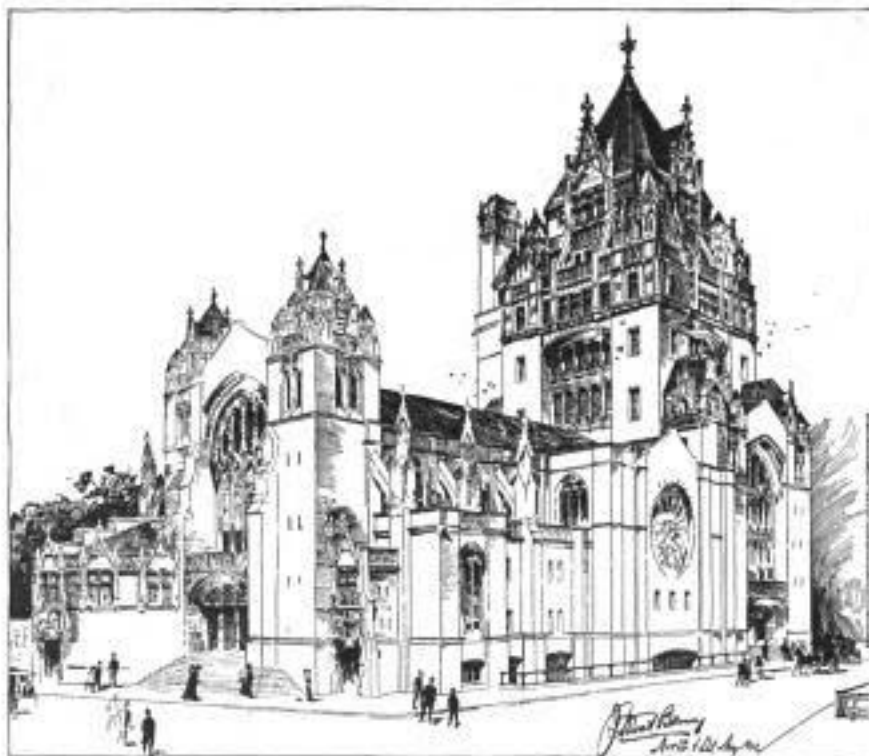
OFFICERS AND CREW OF THE UNITED STATES GUN-BOAT "MARIETTA," BEFORE SHE SAILED FROM THE BROOKLYN NAVY YARD FOR PORT HAYTIEN, WEST INDIES, THE SCENE OF CIVIL WAR.  
Copyright, 1902.

### A Great Future for Alaska.

THE EXPLOITATION of the vast territory of Alaska promises to be one of the great features of American business activity during the current quarter century. Formerly derided as mostly a waste of snow and ice, Alaska is becoming more and more noted for its enormously rich natural resources, which make the \$7,000,000 paid for it to Russia by the United States seem the merest trifle in comparison with its value. Capitalists are already testing the expediency of investment and the possibilities of enterprise in this practically new field. One of the probable and most important steps toward the development of the extensive domain is disclosed in a letter to the *Utica Observer* from ex-Postmaster-General Thomas L. James, president of the Lincoln National Bank, of this city, who contributes frequently and ably to the columns of that able and interesting journal over the pen name "Occasional." General James states that it is understood in New York that Mr. James J. Hill, president of the Great Northern Railway, is "seriously considering the commercial practicability of the construction of the Trans-Alaskan Railroad." This road, if built, will extend from Cook's Inlet to Cape Nome, a distance of 600 miles, and will pass through a region of no mean agricultural worth, it being well adapted for the production of potatoes and hardy grains; while the Cape Nome district is expected to be a permanent producer of gold in large quantities.

General James in his article refers to the proposed trip to Alaska of the Hon. Frederick W. Seward, with a party made up chiefly of mining capitalists, and including ex-United States Senator Warner Miller, of Herkimer, N. Y. Mr. Seward is the son of the late famous Secretary of State William H. Seward, and was formerly Assistant Secretary of State. He visited Alaska with his father when the latter retired from office, and he is as confident of the future of Alaska as was the far-seeing secretary, who negotiated for its purchase. Mr. Seward is said by General James to have been deeply impressed with the mineral deposits, the fisheries, the forests, and the grazing and agricultural land of the Territory. Mr. Seward agrees with Senator Jones, of Nevada, a mining expert, that the mother lode of the gold mines of this continent is somewhere in Alaska and will yet be discovered, which will mean a vast addition to the gold supply. But without reference to that, Mr. Seward looks for a tremendous

development of the Territory before long. He has interested himself in a project to establish speedy communication between Cape Nome and Seattle by means of wireless telegraphy. He even, in his enthusiasm, dispels the terrors of winter in Alaska, declaring that the climate of the region through which the railroad is to pass does not differ greatly from that of upper Maine. Evidently Alaska will yet be one of our greatest States.



PROPOSED NEW BROADWAY TABERNALE—A NOVEL NEW YORK CHURCH BUILDING.

### A Novelty in Church Architecture.

THE GROWING tendency against the erection of expensive church buildings adapted merely for use on a single day of the week is illustrated in the case of the structure about to be built for the congregation of the Broadway Tabernacle of New York. The old edifice having been sold, a new and unique one—a combination of church and office building—is to be reared at the corner of Broadway and Fifty-sixth Street. The new Tabernacle will cost between \$320,000 and \$400,000, and will have an endowment fund of \$400,000. A sketch made by the architects, J. Stewart Burney and Henry Otis Chapman, shows how the church will appear when finished. The structure will have a relatively low front on Broadway, but at the rear it will rise to the height of ten stories. In this part the offices, all of which will be used by the organizations of the church, are to be located.

The main auditorium will seat 1,500 persons. Beneath it will be a lecture-room with a seating capacity of 600 and a banquet-room in which 300 guests can be served. In the rear of the main auditorium will be a chapel named after the late famous pastor of the church, the Rev. Dr. William M. Taylor. Above this chapel will be the part occupied as offices. One floor will be given up to the Sunday-school, and another will provide quarters for the activities of the women connected with the church. The third floor will be taken up by administrative offices and the studies of the pastor and his assistants. Above this will be the young men's floor, with club and assembly rooms. On the next floor the apartments of the sexton and his family will be located, and the top floor will be devoted to a church library and museum. The style of the new Tabernacle will be late Gothic and the materials of the exterior will be light brick and terra cotta. Pending its construction, the Rev. Dr. Charles E. Jefferson and his flock are holding religious services in Mendelssohn Hall, on Forty-fourth Street.

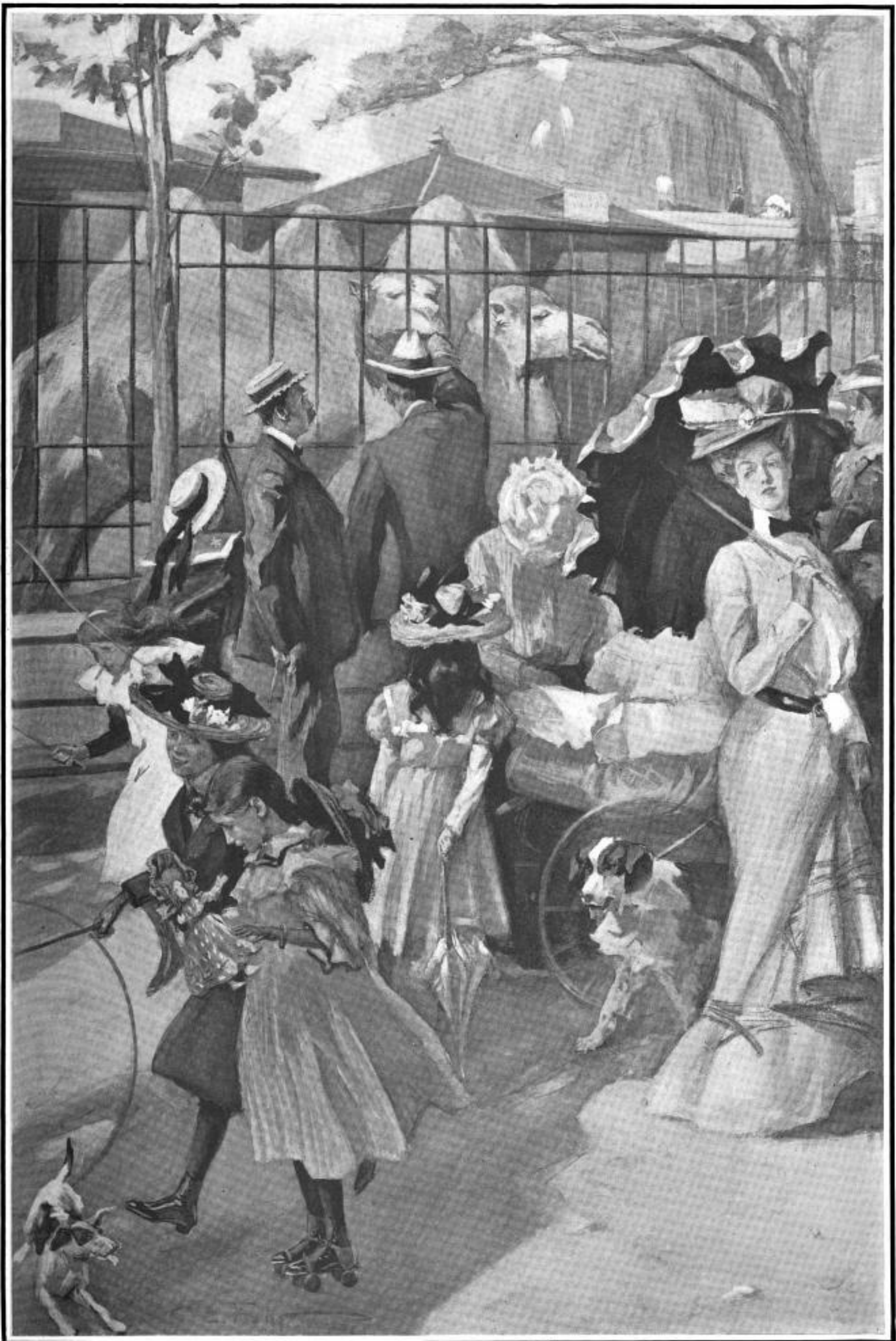
### Baby's Diary.

A unique and handsome publication wherein to record the important events in baby's life has just been issued by Borden's Condensed Milk Co., 71 Hudson St., New York. It is not given away, but is sent on receipt of ten cents.

### The Little Railroad Folder.

THE average person who picks up a railroad-time folder does not realize the enormous amount of work which the preparation of such a publication involves, though it is given away free in every hotel and at every railroad office. The big Burlington system, for instance, has a general time folder made up from sixteen different divisions operating time tables. The folder contains 2,000 names of towns, gives the schedules of over 500 trains, and whenever there is a change in time 60,000 figures have to be carefully checked and corrected.





A SUMMER DAY AT CENTRAL PARK ZOO.  
WHERE THE THOUSANDS WHO VISIT THE GREAT PARK FOR RECREATION FIND LIVELY ENTERTAINMENT.  
*Drawn for Leslie's Weekly by Ernest Fuhr.*



# "Honey" Parker's Incomplete Romance

By John M. Oskison



**HONORIUS F. PARKER**, horse rustler for Colonel Clarke, ex-corporal in Captain Drake's company of Rough Riders from the Indian Territory, squatted against the wheel of the round-up wagon an hour before dark, talking to "Abe the Cook." It was the fall round-up, and "Honey's" war experiences were more than a year gone. He had come only a month before straight from a New York hospital to take the light job of horse herding while his pallid face was browning and his weakened body was steaming up once more to full working pressure.

Abe the Cook put his hand negligently across the rim of the wagon wheel and gazed into the west; but whether at the sinking sun, now a dull copper disk in a sky of haze, or at the faint dust cloud that arose from a score of galloping horsemen, Honey neither knew nor cared. Abe bethought him of something—he pulled a thirty-foot length of new rope from the wagon and dumped it at the horse rustler's side.

"There ye are, Honey," he explained; "tie me a hondu in this."

"What the dickens—you got sore fingers?" Honey inquired sarcastically. Abe temporized:

"Oh, go on, Honey! I got to build bread now. The boys'll be in here a-straddle o' me 'fore I gets the skillet warm."

"Hub!" Honey expressed a huge incredulity. "Trouble with you, Abe, is that you couldn't tie a hondu if you tried. You're a nice kind of a cornfield canary to bring out with a bunch of real punchers! I'll bet you a pint of whiskey the boys won't be here in less than an hour."

"What they kickin' up all that dust about, then?" The cook didn't like being alone, and argument would keep the horse rustler with him.

"Shucks! they're goin' across to Cobb's bunch to make another 'cut.' If you build that bread now, by the time the boys get here you couldn't drive a spike through it!"

Abe's professional pride was hurt. "That's goin' to be finer bread than you been in the habit o' eatin'!" he flung back. The cook held the rope's end close to Honey's idle fingers, temptingly. When the horse rustler took the lariat and began to unravel the strands Abe asked, tentatively:

"Say, Honey, what kind o' chuck did ye get in Cuby? We all was a-hearin' that you an' the colonel was messin' together on champagne an' hot tamales!" Honey looked up, an aggressive light in his eyes.

"You all was hearin' a lot of old woman talk, I reckon. What you long-legged, knock-kneed biscuit slingers don't know about the colonel would fill two or three books, I reckon. Huh! Why, you elod-hoppin' canary, the colonel got me into the best hospital in New York! Hadn't been for that I'd 'a—now, look here, Abe, you just let up on 'me and the colonel.' They ain't many things I cut out of the jokin' herd, but that's sure one of the few."

"W'y, Honey!" cut in Abe, a note of complaint in his voice, "they ain't a man west o' the Arkansas line but what'd 'a' been proud to take your place, an' follered the colonel to hell or some other summer resort!" The cook lifted the Dutch oven from its niche in the grub-box and settled it roughly on the fire of blazing sticks.

"I wasn't thinkin' about the chuck in Cuba," Honey ventured at length, with a conciliatory glance toward the cook. "But, say, Abe, you ought to 'a' seen the hag and hominy we got in that New York hospital when the women come in to visit us!"

"Oh, go on, Honey! they sure didn't give ye hominy, did they?" It was hard to discover whether Abe's question was altogether ingenuous. Honey answered readily:

"That's only a kind of figger of speech, as the feller says. I can recall, just as distinct as the last drink I had, that first woman visitor that comes into the ward with one of these picnic baskets on her arm. Wherever she spots one of us 'rookies' she sets the basket down with a thump and then puts up a pair of goggles on the end of a kind of quirt handle, and, beamin' through 'em, says:

"Oh! how do you do? You were a rough rider, were you not? I'm always so glad to meet one of you! Were you hurt—er—engaged at San Juan or at Las Guasimas?" That's just a sample kind of talk, Abe. I hears two or three like it before she gets to me, and when she comes as far as 'engaged,' I kind of snickers and says:

"Oh! no, ma'am, I wasn't never engaged!" Then I pretends I just seen what she was drivin' at, and I says, solemn like:

"Ma'am, I was wo'nded just as I got to the top of Kettle Hill, as I was standin' ready to help the colonel across a wide trench the enemy didn't fill up with the dead." I couldn't keep a straight face through that, and begins to grin like a monkey. But she held her nerve all right, Abe, and says to me without crackin' a smile:

"I'm pleased to meet a brave man, Mr. Parker. I heard of you from Mr. Bradley." She points up to where old 'Cotton Eye' Bradley was layin', grinnin' over at me. Think of Cotton Eye masqueradin' as 'Mr. Bradley,' Abe! In the grip of memory, Honey dangled the rope-end idly and stared across the prairie. The cook asked, after a time, encouragingly:

"What did she offer to give you out o' the basket, Honey?"

"She springs the grapes first, and I says I'm much obliged, but I'm afraid to eat 'em on account of appendicitis—one of them New York diseases, Abe—then she tries oranges. Well, I grins and says they don't give us finger bowls in this ward. She seen the point, and then she digs up jelly and a kind of custard froze in a box. I says sweet stuff is forbid by the doctor—that's all baby food, Abe! After that she brings out a great big yellow thing that she calls a grape fruit. I says they ain't nothin' I like better than grape fruit, but my stomach, I says, is awful weak and I wouldn't dare to eat it."

The horse rustler's pause was for effect. He watched the cook narrowly.

"What did ye get out of it, Honey?" came the expected question.

"Did you ever drink any champagne, Abe?" Honey's reply was oracular. Abe answered, innocently:

"I think I did once—time I was in Saint Looney with cattle. I know I drunk mighty near ever' thing on the bill 'fore I went broke—" Honey cut in impatiently:

"Well, I had a bigger thirst than usual then, bein' kept away from the ragin' serpent of drink for three weeks, and it just sot o' sneaks into my head that here's a chance to satisfy an old cravin' for champagne and drink this prosperous girl's health in that sparklin' wine all at the same time."

"Ye didn't have any nerve at all!" The cook did not mean what he said, and Honey knew it.

"Well, now, you look here," justified the horse rustler, "you ain't seen her! She was sure a thoroughbred, Abe—you could see that with one eye. One of these tall, firm-steppin' kind she was, just a little over the votin' age, interested in all kinds of charities and society rackets. Kind of wavy black hair she had, and eyes that make a sentimental cuss like me jump sideways every time! And, as I says, it gets into me that I wants to drink her health in champagne, so I says:

"I can't hardly eat anything, but the doctor orders some kind of wine that he says is good for me, and I'm all out. If I could—" I stops there, because I didn't have nerve to go on."

"Hub!" The cook could express briefly a complete incredulity. Honey amended:

"Well, I wants to make it look like she thinks of it instead of me. Anyhow, she cuts in and says: 'I didn't know the doctors allowed wine.'

"Not generally," I says, "but in cases like mine, and on the quiet, they gives it. Mine is all drunk up," I says. "I drunk it when I got to coughin' so." Then I waits a while, and remarks, casual like: 'If it ain't too much trouble, I wish you'd take two dollars out of my purse here, and get me a pint.' I didn't have more than fifty cents to my name, but I reaches for the purse on a bluff. Well, she took the bait easy and said:

"Now, you just keep your money, and I'll see that you get the wine. What kind is it?"

"I can't just recall the name now," I says. I thinks it's a pretty good idea not to know too much. "It's kind of white and clear and fizzy and a mite sour, too," I says. "You see, sweet things don't agree with me."

"Champagne, is it?" she asks me.

"Yes," says I. "I can't remember very well since I got shot."

"I'll not forget the wine," she says, startin' off smilin'.

"Good-bye, Mr. Parker."

"Everybody calls me Honey," I says, grinnin' and explainin' about my name. "And I wouldn't let anybody else see the wine," I says. "I don't think the other fellows is allowed to drink."

The horse rustler punctuated his tale with a sigh. Abe waited a long time, then inquired casually:

"Did ye sure get the champagne, Honey?"

"Why, of course, Abe! A quart instead of a pint, I had what the doctor calls a 'relapse' afterward. But the blamed stuff tasted so mild and refreshin' that I didn't know when I had enough."

"Did ye ever know?" the cook inquired. Honey gave the intrepid questioner a look of pained surprise, ignoring the sarcasm. Then he fell into a long reverie, sighing at the end and speaking slowly, as if to himself:

"Funniest part of that to me was how that girl come to pick me out of that whole brandin' pen full of rough riders, and do every thing in the world she could for me."

I reckon, maybe, it was because I got to be such an old-timer in the hospital before my wo'nd got well. But, anyway, the more I'd work her the better she'd seem to like it! Of course, between times, I gives her tales of the 'wild West and the lone prairie-e, which she swallows down so easy that I got tired lyin' to her. Then I begins to pump her about New York and the beauties of that seacoast town. She says to me once that she don't like the New York men, on account of their dissipatin'."

Honey subsided again, and waited for the significance of his last remark to penetrate.

"W'y, Honey!" broke out the cook at last, holding the red-hot oven lid suspended at the end of an iron hook; "ye son of a gun, ye didn't go an' fall into love, did ye?" Abe was a faithful reader of the "Duchess."

"Well, no!" responded Honey, quickly, recognizing the cook's source of inspiration. But Abe pursued the subject relentlessly:

"Nothin' never said between you about bein' forever true, an' undyin' love that lasts—that lasts till—the sun gets cold?" The cook replaced the lid of the oven as he struggled with his query. The scent of a genuine romance was in his nostrils, and he faced the horse rustler accusingly. Honey replied, with spirit:

"Not a word, Abe! She used to bring over the old lady, her mother, to the hospital and sit by my bed for an hour at a stretch, after the other 'rookies' was shipped off to the prairie. She'd ask me all sorts of tenderfoot questions about the range, and wanted to know how women stood the life out here. She didn't seem to catch on to the lay of the land very easy. She asked me if I'd ever been to school much, and if it wasn't fine 'to live the wild, free life, unrestrained by social conventions'—the very words she used, Abe, because I swore I'd remember 'em, they come so near knockin' me off the bed. Once she went on to say how much she admired the 'big, sincere, fightin' men'; and I sure rubbed it in thick about bein' a blue-blooded cow-puncher, only lackin' polish to be right up amongst the swells. Of course I didn't say anything like that, but I just looked and let out these long breaths—what they calls sighs in books—and, I tell you, Abe, they sure work!"

"What d'ye think was the matter that she didn't fall into love?" Abe demanded suddenly.

"Think she'd 'a' fell into love with me anyway!" flung back Honey with spirit. "Why, she was the sure society article, and she'd 'a' got a dook or a prince, or somethin' like that, if she'd 'a' wanted somebody!" The "Duchess's" heroines were clearly pictured in the horse rustler's mind. "But she wasn't huntin' a mate, Abe. Lord, she could 'a' had fifty by just turnin' her head!"

"What else did she do?" queried the cook, stirring vigorously at a huge pan of dough.

"When I got so I could go out of the hospital," narrated Honey truthfully, "she used to come over with her mother in a cab, and drive me all around Central Park, and along up the river where the boats go millin' around." There was a fine hesitation in Honey's manner, yet it was with a secret pleasure that he continued:

"Once she took me home with her and made me stay to dinner to meet her old man. She lives up on Madison Avenue. Of course you don't know where that is, Abe—not any more than you know, I bet, when we eat dinner." The interpolation seemed to Abe uncalled for.

"I reckon ye eat at twelve o'clock if the cook was sober," came the evidently sarcastic reply.

"That's where you're off." The horse rustler grinned. "I think you ought to go into society a little, Abe. Honest, we didn't eat till seven o'clock, and I bet we didn't get through before half-past eight!"

"Oh, go on, Honey! Nobody could eat that long."

"I reckon he would if he used all the forks they give him," protested Honey. "I reckon I'd 'a' made a fool of myself right if she hadn't sat close to me and led out prompt on them fork deals. None of the folks seemed to notice I wasn't used to seven o'clock dinners and four forks; and when her older brother, that leases Wall Street for a horse pasture, gives me a cigar and talks to me about 'ranch life and the hunting trail,' like a nice tenderfoot always does, I sure gets stuck on the whole outfit!"

"Her old lady propped me up with cushions and things, and asked me if I had any sisters, and how my mother was, and such truck. I had to round up a family history on the spot, but it went all right."

"Did ye go again?" demanded Abe, after the silence had stretched out to an uncomfortable length. The cook





shoveled some hot coals on to the oven lid as he spoke. Honey answered slowly:

"Oh, yes; lots of times. She used to make me come over nearly every day on some excuse or other, and wanted me to take her brother's room when I could leave the hospital, and stay with them until I was good and well. But it was too blamed quiet and unexciting for me, and so I lit out just as soon as I got able to travel." Honey had the air of one whose tale is ended. But Abe felt that it was incomplete, and questioned, hopefully:

"Why didn't ye pick out a good chance, an' swear to the moon ye loved her, Honey? Ye could 'a' had some fine love-makin', I expect." Abe sighed over the lost opportunity.

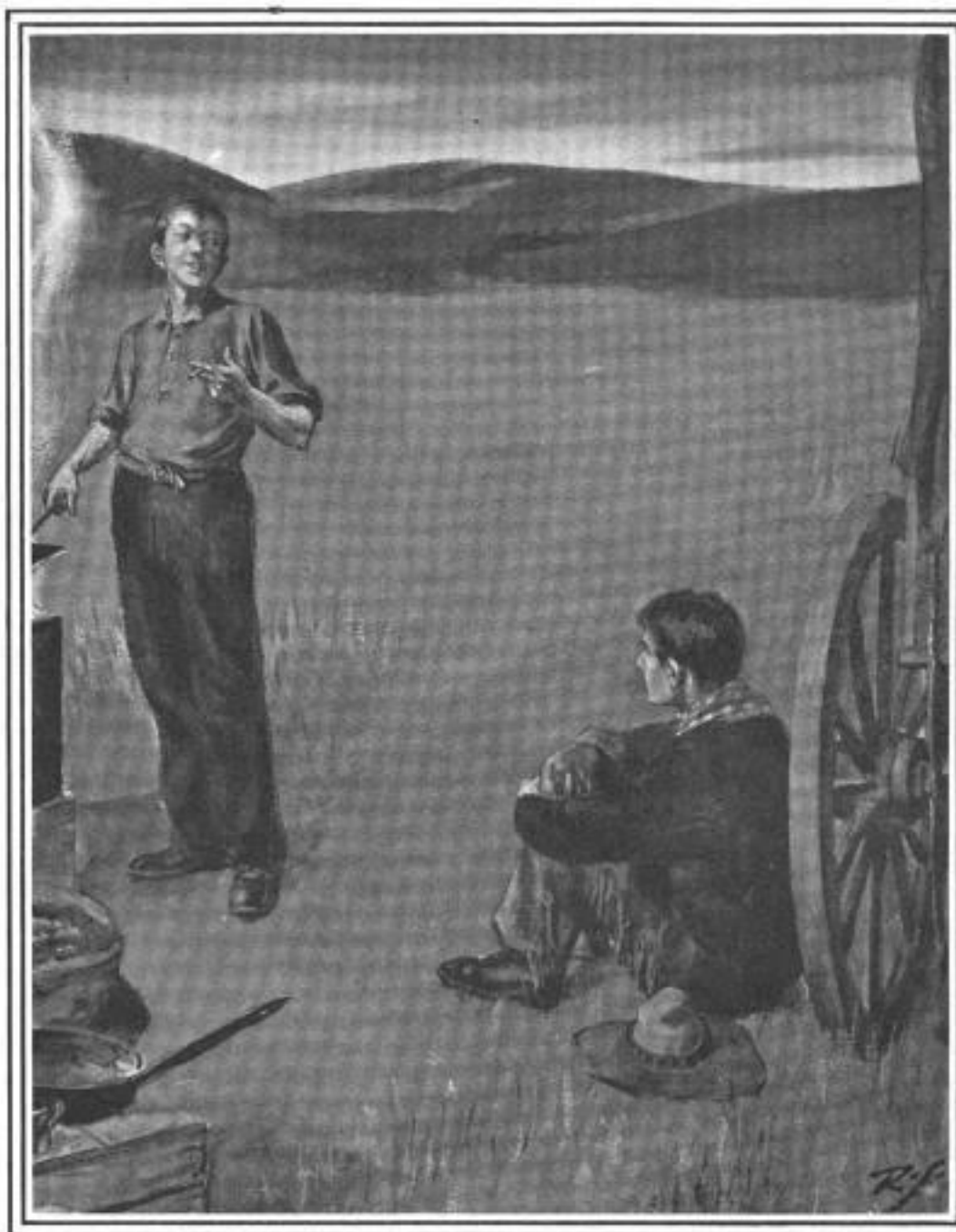
"Honest, Abe," responded Honey, "that thought never crossed my mind. She was just good to me, like a sure thoroughbred—more like a mother, you might say—lookin' after what I liked to eat and where I liked to go. She took me down to the Stock Exchange, and the fish tank, and over the Brooklyn Bridge. She had all kinds of sense that way. We had a bully time once at the Wild West Show!

"I met all kinds of fellows, too, friends of hers. First, I put it up that I was an intimate friend of the colonel, and I found out they was all ready to swear by him. Why! some of them college fellows was in the ranks with us 'rookies,' and seemed like I met all of them. They wanted me to go out and drink with 'em. But, somehow, bein' with her a lot, I reckon I didn't want to drink so heavy, and I could see that drinkin' hurt those other fellows. Now, drinkin' is all right, Abe, when it don't hinder your work, but—"

"What did she say when ye left?" Abe broke in, scornful of Honey's views on intemperance. Honey answered:

"Well, she just drove me down to the train, never sayin' a blamed word! My transportation money was all I had, and that didn't call for any sleepin' on the trip. She found that out some way, and made me take a Pullman berth she'd bought. Then she sat there in the car for ten minutes holdin' onto my hand, because when she started to say good-bye she'd forgot to turn it loose."

"Jest held yer hand?" asked Abe incredulously. Honey answered, truthfully:



"WY, HONEY! YE DIDN'T GO AN' FALL IN LOVE, DID YE?"—Drawn by Ralph Taylor Shultz.

"That's right, Abe. She couldn't seem to find very much to talk about, though, and I couldn't think of anything to say. But, finally, I begins to try the thank-you racket. Not bein' used to that kind of a throw, though, I got all tangled up in the slack rope. You couldn't guess in a thousand years what happened next." The horse rustler shot a challenge from his eyes. Abe answered, eagerly:

to the camp in a smother of dust. Then he went to water his ponies at the little creek that ran by the cook wagon.

"Shucks! I don't know. I'll bet she'd like it on a ranch," mused the horse rustler when the night had fallen, as he lay under an oak tree, wrapped in his blanket, counting the stars that shone through a certain opening. "Blamed if I don't have to write to her some of these days."

Honey ended, threw the completed rope-end aside, and rose as the charging cowboys clattered up

### Heavier Taxes for Newport.

THE EXPENSES of some of America's wealthiest citizens who own splendid summer homes at Newport, R. I., the most fashionable summer resort in America, will be greatly increased this year by the raising of the assessed valuations of their property by the tax collectors who have jurisdiction over the district including these seaside places. The assessed valuation has not only been raised, but the rate of taxation has been increased from \$11 on each \$1,000 of the valuation to \$11.40. The most famous of all the summer homes, "The Breakers," belonging to Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, is assessed at nearly one million dollars, so that the tax for the year will amount to about \$11,400, which is in itself a very neat little income. The "Marble House," belonging to Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, and built of pure white marble, ranks next in value. It is assessed at \$800,000, so that the tax on it would be \$9,120. There are a score of others, all valued in the hundreds of thousands, which are more heavily taxed under the new assessment by the industrious tax collector of Newport.

It is anticipated that the social season at Newport will be more brilliant this season than for many years past. Already many of the handsome summer homes have been opened.

### Anecdotes of Cecil Rhodes.

AMONG THE many interesting anecdotes of the late Cecil Rhodes appearing in the English press, the following from the *St. James Budget* are specially quotable. We are told here that those who remember Rhodes when in his teens agree that he was not a bright boy. Something of a morose nature, unsocial and unboylike, he was fond of rambling walks by himself, and he did not care much for games. Backward at school and lazy with his lessons, he showed to the full that mental inertness which comes of physical lassitude rather than from idleness or stupidity. But despite all this he had none but friends among his father's parishioners, for with his quiet, shy ways was coupled a gentleness of heart which showed itself on many occasions. He was always fond of pets—ponies, dogs, guinea-pigs, rabbits, birds, anything tamable—a taste, indeed, which he had always retained.

Mr. Barney Barnato once offered to buy for his firm from Mr. Rhodes all the diamonds then on sale by the De Beers Company. Mr. Rhodes agreed, making only one stipulation—that the whole lot, some 220,000 carats, should be put in a bucket. This was done, and the sale completed, and they gazed at a sight which no one had ever looked at before—a bucketful of glistening gems. A photograph was taken, and the diamonds handed over. Then it was that Mr. Rhodes scored triumphantly.

### A Thought

LIFE is but growth, and he is truly dead  
Who finds no task for heart, nor hand, nor  
head;  
Who smooths no path for coming feet to tread,  
Because, perchance, his days of youth are fled!

FOR youth and age both have their store of  
joys—  
A store that neither time nor change alloys;  
And he who all his gifts for good employs  
Has wealth that neither moth nor rust destroys.  
M. A. B. KELLY.

Sorting and classifying diamonds take time, and in this lot there were one hundred and fifty varieties, the sorting of which took the purchasers six weeks. During that time the diamonds were out of the market, which Mr. Rhodes had all to himself, and he scored greatly over the transaction.

In 1894 Mr. Rhodes paid a visit to the Sultan of Turkey, and much speculation arose as to what the consultation was about. Some time afterward it transpired that the trip had been made to Constantinople solely and simply in the interest of Angora goats. As is well known, the

best Angora blood in the world is to be found in Asia Minor, and none of the animals can be captured without the special permission of the Sultan. Mr. Rhodes, however, in return for much lucre, secured for the Cape from the unspeakable Turk, some hundreds of these goats.

### David and Goliath.

A LITTLE SHOT PUT OLD KING COFFEE OUT OF BUSINESS.

WHEN medicine fails, they sometimes send sick people away to another climate for their health. Sometimes the climate does it, but more often they stumble on the proper food to take, and then get well.

A lady in San Diego tells of a friend who left her home each December, for the past two winters, to go to California for her health. She says: "Almost all of her time was spent in visiting the doctor and sitting in a big chair and watching the clock to note the time for her next dose of medicine. Nervousness was her principal trouble, and, with others of kindred nature, made life for her a burden."

"On the occasion of her last visit, I begged her to give up the use of coffee, and use Postum Coffee. She replied that she could not stop coffee. I said no more at the time, but the next morning at breakfast, I passed her a fragrant, steaming cup of Postum, making it as it should be made. After that, I had no more trouble, and my friend drank no more coffee. But the most surprising part of the experience was the change that soon came over her."

"We began to notice it in less than a week. In less than a month her nervousness had left her, and in three months she was a new woman in face, figure and health. I had not dared to hope for so much benefit, although I had been greatly benefited myself by Postum, but coffee to her system was simply poisonous, and I believe this is the case with many others. She returned to her home in December, and was married within less than two months after. She never fails to give credit to Postum for her health or thanks to me for teaching her to make it properly, and well she may, for Postum has done for her what travel, doctors and medicine failed to do." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

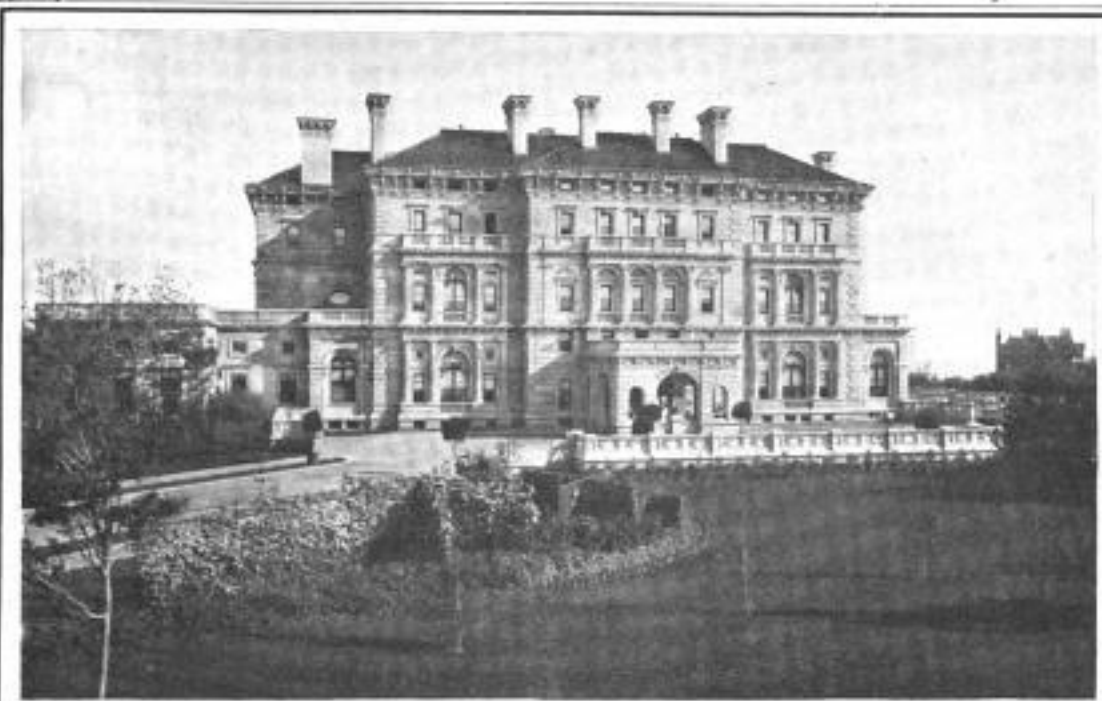




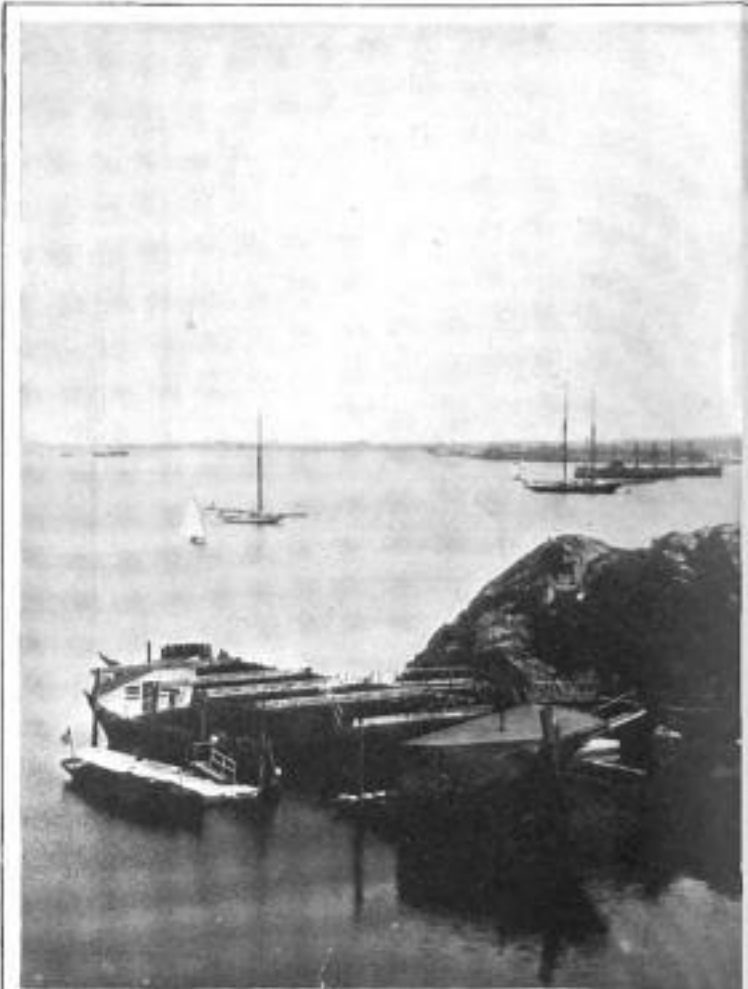
THE J. R. DORDEN VILLA, AMONG LEDGES OF SOLID ROCK.



"CROSSWAYS, THIS"



"THE BREAKERS," OF MRS. CORNELIUS VANDERBELT, PROBABLY THE MOST FAMOUS SUMMER RESIDENCE IN AMERICA, ASSESSED AT NEARLY A MILLION.



"BEACON ROCK,"



THE J. H. DREXEL VILLA.



THE BEAUTIFUL VINE-

SEASIDE HOMES OF AMERICA  
THE HEAVY ASSESSMENT ON THESE PROPERTIES AT NEWPORT, R. I., THIS





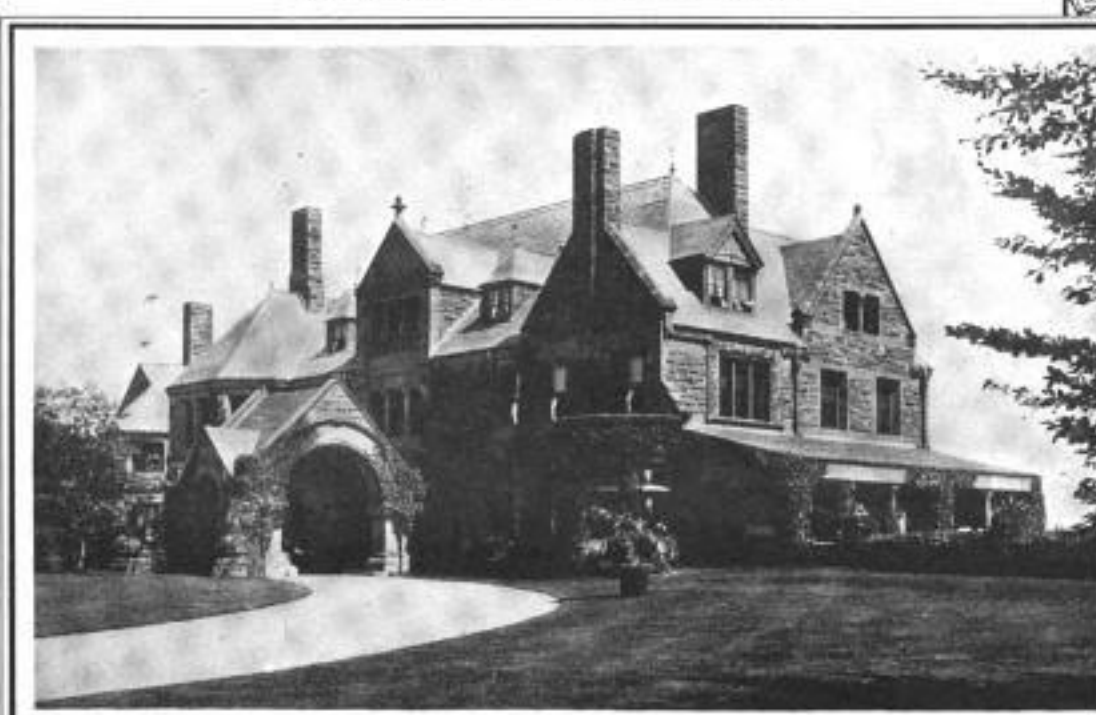
ST FISH PLACE.



THE PRETTY SUMMER HOME OF HARRY PAYNE WHITNEY.



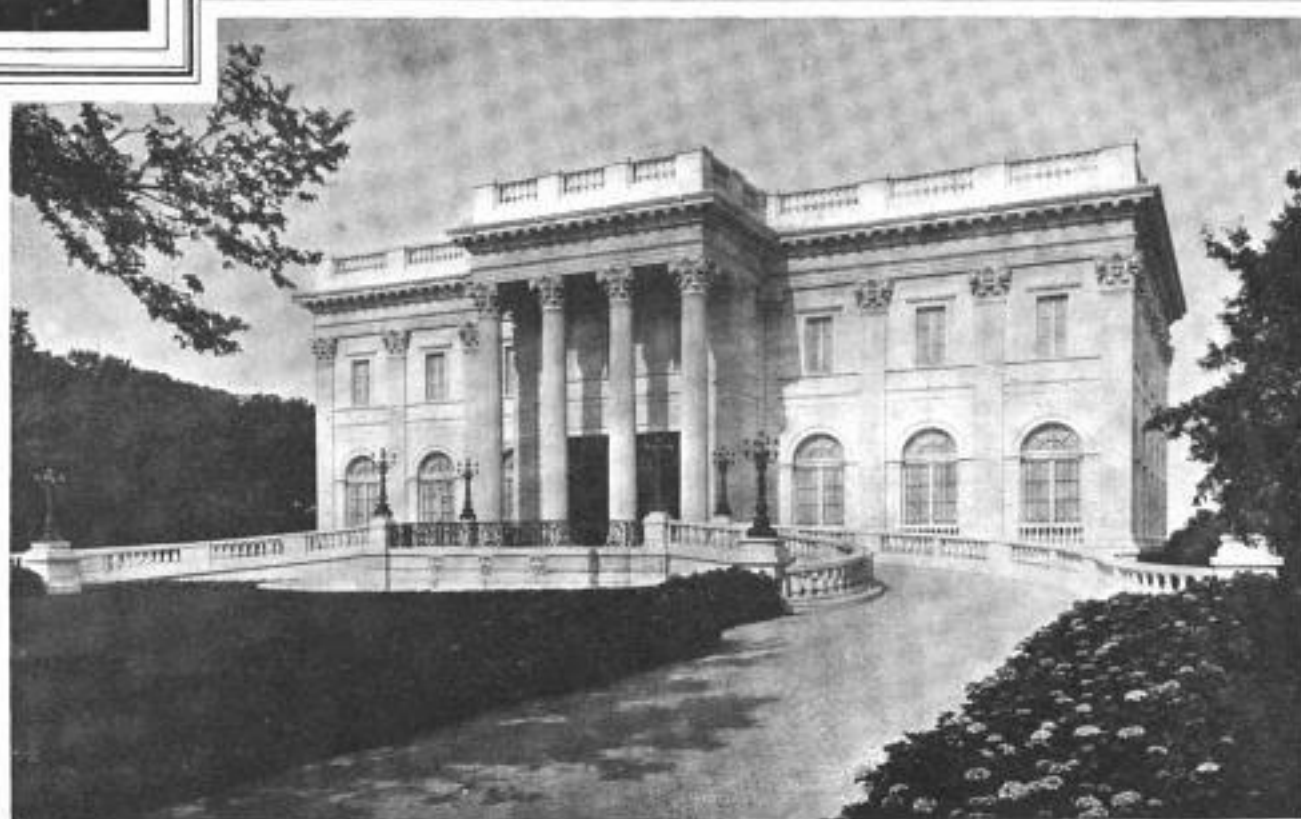
MORGAN VILLA.



THE PICTURESQUE H. MCK. TWOMBLY SEASIDE RESIDENCE, ASSESSED AT MORE THAN HALF A MILLION.



OF H. G. MARQUAND.



EXQUISITE "MARBLE HOUSE," BELONGING TO MRS. O. H. F. BELMONT, AND ASSESSED AT \$800,000.

RICAN MILLIONAIRES.

SON HAS CAUSED MUCH COMMENT.—From Photographs for Leslie's Weekly by F. H. Childs.



## Refuge for Immigrant Girls



A FINNISH GIRL ON HER ARRIVAL IN AMERICA.

THE MATTER of caring for the hundreds of thousands of immigrants who yearly crowd to our shores has engaged the earnest attention, not only of the government, but also of various benevolent and religious bodies. The latter have done much good work in behalf of the incoming aliens and are planning additional benefits. One of the latest sugges-

tions along this line was made in an address before the Congregational Home Missionary Society, at its recent meeting in Syracuse, by the Rev. Dr. L. H. Cobb, secretary of the Congregational Church Building Society. Dr. Cobb urged that for the protection and right influencing of immigrants there should be erected at each of the principal ports of entry a commodious parish house designed to accommodate families for a day or a week, as circumstances might demand, with a chapel for religious services on Sunday and at other times carried on in the principal languages of the peoples who come to us.

Doubts are expressed by practical workers of the feasibility of a scheme so comprehensive as Dr. Cobb's, but the idea which he had in mind is being realized in sections by institutions already existing. One of the most efficient and important of these is the Immigrant Girls' Home, conducted at No. 9 State Street, Borough of Manhattan, under the auspices of the Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The object of this institution is to provide a pleasant and safe temporary home and rest for women and girls waiting for friends or seeking employment in families.

The home was founded nearly fifteen years ago, and in its early days was in charge of Mrs. Helen A. Mathews, who, by reason of her personal qualities and her sincere piety, was particularly well adapted for an undertaking of this kind. Under her administration the home was firmly established and grew in usefulness. Failing health, however, in time compelled her retirement, and she was succeeded by Miss Alma E. Mathews, who has been a most active and successful worker in this benevolent enterprise. Miss Mathews is the missionary of the establishment. She makes daily trips to Ellis Island in search of immigrant girls who need help and guidance. Miss Josephine Corbin, deaconess, is the superintendent, and Mrs. E. J. Dalrymple the matron of the home. All three women evince tactful intelligence, ready sympathy, and a broad Christian spirit, and so are thoroughly fitted for their respective duties and command the respect and affection of their wards. The home was formerly located at No. 17 State Street, where it occupied at first only one floor. Later it acquired another floor, and finally the demands upon it were so enlarged that it was necessary to secure an entire building for the proper transaction of its business. The five-story and basement brick structure in which it is now housed was once, when Battery Park was the fashionable quarter of New York, a dwelling of some pretensions, though it looks modest enough in these times of greatly increased wealth and show.

The house is roomy and it suffices usually for current needs, but at times its capacity is sorely taxed. It is

plainly but comfortably furnished, and it is kept scrupulously neat and clean. During the year ending September 30th, 1901, nearly 800 girls, coming from twenty-two countries, were transient dwellers at the home, and some 5,000 have been inmates of it since its work began. The home ministers almost exclusively to Protestant women, the Roman Catholic Church having a similar institution of its own near by. But while the home is managed by Methodists, it is practically undenominational in its workings, and has more than once given shelter and care to needy Roman Catholic girls. "We do not preach to our girls," said Miss Mathews recently. "We simply try to live rightly before them, to surround them with an atmosphere of cheerfulness and purity, pervaded with the religious spirit, to show that we are personally interested in them and love them, and thus we seek to influence them for good and to strengthen their desire to lead worthy lives."

The results of this policy in the careers of the girls after leaving this place of refuge prove that it has been eminently judicious. The home, with its kindly and uplifting influences, has been the means of keeping hundreds from going astray and of inducing many to retrace the path of indiscretion. How its work ignores the bounds of sects and creeds is illustrated by the special attention which has been given during the past four years to the Finnish girls, who are fleeing from their oppressed country in annually increasing numbers. These young women are of the Lutheran faith, but they are as heartily

money or because their friends do not come at once to meet them. They arrive at the home clad in the garb of their fatherland and weighted with miscellaneous bundles. They are admitted by the basement door and are led up stairs to the dormitories on the upper floors, where each is given comfortable quarters. The house itself is probably the finest which some of the girls have ever been in, but they are soon made to feel entirely at home.

They remain at the home until their relatives can be communicated with and somebody arrives to claim them, or money is sent to them to buy railroad tickets; or, in the cases of others, until situations can be procured for them. Some stay for only a single night, others are there for weeks. The young women are not fettered with iron-clad regulations. They enjoy the freedom and informality of a genuine home. They are well fed, and there is no ban placed on youthful good spirits. A good-sized and pleasant apartment is set aside for use by them as a sitting-room. It contains an organ, and it is here that the girls assemble for social intercourse, singing, and simple religious services. If the girls are able to do so, they are permitted to pay a nominal sum for their accommodations. If they cannot spare this they are lodged and boarded without cost to themselves. When tickets come for those who have long distances to travel, they do not always have cash enough to buy food on the journey. In that event the housekeeper puts up a substantial lunch, and frequently money is given them from the funds of the home. It is a pleasing fact that, in after days, when they have begun to earn their own living, the self-respecting guests of the home pay back the sums advanced to them, and sometimes make donations to help the cause.

The inmates of the home appreciate so deeply the comfort and security afforded them in time of exceptional need, and become so fond of their benefactors, that a large proportion of them keep in touch with it for years after they leave it. Those who find places in the city or vicinity make frequent visits to the home. Whenever they have troubles of any sort and want sympathy and advice they hasten to it and pour their tales of perplexity and woe into the ears of their old-time sponsors. When in poor health and unfit to work, although not cases for the hospital, they return to the home for rest and recuperation. Many interesting and touching incidents are related by the managers of the necessitous cases in which they have been angels of mercy, of the relief felt and the gratitude manifested by the dazed and homesick girls taken from the turmoil of the immigration station to the calm and peace of the State Street home, and of the lives made happier and better by contact with the wholesome influences of the place.

While the Immigrant Girls' Home is supported chiefly by the Woman's Home Missionary Society, donations from any other source are gladly accepted, and are applied in the wisest manner to the carrying on of the work. The current expenses of the institution are now about \$500

*Continued on page 63.*



MANAGERS OF THE HOME.  
Miss Corbin, Mrs. Dalrymple, Miss Mathews.

welcomed as if they belonged to the society's own denomination. They are very responsive to the kind treatment they receive. Usually they are bright and tractable, and they quickly learn to speak English and rapidly become Americanized in appearance. The contrast between one of them on her arrival and the same girl after she has been in the country for a short time is sometimes very marked.

Miss Mathews, as the recruiting officer of the home, goes every day, Sundays included, to Ellis Island. Her long experience enables her promptly to detect and get hold of the cases which require a good woman's oversight, and as the young women's pedigrees are taken in the registering department she selects those who she thinks should accompany her to the home. Sometimes she has piloted to its hospitable precincts in a single day as many as thirty lonesome, shrinking, unhelped girls. These girls are among those who are liable to detention at the island because they have little or no



ARRIVAL AT THE HOME OF A PARTY OF FINNISH IMMIGRANTS JUST FROM ELLIS ISLAND.

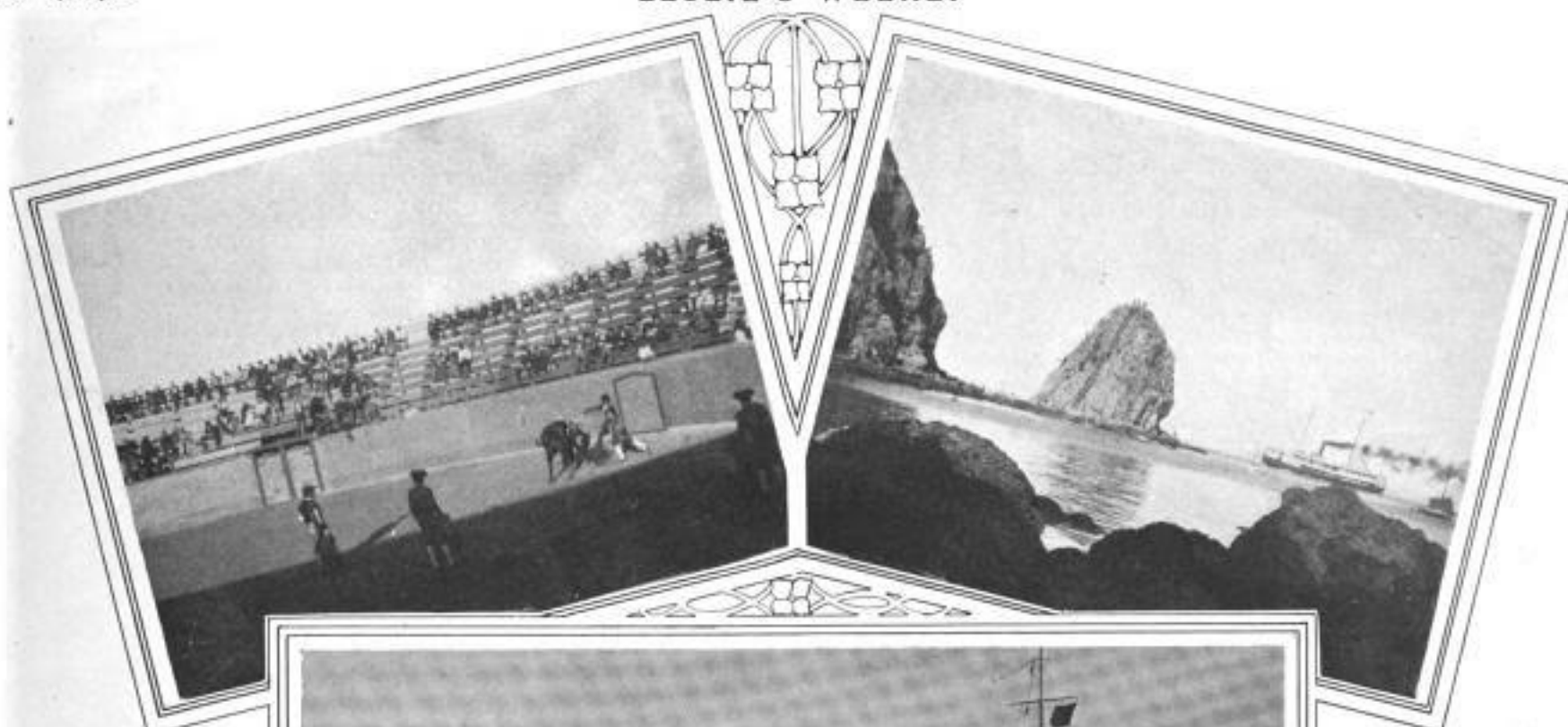


THE IMMIGRANT GIRLS' HOME AT THE BATTERY.



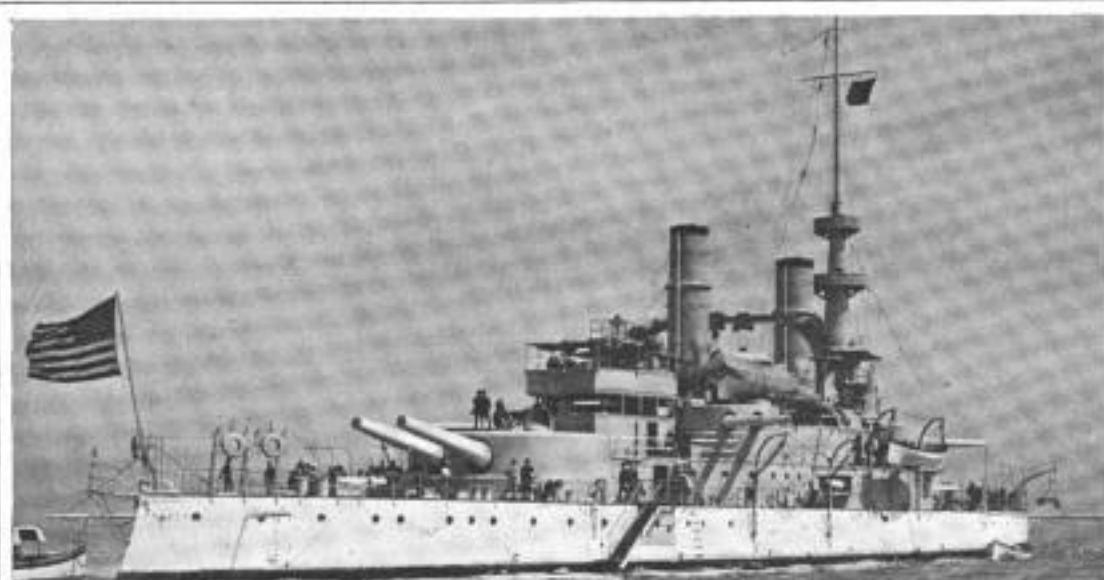
SONG SERVICE IN THE IMMIGRANTS' HOME.





RECENT SAVAGE BULL-FIGHT  
AT NACO, SONORA, MEX.  
*George E. Buxton,  
Rubeo, Ariz.*

SUGAR LOAF, A STRIKING ROCK  
FORMATION ON THE SOUTH-  
ERN CALIFORNIA COAST.  
*Joe Cohn, San Bernardino, Cal.*



(PRIZE-WINNER.) THE "BULL-DOG OF THE NAVY,"  
THE "OREGON," IN SAN FRANCISCO HARBOR,  
RETURNING FROM A CRUISE.  
*H. H. Ponting, San Sisto, Cal.*



TERRIFIC FREIGHT WRECK ON THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—  
THREE CARS IN A SINGLE HEAP.  
*Henry Werhahn, Brooklyn.*



THE GARFIELD MEMORIAL IN LAKE VIEW  
CEMETERY, CLEVELAND.  
*Edward George Helms, Cleveland.*



AN ERIE RAILROAD EXCURSION PARTY IN THE GREAT  
GORGE OF NIAGARA.  
*Howard Peck, New York.*



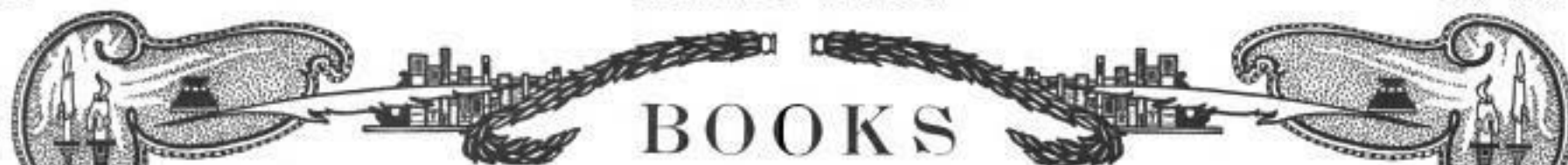
STREET-CAR TRAFFIC BLOCKED AND MEAT-WAGONS GUARDED BY  
POLICE IN THE STRIKE OF TEAMSTERS IN CHICAGO.  
*S. E. Wright, Chicago.*



CITIZEN'S POSSE IN THE FIERCE NEGRO RIOTS NEAR ATLANTA, GA., IN  
WHICH FIVE OFFICERS AND FOUR NEGROES WERE KILLED.  
*C. A. Tolberg, Atlanta, Ga.*

OUR AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHIC CONTEST—CALIFORNIA WINS.  
SKILLED ARTISTS OF THE CAMERA RECORD STIRRING EVENTS AND THINGS CURIOUS AND PICTURESQUE.





## A SUMMER LIBRARY ESPECIALLY ARRANGED FOR BUSY PEOPLE

THE AVERAGE American worker, man or woman, in the factory, the store, the shop, or on the farm, is a person of superior intelligence, with hopes and ambitions for higher walks of life and learning. These workers are great readers and lovers of books. A good part of their leisure time is given up to reading such literature as they are able to reach. In the towns and cities they haunt the free libraries at evening and other spare hours, and in the country homes they burn the midnight oil while they pore in absorbed interest over some favorite volume. Their reading is generally confined largely to fiction. In this they find that forgetfulness of their surroundings, that sense of exhilaration, that mental stimulus, so welcome to all who must bear the burden and heat of the day in lines of every-day duties. To all such an entertaining book, a romance, a tale of love and adventure, is a source of unending delight, a relief from care and anxiety, a refuge from the turmoil and unrest of the work-a-day world. Having in mind the tastes and needs of these busy men and women, we have prepared for their use and advantage a list of the choicest and most entertaining novels available, any or all of which we are prepared to send, postage paid, to any address in the United States on the receipt of \$6.25, or the books can be had singly at thirty cents per copy. This busy people's library of fiction is made up of the following books:

1. John Halifax, Gentleman. By Dinah Mulock Craik.
2. The Mill on the Floss. By George Eliot.
3. Lorna Doone. By R. D. Blackmore.
4. Hunchback of Notre Dame. By Victor Hugo.
5. Handy Andy. By Samuel Lover.
6. The Egyptian Princess. By George Elens.
7. The Deerslayer. By Fenimore Cooper.
8. Quo Vadis. By Henry Sienkiewicz.
9. Won by Witting. By Edna Lyall.
10. The Three Guardsmen. By Alexandre Dumas.
11. Last Days of Pompeii. By Bulwer Lytton.
12. Beside the Bonnie Briar Bush. By Ian Macnaren.
13. In the Midst of Paris. By A. Daudet.
14. Cranford. By Mrs. Gaskell.
15. Abbé Constantin. By Ludovic Halevy.
16. Ardashir. By Marie Corelli.
17. Count of Monte Cristo. By A. Dumas.
18. Aunt Dinah. By Rosa N. Carey.
19. The Deemster. By Hall Caine.
20. Foul Play. By Charles Reade.
21. Far from the Madding Crowd. By Thomas Hardy.
22. Lady Audley's Secret. By M. E. Braddon.
23. The Minister's Wooing. By H. B. Stowe.
24. House of the Seven Gables. By Nathaniel Hawthorne.

DESPITE THE frequency of a new "Life of Napoleon," Sir John Seeley's "A Short History of Napoleon the

First" continues to be recommended by authorities for school and library use. The New York State Library's list of books selected for a model \$500 library for schools gives Seeley's "Napoleon" the preference, and the suggested list of books for a small library recommended by the State Library commissions of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Idaho, and Delaware also select this popular biography, published by Little, Brown & Co., of Boston.

THE GENEROUS, spontaneous appreciation of an artist's truly great work by his peer has never been more conspicuously demonstrated than in Gilbert Parker's acknowledgment of Ralph Connor's latest book. Gilbert Parker, who thus far is considered better known as the writer of good stories than as a member of Parliament, recently took occasion to pay the following very handsome compliment to the author of "The Man from Glengarry": "I have seldom read anything that has given me a greater thrill than the history of the fight between Macdonald's gang and Murphy's gang on the Scotch River. Also, I have seldom been attracted to characters more than to the two Macdonalds—Macdonald Blain and Black Hugh." "The Man from Glengarry," since it was published by the Revell Company in November last, has been issued to the extent of 160,000, of which 120,000 were published in America, 30,000 in Canada, and 10,000 in Great Britain.

AN ILLUSTRATION of the familiar fact that the purely academic view of fiction is often at wide variance from the view taken by the reading public is instanced in the case of Mr. William Stearns Davis, author of "Belshazzar." While at Harvard College, Davis submitted a draft of his first book, "A Friend of Caesar," to a professor of English who had assigned a long-continued theme in a course on writing. The aspiring young man was politely told by the professor "not to offer him the draft of a dime novel, but to turn his attention to some light and graceful sketch of modern society, for which his training and environment to some extent fitted him." The result was that "A Friend of Caesar" was expanded into a book, written during odd moments at college, and sent to a good publisher—more in hopes of turning the tables on the unsympathetic professor than from great hopes of literary fame. The book was promptly accepted, and won reasonable success. It is only fair to say that the professor has, since then, made graceful apologies, and he and Mr. Davis are very good friends.

PROFESSOR JOHN GIFFORD, author of "Practical Forestry," published by D. Appleton & Co., has made his subject a life study. He is a young man (thirty-two), but has made himself master of a profession of increasing importance and one destined to become of still greater importance with the continued destruction of our forests. Professor Gifford was born in an unsettled part of southern New Jersey, literally in the woods, so that his taste is a natural rather than an acquired one. After graduating from Swarthmore College, he continued his studies at the University of Michigan, Johns Hopkins and Tulane universities. Going abroad, he entered the University of Munich, Bavaria, from the forestry department of which he received the degree of doctor of economics. For three years after his return he occupied the position of instructor in botany at Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Penn. This was followed by three years devoted to travel in tropical America, and two years in practical forestry work in New Jersey under the direction of the Geological Survey.

WE ARE gratified to learn, through an authoritative source, that Dr. William Elliot Griffis, the well-known writer and authority on Dutch history and Oriental topics, who has been pastor of the First Congregational Church at Ithaca, N. Y., since 1893, will retire from the active ministry before the close of the present year and devote himself wholly to literature and the lecture field. Dr. Griffis has in view a work on the constitutional development of Japan, and also a standard history of the Netherlands, tasks for which he is eminently qualified by many years of special study and investigation. Dr. Griffis first went to Japan in 1870 to help organize the public schools of the empire, and remained there four years, the latter part of the time as a professor of physics in the Imperial University of Tokio. On his return to America he resumed his profession as a minister, being pastor first of a Dutch Reformed Church at Schenectady and later, for seven years, of the Shawmut Congregational Church of Boston. Dr. Griffis's first notable book, "The Mikado's Empire," appeared in 1876, since which time he has written twenty or more volumes, chiefly of a historical and biographical character, including lives of Matthew G. Perry and Verbeek of Japan, a history of Korea, and several works on Holland and its people. Dr. Griffis is also a frequent and popular contributor to the newspapers and periodicals of the day.

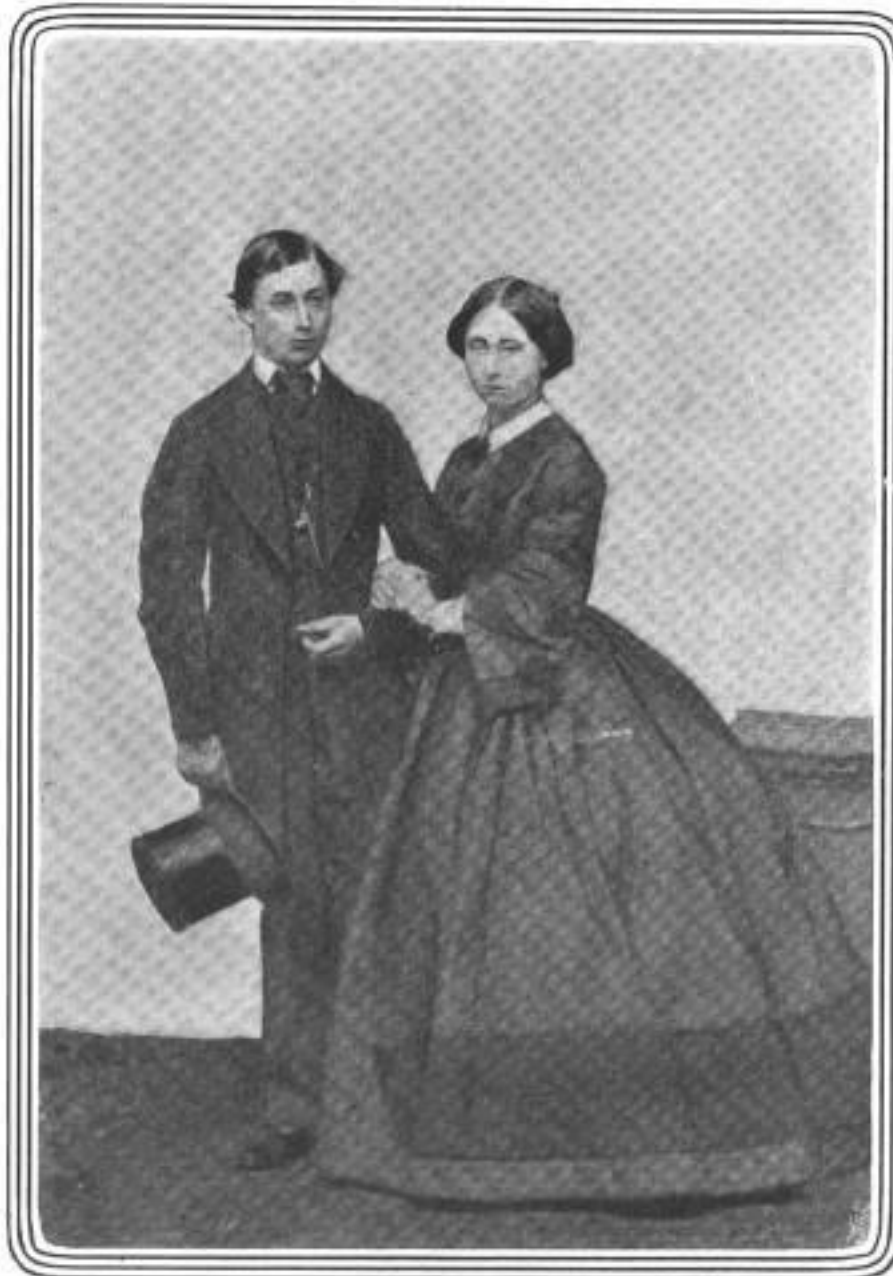
## Lincoln's Reminiscences of King Edward.

PROBABLY no man, in the long and famous list, ever proved a more acceptable minister to England from this country than did the Hon. Robert T. Lincoln, who held that office during the administration of the late President Harrison. If only as the son of the martyred President, Mr. Lincoln could have been sure of a cordial welcome at the court of St. James's. But his great personal qualities speedily impressed the English court and people and he gained a high standing and influence based on his own merits alone. A man of pronounced ability and thorough probity, a fine speaker and a courteous gentleman, Mr. Lincoln won deserved good opinions abroad, as he has at home, both as a public official and as a private citizen. It is of especial interest at this time that Mr. Lincoln, while in England, often met and had friendly relations with the Prince of Wales, now King Edward VII. Mr. Lincoln recently expressed his estimate of the King as he once knew him, and it will be found to be as interesting as it is full of praise.

"During my four years' residence in London," said Mr. Lincoln, "I became acquainted with the King, then Prince of Wales, and I met him often. As Prince of Wales he had practically nothing to do with the affairs of the government, and he was known to ambassadors and others in a social capacity purely. He was at that time a happy, clever man in every way. He knew about everybody and everything. He has traveled extensively and is exceedingly well informed.

"The King is well known personally all over England. He is a gentleman always. At social gatherings he usually attracts more attention than anybody else. He is genial and a bright conversationalist. One of his features is his smile. Though he is not what we would call democratic in the narrow sense, he is not reclusive.

"I would not say that King Edward is a statesman. Members of the royal family may not be considered in that light. This is not for the reason that they do not



A RARE PHOTOGRAPH OF KING EDWARD VII.—TAKEN WITH HIS SISTER ALICE JUST BEFORE HE VISITED AMERICA IN 1890.—HE WAS TWENTY YEARS OLD.—Copyright, 1902, by Rockwood.

possess the ability, but because their position does not require them to be adepts in statecraft, nor is it expected that they shall participate actively in affairs of the government. To me King Edward always appeared to be a very strong man, mentally and physically. His life and age, however, are against him in his present illness.

"The heir apparent is of a different type from his father. I saw him often. He is of a quiet, reticent disposition. Queen Alexandra is probably well known personally to more persons in England than the King. She has appeared more in public than her royal consort, and is a highly cultivated woman.

"I remember the King when, as Prince of Wales, he visited the United States. I was then a student in Harvard. He visited the university. He and my father never met.

"While I was minister a little incident happened that showed the feeling he entertained toward anybody whom he had met favorably. Mr. James Spencer, now a resident of Milwaukee, owned a large farm near Dwight, Ill., in 1860. The farm was in the centre of a fine quail district, and it was there that the prince was taken to shoot the prize game. He stayed at Mr. Spencer's place. When I was in London Mr. Spencer visited me. I had my secretary, Mr. White, write a note to the prince's secretary telling him of Mr. Spencer's presence in London. The prince replied immediately and requested Mr. Spencer to visit him without delay."

## A Strengthening Tonic.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE. ESPECIALLY recommended for the relief of nervousness and exhaustion so common with the grip patient. Nourishes and strengthens the entire system by supplying the needed tonic and nerve food. Induces restful sleep.

TELEPHONE Service at your house will save many small annoyances. Rates in Manhattan from \$48 a year. N. Y. Telephone Co., 15 Dey St., 111 W. 38th St.





MISS ELEANOR BURNS,  
A talented chorus-girl, who has made a hit as one of  
the eight bridesmaids in "A Chinese Honeymoon."  
*Edwards.*



MISSES NELLIE POLLIS AND EVA TANGUAY IN "THE CHAPERONS."—Byron.  
Miss Pollis is a theatrical "find" of the Edna May order, and Miss Tanguay plays quite an originally comic  
role of a female detective.



MISS AMELIA STONE  
As the beautiful Chinese princess So So in  
"A Chinese Honeymoon" at the Casino.  
*Gilbert & Bacon.*



A METROPOLITAN FAVORITE.  
Miss Adele Ritchie as Mrs. Pincapple, the young  
bride in "A Chinese Honeymoon."  
*Gilbert & Bacon.*



MISS AIMEE ANGELES,  
Whose talent as a mimic has been recently disclosed  
to New Yorkers, at the Casino.—*McIntosh.*

## Midsummer Amusements

THE STAY-AT-HOME public of New York and the great crowd of summer visitors, which even the dog-days cannot keep away, must be entertained, and they find plenty of enjoyment at the

first-class vaudeville houses like Proctor's, with their very excellent stock companies in the best dramas and comedies; at Keith's, with a variety bill that is always changing and always good; at the Eden Musée, with its waxworks and other unique features, and also at half a dozen other playhouses of more or less consequence. For those who want a regular theatrical treat there are other midsummer attractions worth mentioning. These include "The Wild Rose," at the Knickerbocker; "A Chinese Honeymoon," at the Casino; "The Chaperons," in the Cherry Blossom Grove, at the New York Theatre, and the new musical extravaganza, "The Defender," at the Herald Square. At the seaside, Manhattan Beach gives us Shannon's Band in the afternoon, and in the evening Pain's magnificent spectacular fireworks, entitled "Ancient Rome," followed by a first-class comic opera company, at the beach Casino. The roof gardens of New York are all in full blast with new attrac-

tions, light and life, and an abundance of fresh air. The amusement seeker, even in midsummer, will find plenty to enjoy while on a visit to the metropolis.

To gratify as many of the senses at once

as possible, to please the individual through sight and hearing, taste, smell, and touch all at once, is being accomplished more and more frequently in New York. And no contrivance of human art and skill performs this feat in a way more complete than a summer garden. The demand for this form of entertainment has brought about the result that summer gardens have blossomed out in all parts of the city. The latest of these is the Circle Auditorium, Sixtieth Street and Broadway, where the Kaltenborn concerts have opened. The music is furnished by an orchestra of forty-five pieces, and Franz Kaltenborn, who for three seasons led an orchestra in the St. Nicholas Garden, is the conductor. The programmes are varied. The old masters contribute the best that they have produced; the new masters, too, are on the list. The price of admission, being fifty cents, brings the concerts in the class of performances called "popular." It is a pleasant place to drop in to be entertained.



WILLIAM PRUETTE AND MISS AIMEE ANGELES,  
Who contribute largely to the fun of "A Chinese Honeymoon," costumed for their roles of  
Admiral Ho Lung and Miss.  
*Gilbert & Bacon.*



MISS BELLE HARPER,  
Who is to be one of the principals in "Sally in Our Alley," which will soon be brought out at the Broadway Theatre.—*McIntosh.*



MISS IRENE HOBSON,  
Cousin of the hero of the *Alvorada*, and a member  
of Miss Elise de Wolke's company next season.  
*Marceau.*



MISS ELIZABETH TYRES,  
One of the new stars of the coming season. She will  
be seen in "Gretna Green," a play by Miss  
Grace Furness.—*Marceau.*



MISS ELIZABETH KENNEDY,  
Who will star as "Mrs. Trentoni," Miss Ethel Barrymore's part in "Captain Jinks of the Horse Marines," this season.—*McIntosh.*



MISS GRACE HEYER,  
The successor of Mrs. Clara Bloodgood in the interesting part of Mrs. Lake in "The Way of the World."—*McIntosh.*



MISS PERCY HASWELL  
As Princess Angela in "A Royal Family," which is  
the vehicle used by Miss Haswell in entering stardom.—*Jeffrey.*



# In the World of Sports

## HARVARD'S ATHLETIC VICTORIES—THE BICYCLE CHAMPIONS



M. L. HURLEY,  
The fastest amateur  
bicyclist.

fall. If Harvard should win the football championship the crimson's cup of joy would be complete. Harvard's victories in the track and field and baseball championships were honors earned. I notice in some quarters a disposition to question Harvard's title to the baseball championship simply because the crimson was beaten by Princeton in the one incomplete game played at Princeton. While still of the opinion that the Tigers, all things considered, had the best all-around baseball team in the field this year, the men did not play up to their reputations and records, and for that reason, if for no other, they are not entitled to any further consideration. In baseball it is what a team does and not what it is possible for it to do that counts. The fact that Yale beat Princeton two out of three games and that Harvard then gave Yale the same sort of a drubbing will settle the championship question in the minds of all true sportsmen. And that final game between the sons of Old Eli and John Harvard at New York was one of the best contests played in years. There were good and bad plays, both of omission and commission; in fact, it was typical baseball all the way through. Clarkson, the Harvard twirler, is a counterpart of his famous brother, John, who will be remembered as one of the greatest of the professional pitchers of a dozen years ago. Walter showed the careful coaching of his brother and used the slow and tantalizing delivery made famous by John. Only at rare intervals did young Clarkson use much speed in his delivery, depending almost entirely upon a slow ball with a slight drop. It fooled the Yale batsmen completely for six innings, and when they began to gauge it successfully it was too late to turn the tide of battle. A colored man, Matthews, played in right field for Harvard, and did much to win the game with his fast base-running and good batting. Harvard has now shown colored men to advantage in football, track athletics, and baseball; in fact, Lewis, the old football player, was one of the best line men ever seen on the gridiron. It was also noticeable that, while the Harvard "rooters" had cheers and college songs for all of her other men who did good work, there were no cheers for Matthews, the colored man. Had any other of her players scored the winning run, as Matthews did, he would have been carried off the field upon the shoulders of the undergraduates. But the undergraduates were satisfied to crowd around the negro player at the conclusion of the game, patting him on the shoulder and saying, "Good boy!"

**TWO CYCLING WONDERS.**—While the cycle racing season is still young two men, one an amateur and the other a professional, have already demonstrated their superiority in their respective classes. Frank L. Kramer, the national professional champion, is probably the fastest unpaired rider in the world to-day. I have watched them all since the time of the famous Zimmerman, and am of the opinion that Kramer is a better man than Zimmerman ever was. Kramer has filled out wonderfully during the last year and he has the strength which he lacked when he was an amateur. M. L. Hurley, of the New York Athletic Club, is the fastest amateur seen since the time of Kramer and he has a great future before him. Hurley's great forte is his speed at the finish. He

frequently is so far behind on the last lap that he seems to have no chance at all, but he invariably wins by a small margin.

**AS TO WOMEN GOLFERS.**—Golfers generally will probably have noticed that less stress has been laid upon the recent New York championship victory, captured by Mrs. E. A. Manice, than was the case last year when Miss Genevieve Hecker won the national championship for women. While the experts admit that the victory won by Mrs. Manice was thorough, they hesitate when asked if she will be able to defend her Metropolitan title against Miss Hecker. Hearing so much of this sort of talk I determined to interview several of the well-known professional trainers and coaches. I found them pretty unanimous upon one point, and that was that one could not estimate the golfing abilities of a woman player with the same nicety and certainty that the playing strength of a man could be estimated. They say the women are more erratic and not so sure of repeating in a game. The women become excited, annoyed, and angry at little troubles which the average male expert meets without losing his temper and form. Among those who regularly bet upon their favorites in the big matches I have noticed that as a general thing the wagers made upon the women are nearly always small. The recent attempt to bring discredit upon the amateur status of Travis, the national champion, is not likely to amount to much. Travis is a business man in New York with an income sufficient to meet his every want. His intimate friends will tell you that he has done nothing in his golfing history to besmirch his title as an amateur and that he is not likely to do it. He is the American representative of a big Australian firm, and when he is busy he gives no attention to golf. There are seasons when he has plenty of time to spare, and as he is a true enthusiast he gives that idle time to golf. If by any chance—and there doesn't seem to be any—he should be declared a professional, I think that would be the last seen of Mr. Travis upon any golf field.

**WHY PING-PONG LINGERS.**—Surprise has been expressed in many quarters that the craze for ping-pong did not die out with the opening of the outdoor season. This fascinating little game is played almost as much to-day as it was during the indoor season. Tables have been placed on the lawns at most of the summer resorts and ping-pong parties are held daily. There is speed and positive science in the game, and there seems to be no good reason why its popularity should wane until something better is evolved from the brain of some sporting genius.

G. E. STACKHOUSE.

### Sporting Queries Answered.

J. A. S.—The record of the baseball games played under the present five-year agreement between Yale and Harvard resulted as follows: 1897, Harvard, 2; Yale, 0. 1898, Yale, 2; Harvard, 1. 1899, Harvard, 2; Yale, 1. 1900, Harvard, 2; Yale, 1. 1901, Harvard, 2; Yale, 0. 1902, Harvard, 6; Yale, 5.



FRANK L. KRAMER,  
The fastest bicycle rider who ever  
lived.

**M. A. C. LOUISVILLE.**—The amateur rules in golfing are particularly strict. A man could be declared a professional in making money in any way out of the game. The eligibility of a prominent writer was questioned recently, the claim being made that his real income came from his writing about the game.

**A. J. THIRIDAR, B. W. I.**—The *Bicycle World*, New York City. The average gear for racing men runs from 82 to 96, depending largely on the strength of the rider. The weight of the machine varies from 20 to 24 pounds, with the latter weight preferred for a rider weighing 164 pounds in training.

**M. M. B., New York.**—The college teams play under their own rules. This accounts partially for the fact that the college ball games take much more time to play than the professional contests.

G. E. S.

## Refuge for Immigrant Girls.

Continued from page 62.

per month, or \$6,000 per year, an outlay of only about \$8 per annum for each immigrant aided, an exceedingly small per capita sum, all things considered. Thus it will be seen that economy rules and no money is wasted. More money, however, is likely to be needed in the future than in the past, as the work of the home may yet be extended in a desirable way. Miss Corbin, the superintendent, has evolved a plan for a training school, in which the non-English-speaking girls may be given a three months' course, at least, of instruction in colloquial English and practical housework after the American fashion, thus making the pupils far more capable and acceptable as servants. Miss Corbin estimates that this extension of the home's endeavors could be accomplished with a doubling of its present income. It is confidently expected that the requisite funds will yet be forthcoming, for no one can investigate the work herein outlined without finding it in every way approvable.

No less a person than Miss Helen Gould some time ago inspected the home and was so pleased with what she saw and learned that she sent her check to the managers for \$500. Her example of liberality may safely be followed by all who desire to aid a project which is as well managed as it is truly beneficial.

## Cool Bodies

MADE BY APPETIZING FOOD.

You can feel as "fit as a lord" in hot weather if you eat sensibly. If you aren't entirely happy in hot weather suppose you quit your way and try ours.

Take a cold sponge bath, dress leisurely and sit down to a breakfast of Grape-Nuts and cream, a little fruit and a cup of Postum Food Coffee. Don't fear, you won't starve; on the contrary, that "lordly feeling" will take possession of you by lunch time.

Grape-Nuts is a concentrated food and contains as much nourishment as bulky,

body-heating food like meat, potatoes, etc. Its crisp daintiness will appeal to your palate and the result is a very marked difference in the temperature of the body and the certainty of ease and perfect digestion.

Quit coffee; it unnaturally stimulates the brain and nerves, heating the body and causing an uneven temper; use Postum Food Coffee; has a charming flavor when properly made and does not affect the nervous system, but assists the brain to work with ease and clearness.

Experience and experiment in food and its application to the human body have brought out these facts. They can be made use of and add materially to the comfort of the user during the hot weather.

Look through the recipe book in each Grape-Nuts package for delicious puddings, entrées, salads, and desserts.



HARVARD'S VICTORIOUS BASEBALL TEAM, WHICH DEFEATED YALE IN NEW YORK, JUNE 28TH, WINNING THE COLLEGE CHAMPIONSHIP.

—From left to right: 1—Coolsidge (sub. 1), 2—Greenough (sub. 2), 3—Sullivan (c. 1), 4—H. Kerman (sub. 3), 5—Skilton (sub. 4), 6—Daly (sub. 5), 7—Wood (sub. 6), 8—Clarkson (p.), 9—Wendell (l. 1), 10—Kerran (c.), 11—Randall (l. 2), 12—Matthews (r. 1), 13—McMaster (trainer), 14—Miller (sub. 7).





THE "GREAT HOUSE," RESIDENCE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE ECONOMY COMMUNITY.



OLD WOMEN OF THE COMMUNITY IN CHARACTERISTIC DRESS.



TYPICAL ECONOMY DWELLING, HAVING NO DOORS OPENING ON THE STREET, BUT INTO THE YARD ONLY.



A STREET IN ECONOMY—QUAINT CHURCH, IN WHICH THE MEN ARE SEATED ON ONE SIDE AND THE WOMEN ON THE OTHER DURING SERVICE.

## THE CURIOUS COMMUNITY AT ECONOMY, PENN.

THE ODD BUILDINGS AND QUAIN PEOPLE OF A TOWN WHICH WILL BE INVADDED BY A LARGE NEW PLANT OF THE STEEL TRUST.

## Economy and Its Curious People.

NO PART of the rich and fertile Ohio valley is more beautiful to look upon than the very beginning of it, just below the junction of the Alleghany and Monongahela rivers and the ever-busy, prosperous, expansive city of Pittsburg, the home of iron kings, coal barons, and other members of that aristocracy of brains, character, and industrial enterprise of which Mr. Carnegie stands as a representative type. The valley below Pittsburg for twenty miles or more is the choice suburban district of the Iron City. Here, upon the gently rolling hills and the picturesque bluffs overlooking the Ohio, are many lordly mansions, the homes of the aforesaid aristocracy, with their spacious lawns, lovely gardens, tennis courts, and every other appointment which a cultured taste can suggest and wealth command. At Sewickley, the most delightful of these suburban villages and a centre of wealth and fashion, the valley suddenly widens into a noble stretch of rolling meadows, orchards, and vineyards, intersected with macadamized roads and lovely lanes and shaded byways, and with club-houses for lovers of golf and other outdoor sports dotted here and there upon the adjacent slopes.

Six miles farther down the Ohio, where the valley is broader still, lies the quaint little village of Economy, founded and occupied for many years by a sect of German pietists, a body of celibates, a thrifty, honest, industrious people, once flourishing, but now diminished in numbers to a feeble and lingering remnant. The village itself has an alien, other-world aspect as pronounced in its way as the accent of its older inhabitants, and if one should be dropped into the midst of it asleep he might well think when he opened his eyes that he had awakened in some pretty little hamlet of the fatherland itself. Economy, like many of its excellent people, is built "on the square," after the manner of a checker-board. All the houses are alike, their doors opening not from the street, but from inclosed gardens at the side. Nearly every house has a trellis over its front with clambering grape-vines, from the fruit of which, in its season, the Economites make a wine whose fame in former days went far beyond the valley.

The sect at Economy is known in religious annals as the Harmonites. It was founded by one Rapp, a German pietist, who came to this country with several followers in 1803. They located first about twenty-five miles north of Pittsburg, but afterward removed to Posey County, Ind., where they prospered and grew rich and strong. In 1825 a transfer was made to Economy, the present home, where for many years they continued to thrive and were happy and contented.

The Economites are celibates by profession and practice, and property is held in common. The membership was formerly recruited with orphan children brought from

Germany. The people have always been on good terms with their neighbors; no scandals have marred their history, and they have always borne the reputation of being a peaceable, industrious, and hospitable folk. Their place of worship is a large, plain structure in the centre of the village, where services are conducted in German and the music is led by the village band. The women and men sit apart and the heads of all remain covered. In recent days the community has been composed chiefly of farm laborers and other employes and dependents, none of whom have embraced the tenets of the society.

The Economites own, in their corporate capacity, several thousand acres of the most fertile farm land in the valley, and their orchards, meadows, and wide-stretching fields of wheat and corn are fair to look upon in the summer season, and great herds of fine, high-bred cattle "feeding upon the hills" add to the quiet beauty of the scene. In former years, under the shrewd management of the late Father Henrici, their last great leader and spiritual guide, the Economites accumulated a surplus from their factories and farm products which they invested in railroad stocks and other valuable holdings. Their wealth at one time was estimated in the millions, and an interesting and much-discussed question has been as to what disposition will be made of this wealth, and who will inherit it all, when the last of the Economites is laid away in the moundless cemetery in the village orchard, an event which cannot be far away as the course of time and nature runs.

Recently the site of Economy itself, as well as the valley land for several miles up toward Pittsburg, has been much exploited for manufacturing purposes, and at Leetsdale, just above Economy, a great iron firm has already erected a plant, and near at hand by the creek known as Big Sewickley a large tract of land was recently bought by another company, which proposes to erect a plant employing a thousand men. Latest of all comes the announcement that the United States Steel Company, the greatest and most powerful of all industrial corporations, is about to locate an enormous manufacturing plant at Economy, for bridge construction, large enough to give employment to 5,000 men. When this event comes to pass, all that is left of Economy as the home of the pious Rapp and his zealous adherents will doubtless be swallowed up in the smoke and roar of this gigantic industrial enterprise. Her quaint and picturesque dwellings may be occupied by the laborers, many of them foreigners, who will come with the great factory, and her odd people will be disturbed and scattered by the host of newcomers. The change may be a gain on the side of opportunities for labor and the productivity of wealth, but it will certainly be a loss in the elements that make for peace, quiet, and the picturesque phases of life in the upper Ohio valley.

## The Pacific Coast's Exposition.

THERE WILL be held in the city of Portland, Oregon, in 1905, a great fair, to last several months, to commemorate the centennial of the arrival of Lewis and Clark on the Pacific coast, after their journey from the mouth of the Missouri on the first and the greatest of the American government's expeditions of exploration. The historical and political consequences of that expedition were momentous. It furnished the United States with one of the earliest and one of the strongest of the claims by which it gained undisputed possession, in the treaty with England in 1846, of the vast empire on the western side of the Rocky Mountains, comprising the present States of Oregon, Washington, and Idaho, and parts of the States of Montana and Wyoming.

The citizens of Portland and of Oregon in general are proceeding in an energetic and intelligent way to get up a fair of which the Pacific coast and the whole country will be proud. The company which is to manage the fair has been incorporated, and has ex-Senator Henry W. Corbett as its president. The capital stock, originally set at \$300,000, was raised in two days, and then it was enlarged to \$500,000. The city of Portland is to provide the site and one or two buildings. Oregon's Legislature is to be asked for an appropriation for it of \$500,000. The Legislatures of Washington, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Utah, and British Columbia have endorsed the project, and assurances have been given that they will make liberal appropriations to it. California has manifested its interest in the idea, and is expected to contribute handsomely toward it. Congress will be asked to appropriate \$2,500,000.

It was with the Oregon Historical Society, whose president is Col. H. W. Scott, editor of the *Portland Oregonian*, that the idea of a great fair for the Lewis and Clark centennial originated. The project made an immediate appeal to all the people of that city and State, and has been received with favor by those of the entire section west of the continental divide, as well as by British Columbia. The St. Louis fair of 1904 will help the Portland enterprise, for many of the best exhibits from all parts of the world will, it is expected, be removed at the end of 1904 from the city on the Mississippi to the city on the Columbia.

The Lewis and Clark fair of 1905 will have exhibits from all parts of the world, but its especial purpose will be to display the growth, products, resources, and capabilities of the Pacific coast and Rocky Mountain region of the United States and of Canada, of those of the United States' possessions in Hawaii, the Philippines, and other parts of the great western ocean, as well as of the resources of China, India, and the rest of the great Asiatic countries. It will thus cover a field which has not been adequately touched by any of the other expositions—a field which is constantly and rapidly growing in importance.



# Hints to Money-makers

**NOTICE.**—This department is intended for the information of the regular readers of *Leslie's Weekly*. No charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. Correspondents should always inclose a stamp, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. Inquiries should refer only to matters directly connected with Wall Street interests. Subscribers to *Leslie's Weekly* at the home office, at regular subscription rates, namely, \$4 per annum, are placed on a preferred list, which entitles them, in emergencies, to answers by mail or telegraph. Address "Jasper," *Leslie's Weekly*, 110 Fifth Avenue, New York.

I SEE no reason to change my belief that the market is high enough. It is a settled fact that we are not to have bumper crops this year. We know already that winter wheat is a disappointment, and the weather thus far has been so unfavorable to spring wheat, corn, and cotton, that it will be little less than a miracle if these crops are up to the average. Money is

tighter, and the best evidence that it is to continue to be so is found in the fact that the banks are not anxious to make loans for long periods and that on three and six months' loans they are still charging pretty stiff rates. Gold shipments are expected before long. Short crops mean diminished railroad earnings, and tight money means lower prices for all speculative securities that have been advanced to unreasonable figures.

"R." Deep River, Conn.: Impossible.  
"H." Charlotte, N. C.: Letter satisfactory.  
"H." Rochester, N. Y.: You should be a subscriber.  
"J. G. S." Hohenwald, Tenn.: Answer by letter.  
"M. H." New York City: Answered by letter.  
"J. B. M." Warren, Mass.: Answered by letter.  
"C." S. Dak.: Neither of the parties has a rating.  
"H. G. W." Chicago: I would not sacrifice at present.

"H." Rochester: Highly speculative and report unfavorable.  
"K." Lexington, Ky.: (1) I would ordinarily figure as you do. (2) Ditto.

"G." Mexico City: It has no rating, but does a large business, mainly speculative.  
"S. J. B." Louisville, Ky.: I was grossly deceived. Would not sacrifice at present.

"R." Shiremanstown, Penn.: I do not regard any of the stocks with favor, as an investment. Highly speculative.  
"H." Rochester, N. Y.: I am making inquiries regarding the Merchants-Bank Basket Machine Company.

"K." Bridgeport, Conn.: All the companies which you name are highly speculative. You take your chances.  
"D." Evansville, Ind.: It is purely a speculative concern and I believe the dividends are only temporarily declared.

"A. N." St. Joseph, Mo.: I will make inquiries regarding the New York and St. Louis Mining and Manufacturing Company.  
"B." Fremont, O.: I do not think anything of it as a permanent investment, and it is difficult to obtain the information you seek.

"J. G. S." Hohenwald, Tenn.: Queens County property, in the vicinity of the terminal of the new tunnel, offers good opportunities for real estate speculation.  
"E. K." Charleston, S. C.: The stock is not assessable. Its conduct has been surprising, considering the reports that were constantly made. I would not sacrifice it.

"J." Peoria, Ill.: I am told that you can obtain information concerning the Merchants and Traders' Oil Company by writing to the Corporate Agent Company, 66 Broadway, New York.  
"A. A." Brooklyn: Looks like a chance to even up. Am unable to get report, however.

Am afraid of United States Steel common, though everybody believes insiders must put it up.  
"P." Wilkesbarre, Penn.: The clipping which referred to the San Francisco bonds related to street railway bonds of San Francisco, not to those of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway.

"J." Mapina, Mexico: Four dollars received. You are on my preferred list for one year. (1) The New York Tribune, every Monday morning, will give you the weekly range of prices. (2) All right.  
"H." Athens, Ga.: Considering your circumstances, it would be unwise to speculate, and you certainly would be running chances if you bought anything but investment securities. If you can get 4 per cent. for your money and know that it is safe, you should be satisfied.

"W." Kansas City, Mo.: The prospectus makes very extravagant promises. It ought to be easy for you to get at the United States Senator or the local banker who lends their names to the enterprise. Too often responsible parties do this sort of thing for irresponsible corporations.  
"Calvert." Baltimore: (1) If we should have a hot summer and a heavy demand for ice, the shares of the American Ice Company ought to sell higher in the fall. I place no dependence, however, on what the company may say. (2) I still believe in the Washburn B debentures for a long pull.

"F." Milford, Mass.: American Pneumatic Service stock can be bought on the Boston Exchange. The preferred sold last May as high as 37½, and has sold as low as 21. It can be bought of any broker in Boston. Its par value is \$100. The shares are not traded in on the New York Stock Exchange, and little is known about them here.

"S." Malone, N. Y.: I do not regard the stock as an investment, nor do its promoters. It is not a dividend-paying, is a new proposition, and the only promise is that if it makes money you will share in the profits. Men of fair business standing are connected with it, but you run your chances. Four dollars received. You are on my preferred list for one year.

"E." Cleveland: You should be a subscriber at the home office at full rates. The service is certainly worth it, even if you have to send the additional paper to a friend. (1) The stocks you mention are not dealt in on the New York Exchange and none is highly regarded as an investment. (2) They have no rating. (3) The proposition is simply speculative.

"Z." Rosemont, Penn.: I have no doubt that the Western operators who have been advancing the Grangers, one after another, will some time take up Chicago and Alton, unless the condition of the money market and the business outlook forbid. Therefore I would not sacrifice my shares. If the preferred advances it will certainly carry the common along with it.

"F." Parkersburg, Ia.: Amalgamated Copper is so much of a gamble and so closely managed by insiders that one can only be guided by his intuitions and by circumstantial evidence in buying or selling it. As a rule, it is usually safe to speculate in a stock which has had a tremendous decline and which has a real as well as a speculative value, and Amalgamated certainly has both.

"F." Minneapolis, Minn.: Four dollars received. You are on my preferred list for one year. (1) The Northern Pacific Prior Lien Four, due in 1907, and the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Consolidated Four, due in 1914, I regard as safe permanent investments. (2) The second. (3) I think they are. (4) Texas and Pacific First Consolidated Fives are equally as good and pay a little better.

"W." Cleveland: Glad you made a thousand dollars on my suggestion regarding Monos. Of the shares you mention, Missouri Pacific, on declines, seems to offer the best speculative opportunities. Better than any of them, however, are the Union Pacific Convertible bonds, exchangeable for common stock at any time before 1905. These bonds would suffer far less than the stock, in case of a break in the market. No stamp.

"W." Bridgeport, Conn.: (1) I would not sacrifice my American Ice preferred. One rumor has it that, having shaken out the Tammany officials who were large stockholders, and who are of no benefit to the concern now, some of the insiders are willing to pick up the shares at lower prices, in anticipation of a hot summer, which, it is hoped, will lead to the resumption of dividends on the preferred. (2) The stock is not assessable.

"B." Palm Beach, Fla.: (1) Glad you made a profit on my advice regarding Kansas City Southern. (2) In such a market, controlled as it is by cliques and combinations, it is impossible to advise regarding shares that might be advantageously sold short, but a year from now I think that most of the railroad shares will sell considerably lower than present prices. (3) You should have a profit in all of the securities you mention, but I would not wait for too large a one. (4) I have no broker to suggest.

"Regular." Memphis: (1) It is possible to make money by speculation, but, as a rule, speculation, in the end, always comes out losers. The investor who pays for what he buys, who picks up stocks when they are cheap and sells them when they are dear, will make money. Otherwise speculation is no better than gambling and it would be well to keep out of it. (2) I would not intrust my money to him or to any other man who offers to handle it for you for a part of your profits, while he will not stand any of your losses.

"L. K." New Orleans: (1) Better keep your bonds for the present. (2) Think well of Southern preferred and Missouri Pacific. Chicago and Alton preferred is more speculative, but many believe it is looked for an advance. (3) The Southern Pacific bonds, the Central of Georgia, and the St. Louis and Iron Mountains are a fair investment at present, especially the first named.

(4) Safe investments, bearing 5 per cent., are difficult to find. On reactions, they may be obtainable, but not at present.  
"W. A. S." Albany, N. Y.: Idle Royal Copper shares have declined in sympathy with all the other copper stocks. It was boomed during the great advance largely engineered in Boston, an advance which I predicted would culminate in a serious decline. Conflicting statements are made, even by experts, regarding the copper situation. The Amalgamated still holds the key to the situation, and a rise in it would no doubt help other standard shares, including Royal. As an investment, however, I do not regard the latter with favor.

"E. H." Philadelphia: I have already repeated the statement of the American Ice Company's officers that their assets are worth more than the present selling price of the preferred shares. Whether they meant they were worth more than the aggregate of the bonded debt, also, was not stated. After the misleading statements they have given out, publicly and privately, I take little stock in whatever they may say. If the shareholders who have suffered from these misrepresentations would unite, engage an attorney, and prosecute the officers for having paid dividends that were not earned, a lesson might be taught to those who have lined their own pockets by debauching and defrauding the public.

"Inquirer." Baltimore: (1) All New York bank and trust company stocks are very high. In any financial crisis they would no doubt be sacrificed at lower prices, but those you name are safe from the investment standpoint. (2) I should not call the Hope and Leone bonds "permanent investments." (3) Of the Seaboard stocks, my preference would be the preferred. It has had a considerable advance on the expectation of a combination favorable to it. (4) The Green Bay debentures have been advanced on the expectation of the absorption of the property by some strong line. This gives them speculative value. (5) The strategic value of Toledo, St. Louis and Western makes me regard both the common and preferred with favor.

"E. R. E." New York: One dollar received. You are on my preferred list for three months. (1) As I have said before, Leather common is highly speculative. The hope of a rise in the common shares is based on the expectation that by some skillful financial plan the preferred stock, with its large amount of accumulated dividends, can be retired by a bond issue, on such terms as to make the common more valuable. (2) Brooklyn Rapid Transit has never paid a dividend and never earned 1 per cent. on the stock. Its future lies in the hope that the rapid development of Brooklyn's suburbs and the increase of tunnel and bridge facilities may enable the road to handle a larger amount of business at a smaller ratio of expense.

"New Jersey." I am assured by Treasurer Barnes that the Ohio Company is an investment enterprise. He tells me that the earnings of the company were 7 per cent. last year; that there are 600 acres under cultivation, 120,000 rubber trees permanently transplanted, besides areas of other crops like cacao, coffee, corn, rice, and beans. The organization of the company grew out of the efforts of Maxwell Biddle, of the Middle Coach and Hearse Company, to engage in the crude rubber business as a private enterprise. He bought 40,000 acres, and 9,000 of these compose the Ohio tract. This is the choicest section of the acreage. These, of course, are the statements of the management, which I have no means of personally verifying. Their references seem to be good.

"H." Tar Heel, N. C.: One dollar received. You are on my preferred list for three months. (1) The Washburn is showing large earnings and its extension to the Atlantic coast is building it up with extraordinary rapidity, but if I wished to speculate in its securities I would buy the debenture B bonds, which are entitled to 8 per cent. interest before anything can be paid on either the preferred or common shares. Bear in mind that the shares have had a tremendous rise and that the earnings during the past six months show nothing for dividends on the preferred and common shares, and only 1 per cent. on the B debentures. (2) I would sell my Steel common whenever I could get out at a fair profit. I would not sacrifice at present. (3) Whenever Reading approaches 60, it seems to be absorbed in large quantities by strong buyers.

"S." Austin, Texas: If the United States Steel Corporation is making such enormous earnings and showing undivided profits for the past six months amounting to over \$20,000,000 why should it be necessary to borrow \$50,000,000 for improvements and pay \$10,000,000 for the proposed stock and bond conversion scheme? I repeat what I have said before, that this company does not begin to charge off for depreciation anything like what it ought to. (2) You are very foolish to leave your holdings in the name of your broker. You should have the stock put in your own name. As it is, your broker votes the shares for you, and if the stock has lovable value, he gets the benefit of that also. If financial trouble should happen to your broker it might be difficult for you to get your stock. Keep it in your own name, the same as you do your other property.

"S." Seters Falls, N. Y.: (1) I only know that the officers of the American Ice about the mere hint of a possible reorganization, but I have little confidence now in whatever they may say. (2) I am told that the bonds are finding a market and that over half the new issue was sold a fortnight ago. (3) The stockholders' rights cannot be taken away from them. The history of American Ice is no different from that of a large number of industrial, including the special pet of the so-called Standard Oil crowd, Amalgamated Copper. The great United States Steel Corporation may eventually have a similar experience. It is for this reason that I have hesitated to advise the purchase of industrial shares. My advice regarding American Ice was always qualified and I only repeated the statements of its officers. They have deceived me, and I have no further use for them.

"A." Delaware, O.: There is great danger in shorting Reading, Missouri Pacific, St. Paul, or any other shares, largely out of the market and in the hands of speculative cliques or investors. Ridiculously high prices are predicted for Reading and many think Missouri Pacific should sell as high as St. Paul. I am among those, however,

who recall the marvelous bull campaign which the late Jay Gould engineered in Missouri Pacific, when the stock was sent to figures way beyond the present prices, along with Washburn and other of its favorites. The hard times came and we all know what followed. If one had the pluck and the cash to sell the market short and keep short long enough, he would be a winner, but to trade on the short side now is quite as dangerous as to speculate on the long side, at the prevailing high range of prices. Many moneyed men are entirely out of the market and are holding their cash, waiting for good opportunities to go in on a break. A few veterans of the Street still believe that, barring untoward crop conditions, we are to have a higher market.

"C. B." Queensboro, N. Y.: (1) It is the impression that Glucose, or rather the new Corn Products company, which absorbed Glucose, is earning a great deal of money, but no report of the earnings is made public. There seems to be nothing to do, therefore, but to hold your stock and await developments. The company has very strong men at its head, but in these days it is not so much a matter of financial strength as of honest dealing that the public looks to. (2) Of the stocks you mention, the only dividend-payer is Union Pacific. (3) As to the dividends, I am unable to give you any assurance. Whether the failure to pay on the common was due to a lack of earnings, to a desire to accumulate a surplus, or to a disposition to speculate, the managers only know, and they refuse to tell. (4) Trading "on the curb" means trading by outside speculators, who stand on the curb near the Stock Exchange and deal in "outside" securities, which means shares not listed on the exchange. The Stock Exchange is regulated by rules. The curb has no written rules or regulations.

Continued on opposite page.

## FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE.

### Harrison & Wyckoff

Members New York  
Stock Exchange

71 Broadway, New York

## DIVIDENDS

Rick a postal. Send us your name for prospectus of the Rayo Mining and Developing Co. of California. Every dollar invested in these shares will return you regular, handsome, dividends. **MIL-LIONS** of ore values ready to mine! Electric Water-Power Plant in connection. Not the ordinary mining proposition. Shares now selling at ground-floor price. **Bank References.**

**ROANOKE INVESTMENT CO.**  
316 Marquette Building, Chicago  
**MUTCHINSON, GOLDSMITH & COMPANY, Exclusive Eastern Financial Agents, 53 State St., Boston, Mass.**

## "This Beats New Jersey"

**CHARTERS PROCURED** under South Dakota laws for a few dollars. Write for corporation laws, by-laws, and forms to **PHILIP LAWRENCE**, late Asst.-Secretary of State, Haron, Beadle Co., South Dakota.

## OFFICIAL LEGAL NOTICES.

DEPARTMENT OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS.  
THE CITY OF NEW YORK,  
DEPARTMENT OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS.  
STEWART BUILDING, 280 BROADWAY,  
JULY 7th, 1902.

**PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** by the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments of the City of New York that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate in said City for the year 1902 have been finally completed and have been delivered to, and filed with, the Board of Aldermen of said City, and that such Assessment Rolls will remain open to public inspection in the office of said Board of Aldermen for a period of fifteen (15) days from date of this notice.

**JAMES L. WELLS, President,**  
**WILLIAM A. COGSWELL,**  
**GEORGE J. GILLESPIE,**  
**SAMUEL STRASSBURGER,**  
**RUFUS L. SCOTT,**  
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

**ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT** in THE CITY RECORD of July 1 to 15, 1902, of the confirmation by the Supreme Court and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessment for opening and acquiring title to the following named street in the Borough of the Bronx: 24th Ward, Section 11, East 182d Street (Andrews Place) opening, from the Croton Aqueduct to Jerome Avenue. Confirmed June 13, 1902; entered June 30, 1902.

**EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller,**  
City of New York, June 30, 1902.

**ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT** in THE CITY RECORD of July 3 to 17, 1902, of the confirmation by the Supreme Court and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessment for opening and acquiring title to the following named street in the Borough of the Bronx: 24th Ward, Section 11, East 182d Street opening, from Webster Avenue to Park Avenue (Vanderbilt Avenue West). Confirmed June 19, 1902; entered July 1, 1902.

**EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller,**  
City of New York, July 1, 1902.

**ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT** in THE CITY RECORD of July 5 to 19, 1902, of the confirmation by the Board of Revision of Assessments and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessment for local improvements in the Borough of Manhattan: 12th Ward, Section 8, Nagle and 10th Avenue sewers, between Academy and 207th Streets; also, branch sewers in 202d, 203d, 204th, and Hawthorne Streets, Wadsworth Avenue regulating, grading, curbing, and flagging, from 173d Street to 11th Avenue.

**EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller,**  
City of New York, July 2, 1902.

**ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT** in THE CITY RECORD of July 5 to 19, 1902, of the confirmation by the Supreme Court and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessment for opening and acquiring title to the following named street in the Borough of the Bronx: 23d Ward, Sections 9 and 10, East 165th Street opening, from Sheridan Avenue to Webster Avenue. Confirmed May 23, 1902; entered July 2, 1902.

**EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller,**  
City of New York, July 3, 1902.

**ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT** in THE CITY RECORD of July 5 to 19, 1902, of the confirmation by the Board of Revision of Assessments and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessment for local improvements in the Borough of the Bronx: 24th Ward, Sections 11 and 12, Kingsbridge Road sewer, from Webster Avenue to Valentine Avenue; also, Fordham Road branch sewer, from Kingsbridge Road to Valentine Avenue. Confirmed May 23, 1902; entered July 2, 1902.

**EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller,**  
City of New York, July 2, 1902.

## FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE

**Our Book,**  
"A Glimpse at Wall Street  
and Its Markets,"

as well as fluctuation  
reports, issued to persons  
interested in the subject.

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This Company, composed of the leading business men of New York, Chicago, and Leavenworth, Kansas, after years of hard work, was enabled to complete the consolidation which gives it the ownership and control of this vast property, located in the very heart of the Globe-Arizona mineral belt. Every one of these twenty mines contains from one to three future veins from which large quantities of rich ore have been shipped. The Company has spent a great deal of money on the property and has brought it to a state where large profits are merely a matter of a reasonable length of time. The ore bodies are rapidly being opened up at a great depth and the Company is preparing to erect smelters for the treatment of its ores.

Absolutely the best opportunity ever offered the public is now presented in the Stock of this Company, 50,000 shares of which are offered for public subscription at 50c. per share. The right is reserved of allotment should this amount be over-subscribed.

For further information address  
**W. F. KENNEDY, Sec., 253 Broadway, New York**

**THERE** is as wide a difference between my proposition of the Yuma Consolidated Mine and Milling Co. and the average proposition of an advertised mine as between daylight and darkness. The Yuma pays 12 per cent. now—is all human probability will never pay less—and I believe will pay twice 12 per cent. in twelve months. I would like to tell you the whole story by mail. **CHARLES C. WOODWORTH, 69 Wall Street, New York.**



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**BRAIN AND**  
**MUSCLE**



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Sound sleep, clear complexion,  
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Opium, Laudanum and kindred habits cured at home by a treatment wholly new in method, action and results. No pain, suffering or prostration. You continue your regular work every day. No dreadful last stage, or substitution, but a thorough lasting cure. Free trial treatment and sealed booklet sent on request. Write to-day to

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In a nut shell: Bartenders and Barbers send one dollar for sample box worth \$20. Agents can make big money selling it. Ad. Novelty Co., 5771 So. Chicago Ave., Ill.

**MYSELF CURED** I will gladly inform anyone addicted to **COCAINE, MORPHINE, OPIUM OR LAUDANUM**, of a never-failing harmless home cure. Address **MRS. MARY S. BALDWIN, P. O. Box 1212, Chicago, Ill.**

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The Remedy Is Sent Absolutely Free to Every Man or Woman Sending Name and Address.

A celebrated Indiana physician has discovered the most wonderful cure for Blood Poison ever known. It quickly cures all such indications as mucous patches in the mouth, sore throat, copper-colored spots, ulcerations on the body, and in hundreds of cases where the hair and eyebrows had fallen out and the whole skin was a mass of boils, pimples and ulcers, this wonderful specific has completely changed the whole body into a clean, perfect condition of physical health.

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Every railroad running into Fort Wayne brings scores of sufferers seeking this new and marvelous cure, and to enable those who cannot travel to realize what a truly marvelous work the doctor is accomplishing, they will send free to every sufferer a free trial package of the remedy, so that everyone can cure themselves in the privacy of their own home. This is the only known treatment that cures this most terrible of all diseases. Address the State Medical Institute, 2306 Elektron Building, Fort Wayne, Ind. Do not hesitate to write at once, and the free trial package will be sent sealed in plain package.

## Hints to Money-makers.

Continued from preceding page.

"T." Augusta, Ga.: I do not know the party.  
"S." Providence, R. I.: I have sent your inquiry to the mailing department.  
"M." North Tonawanda, N. Y.: I do not regard them as in any sense an investment.  
"S." Newark, N. J.: All are highly speculative. I do not recommend them for investment.

"S." St. Louis: I would hold for the present, at least, until developments are more clearly understood.

"R." Mexico, N. Y.: Like all mining propositions, it is more or less speculative. I recommend investments.

"L." New Haven: The La Zocalpa Rubber Plantation Company is a California concern. I have asked for a statement.

"W." Kansas City, Kan.: (1) I do not think anything of it as an investment. Very little is known about it on Wall Street. (2) It is a speculation.

"N." New Haven, Conn.: Transactions on the "cure" are usually made through your regular brokers. They know with which curb dealers they can do business.

"M. G." Massachusetts: If you are seeking an absolutely safe investment it would be unwise to put your money in anything but a well-established dividend-payer. In other words, you ought to take no speculative chances, no matter how good they appear.

"Small Investor," Kan.: (1) I have explained, to the best of my ability, several times lately. (2) Ditto. (3) I feel so. (4) No. (5) The country is not "going to the dogs" because the managers of a few industrial securities deal either in highway robbery or petit-larceny schemes.

"Doubtful," Philadelphia: A number of similar Mexican propositions are on the market and seem to sell because "distance lends enchantment to the view." Most of the properties are capitalized on an enormously fictitious basis. I should want to be very familiar with the property and the managers before investing in it.

"F." Kingston, Canada: One dollar received. You are on my preferred list for three months. I have no definite information regarding the company excepting what I have given in these columns. It has come from the officers of the concern, who have not shown by results, however, that they were frank and straightforward.

"G." Brooklyn: The charge against John B. McKenzie, the discretionary pool broker, who was recently arrested, was made by a resident of St. Mary's O., who alleged that he was defrauded out of \$100 in a speculative deal. I have constantly advised my readers to keep out of these so-called discretionary pools. Their promoters make big promises. The bigger they are the more suspicious.

"W." Lodi, O.: The common stock of Dietrich, under the proposed plan of reorganization, will be convertible at the rate of 100 shares of old stock for 17 shares of the new company. The latter expects to be able to pay 4 per cent. per annum. At this rate, purchase of the common would not be a bad investment, but whether the expectations of the reorganizers can be met or not, I am not prepared to say.

"Banker," Toledo: The distribution by the Rock Island of new stock, at par, to the amount of 124 per cent. of present holdings, to stockholders of record, is in line with what a number of railroad systems have been doing of late. This has accounted for the large advance in several dividend-payers. Shrewd investors are selling their new acquisitions of shares at the top notch as soon as the apportionments are made.

"Speculator," Brooklyn, N. Y.: The new directorate of the Manhattan Transit Company, which is the reorganized General Carriage Company, includes a number of distinguished English financiers and several Americans who are largely identified with railroad interests. It is said that contracts already secured by this company promise to give it a profitable business. Around it, it has, therefore, been regarded as a fair speculation.

"H." Cleveland: I have given in this column all the information obtainable. Much that I thought was reliable has not proved to be so. The last statement is not worth anything, for it is misleading. I think it would pay to even up, but I base this judgment more on what I see and hear than what I know. (2) It would be impossible to name them, in view of the value that may be given at any time to some stocks by the carrying out of new combinations.

"Speculator," Chicago: (1) There is no life in Union Pacific because there is no life in any part of the market, excepting in the few stocks that chique manipulators from time to time. (2) Union Pacific I regard as cheap, compared with Canadian Pacific, but you must remember that the former is a reorganized property and it takes time to demonstrate continuous capacity to earn dividends. Speculatively, and as an investment, the Union Pacific Convertible 4s are better than either.

"L." Topeka, Kan.: (1) Chicago parties believe that purchases of American Strawboard Receipts will be profitable. Very little is done with them on the New York Exchange. (2) It is only claimed that Texas Pacific earned 3 per cent. last year on its outstanding capital. On this basis the stock would seem pretty high around 40. But the report that it is to be handsomely taken care of when the long-promised Gould combination is made, and the fact that some one seems to be picking it up on recessions, have given it strength and made it a purchase on reactions.

"Banker," Little Rock, Ark.: Investment bonds sold and recommended by Spencer Trask & Co., 27 Pine Street, New York, and which have merit, include the First Mortgage 5s of the St. Louis Merchants' Bridge Terminal Railway Company, yielding at present prices a little over 4 per cent.; the Chicago Great Western 4 per cent. Cumulative Debenture Gold stock, yielding about 4.3; the General Mortgage and Collateral Trust 5s of the Metropolitan Street Railway, netting 4.15; and the Montgomery Division First Mortgage 5s Mobile and Ohio Railroad, netting the same. I regard these with favor.

"Inquirer," Pittsburgh: It is absolutely sure that the United States Steel Trust will have strong and vigorous competition. The enormous Lackawanna steel plant at Buffalo, and the new plant at Pottsville, Penn., which, rumor has it, is being organized by one of the directors of the United States Steel Trust who has recently resigned, will enter the field of the great steel corporation prepared to fight for their part of the business. The outside steel interests, including Tennessee Coal and Iron, the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, the Republic Steel, and others, must all be considered in this connection. Some of these properties may be absorbed by United States Steel, but most of them cannot be.

July 8, 1902.

JANER.

Use BROWN'S Camphorated Saponaceous DENTIFRICE for the TEETH. 25 cents a jar.

Love thy neighbor and love the most delicious, sparkling Champagne on sale, *Cod's Imperial Extra Dry.*

**Advice to Mothers:** Mrs. Wesslow's SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea.

Tark Sohmer Piano has always maintained a leading position, and to-day it has few equals, and no superiors. The Sohmer can rest upon its merits, and win every time.

## Life-insurance Suggestions.

IT HAS well been said that it is easy for almost any one to make money but very difficult for most people to save it. This is the reason why I have so often advised those of my readers who have not encouraged thrifty habits to put some of their surplus earnings, from year to year, into an endowment policy, which, at the end of fifteen, twenty, or twenty-five years, would give back to them virtually all that they put in, and which, meanwhile, would provide for the payment of the face of the policy to the heirs of the insured, in case of death. This combination of insurance and investment, which is becoming more popular every year, especially in this country, offers the most convenient and satisfactory method of saving for those who save only under the compulsion of circumstances. It is said that only about a dozen men out of every hundred in this country, after the age of sixty years, accumulate sufficient means upon which to live for the balance of their lives. What is more pitiful than to see a man, after his period of usefulness has passed, left to struggle with adverse fate? What a blessing to such a man it would be if he could realize that, from his little savings, year by year, he had paid the premiums on an endowment policy which gave to him in a lump sum an amount that, in the form of an annuity, would provide for him for all the rest of his days.

"T." Memphis, Tenn.: My preference would be one of the New York companies.

"G. M." Philadelphia: Address the insurance commissioner of Connecticut, at Hartford, for a copy of his annual report.

"M." Quincy, Mass.: The Penn Mutual is one of the oldest and best established companies, and makes an excellent report of its condition and prospects.

"K." Corsicana, Texas: (1) The Pacific Mutual is an older and, in my judgment, a better company than the one in Philadelphia. (2) The Northwestern Mutual is a large and prosperous company. There is not much choice.

"W." Kansas City: The company you mention is not a very large one, but makes a good showing. My own belief is that you would be better satisfied with a policy in one of the strongest and best of the old-line companies. You can afford to pay the best rate, in the best company, for security is everything.

"W." Kansas City, Kan.: The statement shows that the company is a small one, and that it has just recently changed its plan of organization. I do not think very well of it, as compared with the great, sound, old-line insurance companies. (2) This is one of many similar attractive schemes, but strong men are at the head of it, and, properly managed, the plan ought to be successfully carried out.

"R." Omaha: I do not recommend insurance in the Royal Arcanum, or in any other of the fraternal assessment associations, for the simple reason that you, when becoming heavier, whenever assessments are raised—and assessments must obviously be increased as the death rate increases. In an old-line company, on the other hand, the burden never becomes heavier, but every year your policy has an increasing value, so that the older you grow the lighter your load and the better your prospects.

*The Hermit.*

## Niagara Falls and the Nickel Plate.

REST and Recreation! These two words mean much to busy toilers in America, especially at this time of year. Vacation time is here and thousands are undecided as to where they will spend the summer holidays.

This article is written for the benefit of the tired men, women, and children of America. Niagara Falls and the numerous summer resorts lying along the route of the Nickel Plate Road, where may be found rest and recreation of a varied character, are suggested as appropriate places for the hot summer months.

It seems almost incredible, but is true, nevertheless, that vast numbers of Americans have never visited Niagara Falls. Among the number may be counted thousands who live within halcyon distance, so to speak, of one of the natural wonders of the world. The countries of the Old World possess no such attraction, and it is a matter of great surprise to foreign visitors and tourists, who invariably visit the falls soon after arrival in the New World, to learn that there is even one American living who has not seen the mighty volume of water that constantly and incessantly rushes and tumbles, roaring and swirling, over the famous Horseshoe Falls into the Whirlpool below, and on in its mad flight to the gorge further down.

The pen, the brush, and the camera all portray, in a limited way, the greatness, the vastness, the grandeur, and the wonder of it all, but the inspiration and the education it furnishes can be felt and gained only by a personal visit to Niagara Falls. The first visit is generally followed by others, both in the summer and during the winter season.

Chautauque Lake has a fame all its own, as has Lake Erie, along the south shore of which the Chautauque Assembly, the great summer educational school, convenes yearly. Hundreds of families enjoy camp life on the shores of Lake Erie every summer, where the fishing, boating, and bathing sports abound, are easily obtained, and as freely indulged in. Summer hotels and cottages are plentiful, adjoining Lake Erie, in various cities, towns, and villages along the route of the railroad, as indicated in the handsome illustrated booklet, entitled "Summer Homes," copies of which are issued by the passenger department of the Nickel Plate, at Buffalo, N. Y., for free distribution to tourists and others desiring to spend a pleasant and healthful vacation.

The magnificent dining-car service of the Nickel Plate Road is fully in keeping with their excellent train service. Trainmen, porters, and waiters universally vie with each other in extending every courtesy to patrons of the road. The American club meals, served in the dining-cars, in point of economy are not equaled or excelled in New York City restaurants. The club meals range in price from thirty-five cents to one dollar for each person. Travelers may choose from fifteen different combinations for breakfast, for instance, or they can order à la carte from a separate bill. The food provided is the best, and the superior manner in which it is cooked and served causes general and favorable comment. Colored porters, in uniform, also serve meals to passengers in the day coaches.

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THE SUPERIOR  
**Imported Cigar**

Smoked by fashionable men. Owing to the favor with which our brands have been received by the English aristocracy, we recently earned the honor of being appointed to make the cigars for the Official and Royal Banquets at the Coronation of H. M.


**King Edward VII.**  
GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1900  
Calixto Lopez & Co. 117 Front St., New York  
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**MENNEN'S BORATED TALCUM**  
**TOILET POWDER**  
for After Shaving.



A positive relief for Prickly Heat, Chafing and Sunburn, and all afflictions of the skin. Removes all odor of perspiration. Get Mennen's—the original. Sold everywhere, or mailed for 25 cts. Avoid harmful imitations. Sample Free. **GERHARD MENNEN CO., Newark, N. J.**

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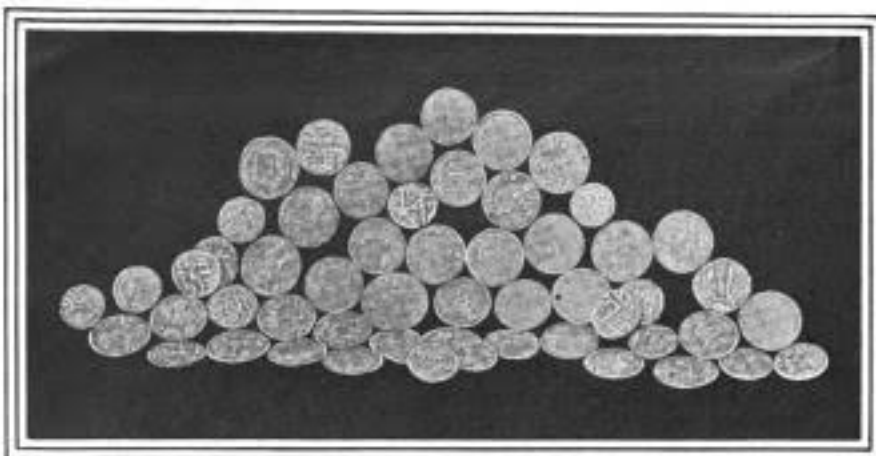
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COINS WHICH WERE REMOVED FROM A MAN'S STOMACH—A REMARKABLE SURGICAL OPERATION.

## A Silver-mine in a Man's Stomach

WE OFTEN hear of a man swallowing a fortune, in a figurative sense, in wild and riotous living, and out in the rural regions they sometimes apply to such gourmands the expressive phrase, "He has swallowed a farm, stones and all." Numerous cases are on record also where persons have concealed precious stones in their mouths and have sometimes swallowed them to evade the scrutiny of custom-house inspectors. Most wonderful of all, however, is the story related in the *London Lancet* of an Afghan, who actually swallowed all his movable property in the shape of fifty-nine Kabuli rupees, equal to about \$12 in American money, in order to avoid a tax-gatherer. The details are given at length in the *Lancet*, where the case is recorded, because of the great surgical interest attaching to the removal of the coins from the man's stomach, an operation which was successfully performed in a hospital at Peshawar.

The story of the concealment of the coins as told to the hospital officials by the Afghan is not without its humorous aspects. He said that he resided in a village in

Afghan territory several marches across the border, and that he was an ardent disciple of a mulla (holy man), who lived in the Peshawar district. He had been in the habit of making periodical visits to this mulla with the object of receiving religious instruction in the Mohammedan faith. Eight days before he arrived at Peshawar, he said that he was coming into British territory on a visit to his mulla. On arriving at a place called Dakhi, he found that all travelers were searched by the Amir of Kabul's order and that all property in their possession, including money, was taxed. He said that a tax of three per cent, was levied on all cash in the possession of travelers, and that in order to evade this tax he conceived the idea of swallowing all the money he had with him. While some of his companions were being searched he set to work to swallow, as fast as he could, a sum of sixty-five Kabuli rupees, which he had with him. He had nearly completed his wonderful feat, when the Amir's officials detected his game and rushed at him. He took to his heels and ran down the road, swallowing as fast as he could as he ran the remainder of the cash, but before he could finish his "meal" he was caught and six remaining rupees (some of which were in his mouth still) were seized by the officials and forfeited. As the patient had sixty-five rupees to start with and as six only remained when he was caught, he was satisfied that he had swallowed fifty-nine of the coins. He was, however, allowed to proceed on his journey.

Arriving at Peshawar, the fellow repaired at once to a British hospital surgeon located there and besought him to cut him open and restore his lost treasure. The silver had then been in his stomach eight days, but had caused him no special discomfort except a feeling of weight. The man was told that the operation would be difficult and dangerous, but he insisted upon it and it was finally performed. He was kept under chloroform for nearly an hour and a half before the coins were reached and removed from where they had lodged in the interior of the stomach. The man rallied from the operation with astonishing rapidity, and seemed never to realize the serious condition in which he had been placed. He was very indignant when told that only fifty-five rupees had been found inside him, for he contended that he had swallowed fifty-nine, but he afterward admitted that he might have dropped some when he was being chased by the Amir's official. The exact weight of these fifty-five Kabuli rupees was found to be 174 ounces.

"How you young women did chatter at your progressive-euchre party!" exclaimed the United States Senator.

"Yes," answered Miss Cayenne; "one might have thought we were trying to select a route for an isthmian canal!"

L. Garnier



THE SIGNATURE, L. GARNIER, AND THE TRADE-MARK, CROSS, CIRCLE AND STARS, ARE TO BE FOUND ON EVERY BOTTLE OF

**Chartreuse**  
—GREEN AND YELLOW—

THE FORMER APPEARS TWICE ON EACH LABEL AND THE LATTER IS BLOWN INTO THE BOTTLE. FOR THREE HUNDRED YEARS THIS MOST DELIGHTFUL OF ALL CORDIALS HAS BEEN MADE BY THE CARTHUSIAN MONKS OF THE GRANDE CHARTREUSE, GRENOBLE, FRANCE.

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Primary, Secondary or Tertiary Blood Poison Permanently Cured. You can be treated at home under same guaranty. If you have taken mercury, iodine potash, and still have aches and pains, Mucus Patches in Mouth, Sore Throat, Pimples, Copper Colored Spots, Ulcers on any part of the body, Hair or Eyebrows falling out, write **COOK REMEDY CO.** 374 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill., for proofs of cures. Capital \$500,000. We solicit the most obstinate cases. We have cured the worst cases in 15 to 35 days. 100-page Book Free

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## Poor Beer vs. Pure Beer

Both cost you alike, yet one costs the maker twice as much as the other. One is good and good for you; the other is harmful. Let us tell your where the difference lies.

### POOR BEER

is easy to brew.

The materials are cheap. The brewing may be done under any sort of surroundings. Cleanliness is not important, for the users never see it brewed.

Any water will do. No air is too impure for the cooling.

No filtering, no sterilizing; almost no ageing, for ageing ties up money.

What is the use of expense and care when there is no reputation to defend?—

When few people who drink it know even the name of the maker.

### PURE BEER

calls for the best materials—the best money can buy.

The brewery must be as clean as your kitchen; the utensils as clean.

The cooling must be done in filtered air, in a plate glass room.

The product must be aged for months, until thoroughly fermented, else biliousness results.

The beer must be filtered, then sterilized in the bottle.

You're always welcome to that brewery, the owners are proud of it.

And the size of it proves the eventual success of worth.

To maintain its standard, we double the necessary cost of our brewing. Don't you prefer a pure beer, a good beer, a healthful beer, when it costs no more than common?

Ask for the brewery bottling.

**Schlitz**

The Beer That Made Milwaukee Famous

"Master thinks I'm a dandy at mixing cocktails."

**CLUB COCKTAILS**

**YOU** can do it just as well

Pour over lumps of ice, strain and serve

SEVEN KINDS BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

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LATEST MASTERPIECE  
**BRISÉ EMBAUMÉE VIOLETTE**  
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THIS perfume is closely matched the fragrance of the living violet that it is impossible to tell them apart.  
Smallest size original bottle containing two ounces \$4 each  
Sold at first-class establishments  
Write for a sample to  
Ed. Pinaud's Importation Office  
49 St. Louis St., New York

"AND when you had burned all the wood-work and furniture in the engine-room to get the vessel in port before she sank," said little Rollo, eagerly, to Marlinspike Midship, the old sailor. "what happened?"  
"Why," replied Marlinspike, shifting his chew of tobacco to starboard, and thinking hard, "we burned the ship's log!"

## Lazy Liver

"I have been troubled a great deal with a torpid liver, which produces constipation. I found CASCARETS to be all you claim for them, and secured such relief this first trial, that I purchased another supply and was completely cured. I shall only be too glad to recommend CASCARETS whenever the opportunity is presented."  
J. A. SMITH  
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Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, No Good, Never Sickens, Weakens, or Grips, No. 26, 26.  
CURE CONSTIPATION.  
Selling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York, 120  
NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to CURE Tobacco Habit.



AN INFORMAL CEREMONY IN CAMP LIFE—INITIATING A NEW MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.  
M. E. Tuttle.

## The Scottish Patriots' Medal

A SPECIAL coronation medal has just been issued by the Scottish Patriotic Association, which was organized early last year for the development of Scottish national life, the study of Scottish history, the encouragement of Scottish art and music, and the defense of Scottish national rights. In pursuance of the latter it issued circulars with regard to the misuse of the terms "England" and "English" in place of "Britain" and "British," and in formulating a public protest against the title assumed by the King, of "Edward VII.," as historically false, and misrepresenting Scotland's historic position in relation to England. The protest was adopted and signed



CORONATION MEDAL OF THE SCOTTISH PATRIOTIC ASSOCIATION.

at a great demonstration on the field of Bannockburn last June, and in due time was sent to the King, but like other appeals to the same quarter it has not altered his Majesty's determination to have himself crowned with the obnoxious numeral added to his name. The signed protests are all to be bound up in a colossal tome for preservation in Scotland. Those wishing sheets for signature are invited to apply to Mr. J. Stewart Bannatyne, 138 Cambridge Drive, Kelvin-side, Glasgow, one of the joint secretaries. The association has now issued its patriotic medal, which styles the King "Edward the First—not the Seventh—of Britain and the British Empire."

## Saved From Blindness

E. H. Reynolds, 422 42nd Place, Chicago, had his sight restored after years of blindness, by Dr. Oren O'Neal, Chicago's noted Oculist, and no knife was used. **THE ONEAL DISSOLVENT METHOD** cures Cataracts, Scums, Granulated Lids, Optic Nerve diseases—All Causes of Blindness—Without the Knife and positively without injury to the eye. Thousands cured. Read their testimonials in illustrated book on eye diseases which is sent free. Dr. O'Neal will advise you free of charge if you tell him your eye troubles.  
**CROSS-EYES STRAIGHTENED**—A New Method—No Knife or Pain—Over 5,000 cases cured. Address  
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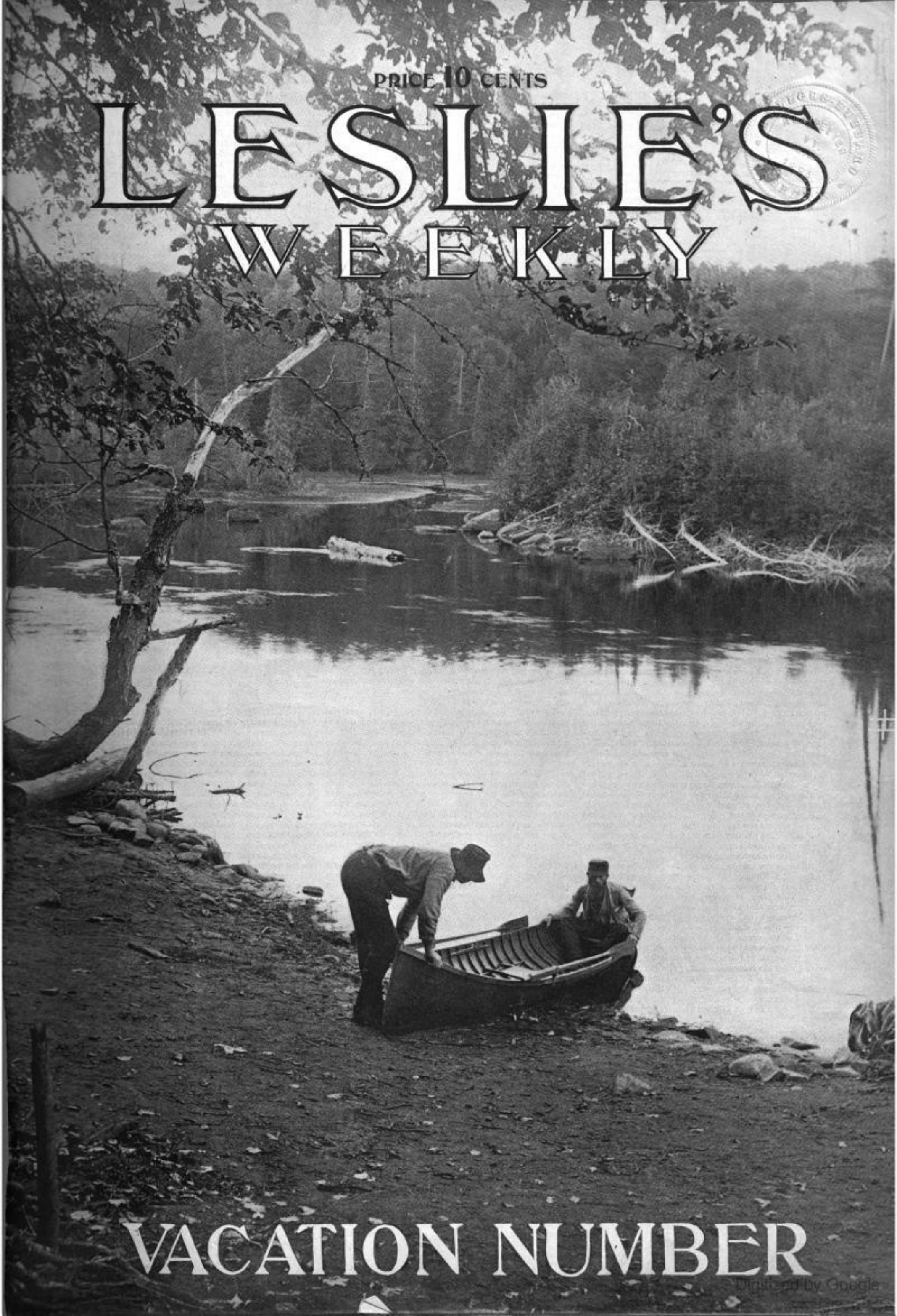
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Thursday, July 24, 1902

## Back to the Country.

ONE OF THE most significant facts brought out by the last Federal census was the rapid growth of cities in the United States. It was shown that the immense increase in the total population of the country for the ten years previous was to be credited largely to the cities, the drift from the rural regions to the cities being greater and more marked than in any previous decade in our national history. In many sections of the country, and particularly in the older States, it was shown that the rural population had actually declined and the towns had gained at their expense.

The question thus raised is by no means a new one, but a fresh interest has been given it by the facts thus disclosed. The drift to the cities is generally regarded as an unhealthy symptom in our national life, a tendency to be deplored, discouraged, and, if possible, checked. It is the old problem to the front again—"how to keep the boys on the farm"—a topic which has been prolific in years past of innumerable disquisitions and a large and varied assortment of solutions. But in the present discussion of the problem, as in the past, one great factor seems to be generally disregarded. This factor is the social one. The chief reason why farming or life in the open country has so few attractions for the majority of people, and particularly for young men and women, is because of the isolation, the loneliness, to which it dooms those engaged in it. The truth cannot be too strongly emphasized that man is a gregarious animal, a being possessing strong social instincts; any occupation or sphere of action which tends to separate him from his kind, no matter how many inducements it may hold out of a material nature, is certain to be shunned, so far as possible.

A plan whereby the drift from the farms to the cities can be checked is one whereby the pleasures and advantages of urban life may, in a large measure, be secured to the tillers of the soil. This may be done by introducing the community system of farming, such as now prevails in many parts of France, Russia, and other portions of the Old World. Under this system the owners or tillers of the soil are not scattered over the land in isolated homes, but are grouped together at central points in villages or small towns. Here their homes are established together; here their families enjoy that social intercourse which all healthy natures crave, and those opportunities for recreation and improvement made possible only by combination or associated effort.

All the operations on the farm are carried on under this system, at a distance, the workers going to and returning from their village homes to the lands which they cultivate. This plan, of course, has some obvious disadvantages over that of living directly on the farm. It is less convenient, and offers more difficulties in the care and protection of stock and crops, especially in inclement seasons of the year. But the question is, whether these disadvantages would not be more than offset by the comforts, pleasures, and conveniences of living in the village or town, by the enlarged opportunities of community life and the probability, in this case, of making the rising generation happy and contented with their lot.

If, for example, a given number of families about to settle in some new and hitherto unoccupied region of our great West were to select some point as nearly central as possible to their holdings, and there group their homes together, each on a plot large enough, perhaps, for a generous garden and a few small outbuildings, it would seem quite certain that their outlook in life would be much more promising and agreeable for themselves and for their children than it would be if they were scattered over a large area of miles from each other in isolation and loneliness. By grouping together in a village they might secure for themselves the advantages of churches, schools, libraries, sanitary and lighting facilities, and many other good things not possible to individual families settled at long distances from each other.

But due account should also be made, in this consideration, of factors now at work toward the amelioration of the conditions of country life which did not exist a few years ago, and which in the future must undoubtedly make existence in the rural districts much more attractive and desirable than it has been in the past. Among these are the extension of rural mail delivery and also of local telephones and trolley lines. It is Edward Everett Hale's contention that the modern post-office is one of the greatest of popular educators, and the kind of edu-

cation thus afforded may be greatly promoted by a system under which newspapers and letters may be sent and received every day in remote country neighborhoods, instead of only once a week, as is now often the case.

The remarkable growth of the independent telephone system in the farming districts of Ohio, Indiana, and other parts of the country, and the general reduction in telephone rates, indicate that the time is near at hand when this means of social and business communication will become universal and thus add largely to the conveniences and social advantages of rural life as well as the life of the city. The rapid multiplication and extension of electric roads, linking together small country towns and villages, is another powerful agency in the breaking up of the isolation and stagnation of country life.

In any event, the situation has changed greatly for the better in the last few decades. When Lord Sterling visited this country, some fifty years ago, he remarked upon the sad and worn look seen on American faces. "They go about," he said, "with a serious and joyless air." However that might have been true then, it certainly is not so now. If our cities are increasing rapidly in population, it is equally true that the army of commuters—those who transact their business in the great cities, but seek the restfulness of the country when the day's work is done—is an immense and ever-increasing army.

## Government on the Rabble Theory.

THE PRACTICE of rotating congressional nominations from one county to another in a congressional district is just now coming in for severe condemnation by the leading newspapers of Pennsylvania, and notably by the *Philadelphia Press*, which pronounces the system to be vicious and reprehensible to the last degree. That characterization may justly be applied to the same practice everywhere, whether followed in the nomination of congressmen or any other class of public officials. The practice is the fruitage of the same noisome soil that has given rise to the spoils system and various other evil products of our democratic government.

The root of all these abuses lies largely in the foolish and vicious notion, far too prevalent in this country, that one of the chief aims and greatest benefits of a popular system of government lies in the possibilities such a system affords of giving public office at remunerative rates to a large number of persons. The theory advanced practically amounts to the claim that government exists mainly for office-holding; that in a democracy every man ought to have his turn at the dignities and emoluments of public station as a right inherent in his citizenship, rather than as a recognition of special merit, proved fitness, or a popular demand. Put in the frankest form, the idea is that every man should have his chance at the public crib without particular regard to his qualifications for office or to any previous service he has rendered to the community. What's the use, say the professional advocates of this principle, of being in politics unless you can get something out of it?

To such false and fallacious doctrines in precept and practice do we owe the shifting, uncertain, and unbusiness-like character which marks the administration of many of our departments of government, and the consequent wastefulness, extravagance, and corruption which scandalize their history. Such are the inevitable results of a system whereby there is a frequent and never-ending change of men and methods in public office, the executive direction of the most important public enterprises and the discharge of the most difficult and delicate public responsibilities being shifted about every year or two into the hands of new and untried men, elected to their places not primarily because of any known fitness for the service, but chiefly because their turn has come, under the rules of the political machine, to hold some office.

It is this puerile and wretched method of filling positions of trust and responsibility that is responsible more than anything else for the shameful and scandalous condition of our municipal governments generally. Instead of being managed as great business corporations, which they truly are, where expert knowledge, long experience, and fidelity in service are essentials to success, our municipal affairs are generally made a theatre for the doings of political acrobats, professional spoilsmen, and official runabouts, who seek office primarily for the enrichment of themselves and their friends, and only secondarily, if at all, for the benefit of the people and the promotion of the public good. Here we have the true genesis of the "halls," rings, and cliques that debauch our politics and curse the country.

Some of the lesser evils growing out of the rotation system or the office-holding idea of government are seen where the practice is followed in many of the assembly and senatorial districts of New York State. In some of these it has been the custom for years to pass the nominations for Assemblymen and Senators around each term to different parts of a district in an agreed order, each section having a recognized claim to its man. The result is that these districts send up new men to Albany each term, no representative being allowed a second chance, no matter how faithful and efficient he may have been. The representative is therefore always a "green" man, a beginner in legislative business, and as such must be content with inferior places on legislative committees, gains no prestige for himself nor his district, and has little opportunity to make his mark on public affairs, no matter how gifted or sagacious he may be.

Common modesty, to say nothing of the usages and precedents of the legislative body of which he is a member, forbids that a representative serving his first term should be put forward as a leader of his more experienced fellow-legislators. How much a district loses, therefore, by the rotation practice, in the way of power and influ-

ence in legislative matters relating to its own interests, to say nothing of the loss to the State at large coming from crudeness and inexperience in public service, can hardly be estimated.

How far, indeed, the whole theory of government as expressed in the rotation system is from any sound and rational theory need hardly be stated. The difference between them is all that existing between a government administered by a rabble for a rabble, where looseness, extravagance, shiftlessness, and inefficiency are predominant features, and a government administered on business principles for business ends, where office-holding is an incident and not an aim, and where considerations of fitness, experience, faithfulness, and acknowledged merit have the same weight in determining tenure of place that they do in most other spheres of trust. In the light of these facts we doubt very much the truth of the statement that the Secretary of the Treasury has decided that after five years of service the employees of the customs department having finished their period of usefulness must be replaced by new men.

## The Plain Truth.

WHETHER THERE is any connection between the appearance of a strenuous chief executive at Washington and the outbreaks of pugilism which punctuated the proceedings of the Senate during its recent session, we shall not undertake to say, but the fact is that such displays of muscular activity as those indulged in by Messrs. Tillman, McLaurin, and Bailey have been happily rare at the Capitol since ante-bellum days. And it may be hoped that they will be rarer still in the future. So far as the example of Mr. Roosevelt goes, it is to be noted that he never practices on an antagonist smaller than himself, never indulges the meanwhile in bad language, and never hits below the belt. If the honorable Senators must and will fight, they ought at least to so far conform to the usages of polite society as to observe the Queensberry rules.

CLEAR-SIGHTED and thoughtful people generally will acknowledge the good sense underlying the recent decision of Charles R. Skinner, Superintendent of Public Instruction for New York, that teachers in a religious garb shall not be permitted to instruct pupils in the schools of the State. The decision was made in the case of two teachers employed in the public schools at Lima, N. Y. The superintendent also decided that after June 30th of the present year the school at Lima was not to be held in the church of that village. It is difficult to see how any other decision could have been rendered on these points that would have been consistent with the principles underlying our whole system of public instruction, not only in New York State, but throughout the Union. That the introduction of sectarian differences or sectarian instruction of any sort into our public schools would be fatal to their usefulness and ultimately to their very existence is a fact so obvious as to need no argument.

OF THE duty of sweeping before our own doors in the matter of race prejudices and antagonisms we have a sharp reminder in the published reports of the outrages recently inflicted on negroes in Illinois and Indiana for no better reason apparently than the color of their skin. In the one case, in a certain locality in Indiana the colored waiters in the hotels were ordered to leave the neighborhood forthwith under penalty of being horse-whipped or put to death. In Carbondale, Ill., a mining district, an anti-negro crusade has been in progress for some time, resulting thus far in the closing of the normal and industrial school for negroes located in that town, and the maltreatment and wounding of a number of inoffensive colored men. It would not be fair nor just, of course, to charge up these shameful deeds against the entire population of these States or communities, but they serve to remind us that we of the North are not guiltless with respect to cruel and barbarous treatment of the colored race. It is well that we should remember this when disposed to rail at our Southern fellow-citizens for offenses of like kind. In this, as in many other things, both of the virtuous and the vicious, it is clear that we enjoy no monopoly.

THE CRITICISM that Mayor Low's administration thus far has been unfruitful of good is based either upon willful ignorance or equally willful misrepresentation. As a matter of fact, a large and valuable amount of service has already been rendered to the city in many directions, but chiefly in the matter of economies in municipal expenditures and in adding to the sources of municipal revenue. Under the latter heading may be placed the granting of the crosstown franchise under conditions which insure the city, for the first time in its history, a reasonable compensation for such a privilege. The revenue from this franchise alone in twenty-five years will not be less than \$2,478,000. It is shown also by a statement put forth by Comptroller Grout that the city will be saved \$1,000,000 this year by the new system of letting paving contracts and doubtless a like amount through the improved system of acquiring sites for public libraries, schools, and other municipal buildings. In the way of positive betterments, also, we have the new system for the payment of school teachers, policemen, and other municipal servants, introduced by Comptroller Grout, effecting a large saving of time and money, and also a greatly improved method of transacting business with the comptroller's office which will insure to the benefit of all who have occasion to confer with that official on business matters. Considering all the circumstances, this showing for the first quarter of Mayor Low's term is highly creditable and amply sufficient to satisfy every just and reasonable expectation.



## PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT

ONE OF the most cheering signs of the progress of humanity is the growing readiness of wealthy men



MR. JOHN M. BURKE,  
Who gave \$4,000,000 to aid the unfortunate.

to devote the millions they have inherited or acquired to beneficial public uses. Additions to the ranks of such eminent philanthropists are becoming more and more frequent. The latest name inscribed on the grand honor-roll of beneficence is that of Mr. John M. Burke, an aged retired merchant of this city, who has for many years been quietly spending much money for charitable purposes, but who has now openly given away the bulk of his fortune. Mr. Burke has placed in the hands of four trustees property worth \$4,000,000, to be used for "the relief of worthy men and women who, notwithstanding their willingness to support themselves, have become partly or wholly unable to do so, by reason of sickness or misfortune, or who have been discharged from hospitals before regaining sufficient strength to assume their regular employments." This is the largest sum ever given by a single individual for the specific and excellent purpose quoted. The need of such a fund is admitted by charity workers, and there is no doubt that the trustees, ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt, Edward M. Shepard, Frank K. Sturgis, and William Hubbard White, will administer it in the wisest way possible. They have formed a corporation entitled, in honor of the donor's mother, the Winifred Masterson Burke Relief Foundation, and will proceed to associate with themselves a committee on plan and scope, and to establish a convalescents' home. Mr. Burke, who is eighty-five years old, was born in this city, and made his money in trading with the West Indies and South America. He is a bachelor, without near relatives, and lives in a modest house in West Forty-seventh street, New York. Though he has leaped into prominence in a day, he shuns publicity. He is a man of considerable culture and is highly esteemed by his friends. Naturally, his generosity has evoked universal praise, for, as Philosopher John Johnson, of the *Troy Press*, says: "Men like John M. Burke convince us that this is a pretty good world, despite all evidences to the contrary."

AMONG THE residents of the ill-fated island of Martinique is Behanzin, the ex-King of Dahomey, who is held as a prisoner by the French government at Fort de France. After the awful catastrophe at St. Pierre the old monarch wrote a pathetic letter to the Minister of the Colonies at Paris, imploring him to allow him to leave Martinique for France. He declared that he had been fairly treated, but that the shock of the eruption had brought on an attack of nervous fever, which would shorten his life if he remained on the island.

THE INTEREST taken in outdoor sports by many American young women is in general wholesome and conducive to health and vigor.



MISS MARION JONES,  
Winner of the women's national lawn-tennis championship.

This statement would certainly appear to apply to Miss Marion Jones, daughter of Senator Jones, of Nevada, who won the women's national lawn-tennis championship, at the tournament recently held on the grounds of the Philadelphia Cricket Club, at Wissahickon Heights, Philadelphia. The outcome was disappointing, because the final match, in which Miss Jones contested with Miss Bessie Moore, last year's champion, was never finished, Miss Moore defaulting to her opponent after two sets had been played, both of which Miss Jones won in rather hollow fashion. Just at the end of the second set the old champion, overcome by the strain of play, fell fainting on the court. Miss Jones generously refused to take advantage of the incident, but on Monday, when Miss Moore was still unable to continue play, the judges declared Miss Jones the winner. Tennis experts express the opinion that Miss Jones was fairly entitled to the honors of victory. Miss Jones found her sturdiest opponent this year in Miss Neely, of Chicago, whom she defeated in the semi-finals only after an exciting struggle. In the women's doubles, the championship was won by Miss

Jones and Miss Atkinson, who defeated Miss Banks and Miss Closterman, 6-2, 7-3.

THE PHYSICAL attack by Senator Bailey, of Texas, on Senator Beveridge, of Indiana, in the United States Senate Chamber on the next to the closing day of the late session of Congress was as regrettable as it was unprovoked. It was the second occurrence of the kind during the session, the first having been the Tillman-McLaurin encounter, which created so great a sensation. After the exchange of heated words in debate, but also—a matter to be thankful for—after the Senate had adjourned for the day, Mr. Bailey demanded that Mr. Beveridge retract certain language the latter had used. Mr. Beveridge courteously, but firmly, refused to do so, whereupon Mr. Bailey attempted to seize the Indiana Senator by the throat and threatened to kill him. Other Senators interfered and pulled Mr. Bailey away. Mr. Beveridge preserved his dignity and made no resistance, and he declined to consider the attack as serious. As the latter is the smaller man, and as his language was entirely parliamentary, Mr. Bailey's conduct was without excuse. The words which Mr. Bailey resented were "an unwarranted attack,"



SENATORS BAILEY AND BEVERIDGE,  
Who had a clash in the Senate, the former assaulting the latter.

in which way Mr. Beveridge characterized Mr. Bailey's severe criticisms of the State Department for an alleged failure to furnish him with information in connection with the charges against the Hon. Powell Clayton, our ambassador to Mexico. Mr. Beveridge thought Mr. Bailey's remarks reflected on his (Beveridge's) friend, Judge Penfield, the solicitor of the department, and so used the phrase quoted. Mr. Bailey saw in this an insinuation and an insult, and demanded a withdrawal, which Mr. Beveridge declined to make, although disclaiming any intention to insult the Senator from Texas.

JUST ON the eve of its one hundred and fifty-fifth anniversary exercises the alumni, students, and friends of Princeton University were treated to a genuine surprise in the resignation of President Francis L. Patton, who has been at the head of the institution for fourteen years, and under whose wise and tactful administration it has grown and prospered as never before. Dr. Patton's chief reason for taking this step, as stated by himself, is the desire to carry on literary plans on a larger scale than he could do by retaining the presidency. He will still retain the professorship in ethics. The universal regret felt over Dr. Patton's resignation from a post he has filled with such conspicuous ability is tempered by the fact that the university is to suffer no interim without an executive head, a successor to Dr. Patton being im-



DR. FRANCIS L. PATTON AND PROFESSOR WOODROW WILSON,  
The old and the new president of Princeton University.

mediately chosen in the person of Professor Woodrow Wilson, who has been a member of the Princeton faculty since 1890, holding the professorship of jurisprudence. Through his literary work President-elect Woodrow Wilson has been widely known for some years. While yet a student at Johns Hopkins in 1885 his book, "Congressional Government: A Study in American Politics," at once attracted attention on both sides of the Atlantic and gave him a position of honor among writers of the day. The appointment of a layman to the presidency of Princeton is, however, a distinct departure, for all of Professor Wilson's twelve predecessors have been clergymen. Professor Wilson was born at Staunton, Va., December 28th, 1856. His father, Rev. Joseph H. Wilson, occupied a prominent place among Southern Presbyterian divines. Augusta, Ga., and Columbia, S. C., furnished his early education, but he came to Princeton for his collegiate course, being graduated in 1879. In all its long and illustrious line of great educators and administrators, including such commanding figures as Jonathan Edwards, John Witherspoon, and James McCosh, Princeton has

never been more ably and successfully served than under the administration of Dr. Patton, and his name will rank in the history of this institution with the greatest and noblest of them all. No better future can be desired for President Wilson than that he shall prove a worthy successor of such men.

WE ARE gratified to learn, through an authoritative source, that Dr. William Elliot Griffis, the well-known writer and authority on Dutch history and Oriental topics, who has been pastor of the First Congregational Church at Ithaca, N. Y., since 1893, will retire from the active ministry before the close of the present year and devote himself wholly to literature and the lecture field. Dr. Griffis has in view a work on the constitutional development of Japan and also a standard history of the Netherlands, tasks for which he is eminently qualified by many years of special study and investigation. Dr. Griffis first went to Japan in 1870 to help organize the public schools of the empire, and remained there four years, the latter part of the time as a professor of physics in the University of Tokio. On his return to America he resumed his profession as a minister, being pastor first of a Dutch Reformed Church at Schenectady, and later, for seven years, of the Shawmut Congregational Church, of Boston. Dr. Griffis's first notable book, "The Mikado's Empire," appeared in 1876, since which time he has written twenty or more volumes, chiefly of a historical and biographical character, including lives of Matthew G. Perry and Verbeek of Japan, a history of Corea, and several works on Holland and its people. Dr. Griffis is also a frequent and popular contributor to the newspapers and periodicals of the day. A man past middle age rarely leaves one profession for another, but the doctor's success as an author proves that he is making no plunge in the dark.



DR. WILLIAM E. GRIFFIS,  
Forsakes the ministry for literature.

MOST PEOPLE have no doubt asked themselves at some time or other what part of the world's history would have been best worth living in; it is a favorite topic, on which the superlative degree is often exercised. Mr. Justin McCarthy, the eminent Irish historian, has been heard to vote for the period of Dr. Johnson and Mrs. Thrale. Years ago, when Mr. Gladstone was alive, the Grand Old Man and a group of friends were discussing this same question at Hawarden Castle. Mr. Gladstone, without any hesitation, decided from the intellectual point of view, and expressed the opinion that he would describe as the greatest day in the world's history a day in ancient Greece, when Athens was at the summit of its glory. Another member of the group chose the day of Pentecost. The effect on Mr. Gladstone is still remembered vividly by those who were present. The intellectual gave way at once to the spiritual, and the aged statesman, "seeming rather ashamed of himself," according to one who was present, asked leave to withdraw his former choice, and to say, "A day with the Lord."

IT IS indeed a good deal to say of a woman that she is the best dressed in London; but this is the distinction borne by Lady Algernon Gordon Lenox at present.

Lady "Algy," as she is called, was recently visiting in this country, being the guest of former United States Senator Wolcott of Colorado, at his home in that State. Lady Lenox is very beautiful and is the sister of that other beauty, the Countess of Warwick. She is blond and has the most brilliant coloring. She is a famous rider to hounds and is an accomplished huntswoman. She is very prominent in smart London society, and during "the season" is one of the beauties of the royal set.



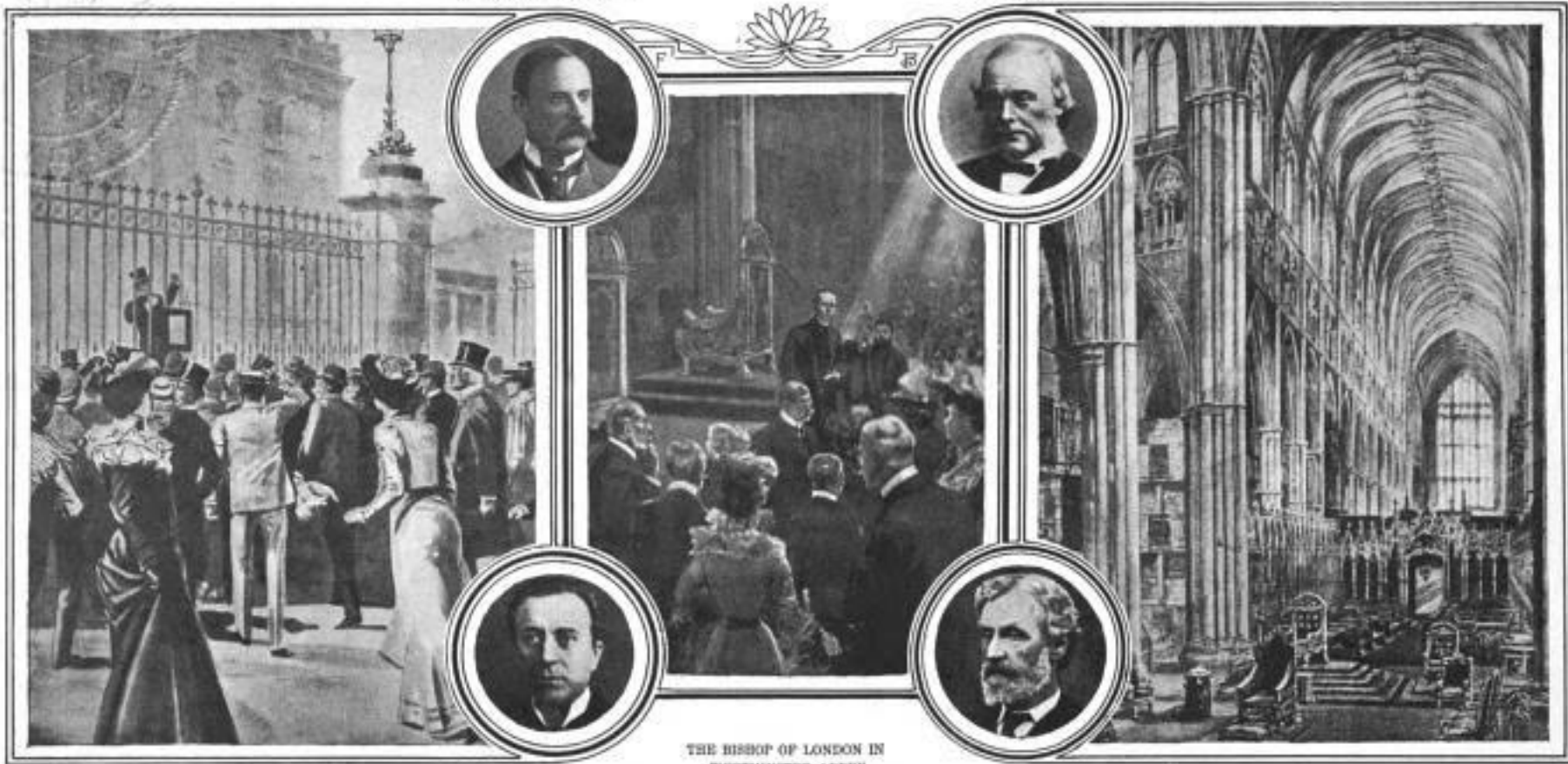
LADY ALGERNON GORDON LENOX,  
The best-dressed woman in London.

MANY INTERESTING anecdotes are told concerning King Lewanika, of Barotseland, who went to England to attend the coronation ceremonies. He is said to have the manners of a gentleman and "bathes every day." He had long been looking forward to a personal interview with the English sovereign, and when one was granted he was delighted. "Will you not feel embarrassed when you find yourself in King Edward's presence?" he was asked. "When we Kings get together we always find plenty to talk about," was the reply.



SIR FREDERICK TREVES,  
Honorary surgeon-general, who  
performed the operation.

LORD LISTER,  
Sergeant-surgeon in ordinary to  
his Majesty.



CORONATION VISITORS EAGERLY READING THE  
BULLETINS AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

SIR FRANCIS LAKING,  
Physician in ordinary.

THE BISHOP OF LONDON IN  
WESTMINSTER ABBEY  
ANNOUNCES THE POSTPONEMENT  
OF THE CORONATION.

SIR THOMAS SMITH,  
Honorary surgeon-general.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY AS IT WAS ARRANGED FOR THE  
KING'S CORONATION.

### THE STRICKEN KING OF GREAT BRITAIN

SCENES IN LONDON STREETS AND IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY DURING THE CRISIS OF KING EDWARD'S ILLNESS—PHYSICIANS WHO ATTENDED THE ROYAL SUFFERER.—From Black and White.

### A Notable Golden Anniversary.

IN NO department of its activities has the Methodist Episcopal Church given larger or more indubitable evidence of its progressive and aggressive spirit, its wise zeal and practical wisdom in the great work of winning the world to the Christian faith, than in the methods it has employed for reaching, influencing, and instructing the people through the medium of the press, in the high character and notable efficiency of its own denominational journals, and the loyal and generous support which it has generally accorded to them. Certainly no religious denomination in the United States is so well served to-day and so abundantly provided with newspaper organs as the Methodist. Nearly every large city and every section of the country, North and South, has its *Christian Advocate*, there being not less than fifteen of these journals altogether, all of them under the official direction and control of the denomination and all of them edited and conducted by men of conspicuous ability and special fitness for the work, selected and elected to this service by the church assemblies. The influence which these journals collectively exert in the propagation of religious faith and the general promotion of righteousness in society and government it is impossible to estimate, conducted, as most of them are, in a liberal, fraternal, and tolerant spirit, on broad lines, and not solely with the view of sectarian aggrandizement.

We are reminded of all this by the appearance of the jubilee number of the *Northwestern Christian Advocate*, published in Chicago, one of the oldest as well as one of the ablest and most influential of these denominational papers. The *Northwestern* has been specially happy and fortunate in the character and ability of the editors

chosen to conduct it during the fifty years of its life, several of them, like the late Dr. Arthur Edwards, being men of extraordinary intellectual gifts and journalistic abilities who have won a national reputation in their field. How large and important a place the *Northwestern* has occupied in the religious life and thought of its day is made evident, in some measure, by the tributes and testimonies to its power and influence contributed to its jubilee number by prominent men of all ranks, creeds, and professions throughout the country. And it is but just and fair to say that, in all its long and useful career, the *Northwestern* has never been edited more judiciously or in a more winning and generous spirit, and never so attractively printed as it is at the present time. We have heard much lately, in certain quarters, about the decadence of religious journalism, but there are surely no signs of decay in the columns of the bright, vigorous, and aggressive *Northwestern*, fresh and youthful in spirit in spite of its fifty years.

### Have You Eaten Too Much?

TAKE HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.

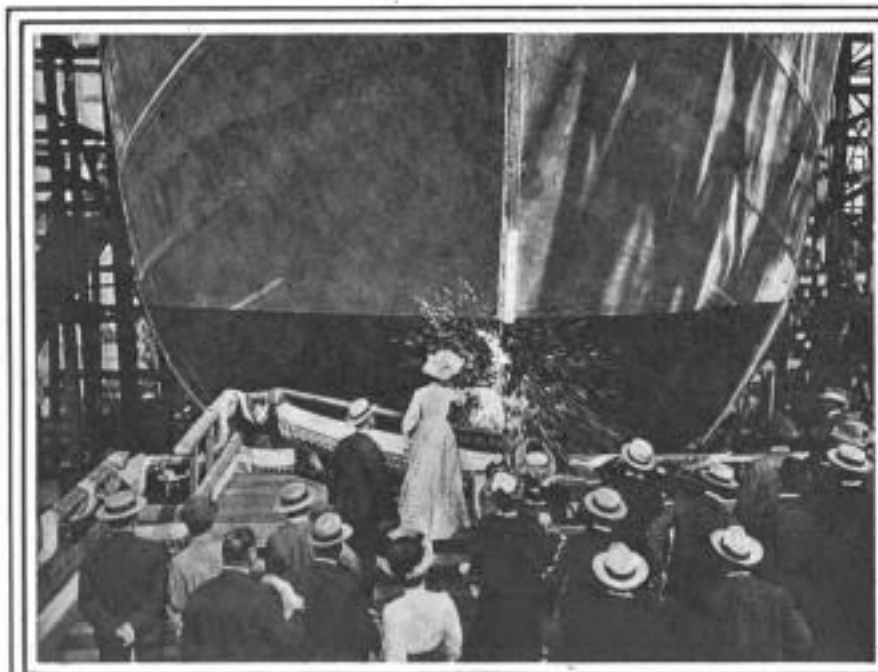
If your dinner distresses you, half a teaspoon in half a glass of water gives quick relief.

Of course you can live without telephone service, but you don't live as much as you might, because telephone service saves time, and time is the stuff of life. Rates for Residence Service in Manhattan from \$48 a year. New York Telephone Co., 15 Dey St., 111 W. 38th St.

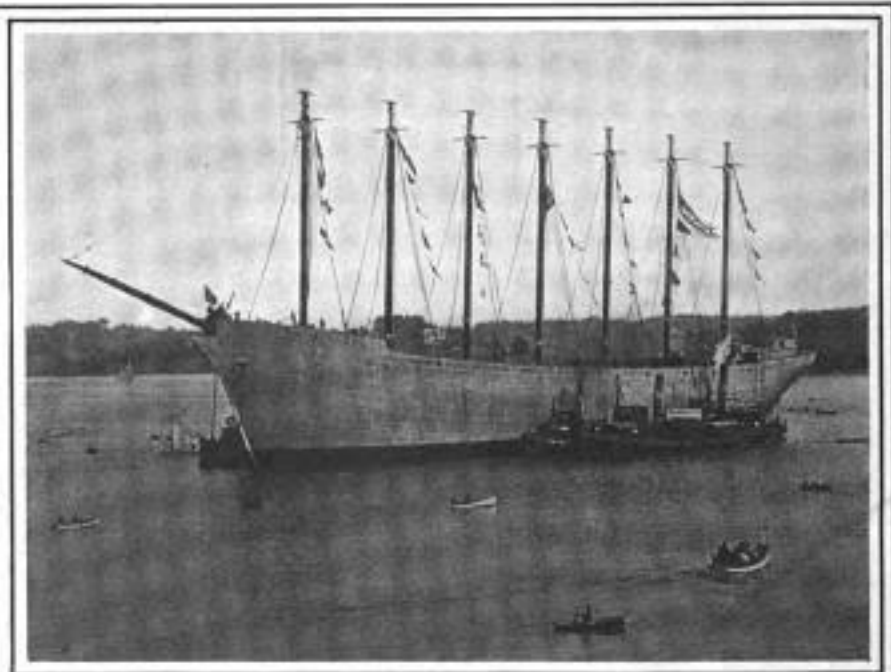
### Unique Sailing-vessel with Seven Masts.

AN EVENT of unusual interest and importance, as illustrating the enterprise of Americans in the matter of ship-building, was the recent launching, at the Fore River Ship and Engine Company's yard, near Boston, of the *Thomas W. Lawson*, the first seven-masted schooner and the largest American sailing-vessel ever built. The affair naturally attracted a large assemblage, and the vessel was christened by Miss Helen Watson, a sophomore at Wellesley College and the daughter of Mr. Thomas A. Watson, president of the Fore River Ship and Engine Company. The *Thomas W. Lawson* was built for a syndicate headed by Captain John G. Crowley, with whom the idea of a seven-masted schooner originated. The craft is made of steel, is 403 feet long, 50 feet 5 inches wide, and with a maximum cargo of 8,100 tons will draw twenty-eight feet. The full spread of canvas on the seven masts will be 43,000 square feet, and the schooner is expected under favoring conditions to make seventeen miles an hour—comparing well in respect of speed with the ordinary tramp steamer. While the *Lawson* will be propelled by sails, nearly all the work on sails, anchors, and cargo will be done by steam power, there being six engines aboard. For this reason a crew of only sixteen men will be required.

The launching of the *Lawson* marked a revival of ship-building in Massachusetts and the development of a type of sail-driven cargo-carriers which, it is expected, can successfully compete in many lines of trade with the steamships. The Fore River Ship and Engine Company's yard is a model one, and in it are being constructed the battleships *New Jersey* and *Rhode Island*. The cruiser *Detroit*, about to be launched, and two torpedo-boat destroyers are among the vessels recently built at the yard.



MISS HELEN WATSON CHRISTENING THE VESSEL AS IT GLIDES DOWN THE WAYS.



A SEVEN-MASTER, THE LARGEST AMERICAN SAILING SHIP ON RECORD.

### A MARVEL OF AMERICAN SHIP-BUILDING SKILL.

LAUNCHING, AT THE WORKS OF THE FORE RIVER SHIP AND ENGINE CO., AT QUINCY, MASS., OF THE "THOMAS W. LAWSON," THE FIRST SEVEN-MASTED SCHOONER EVER BUILT.





BRIDGE OPPOSITE THE ILL-FATED MINE—HERE IS ALSO WHERE MANY PERISHED DURING THE GREAT FLOOD OF 1880.



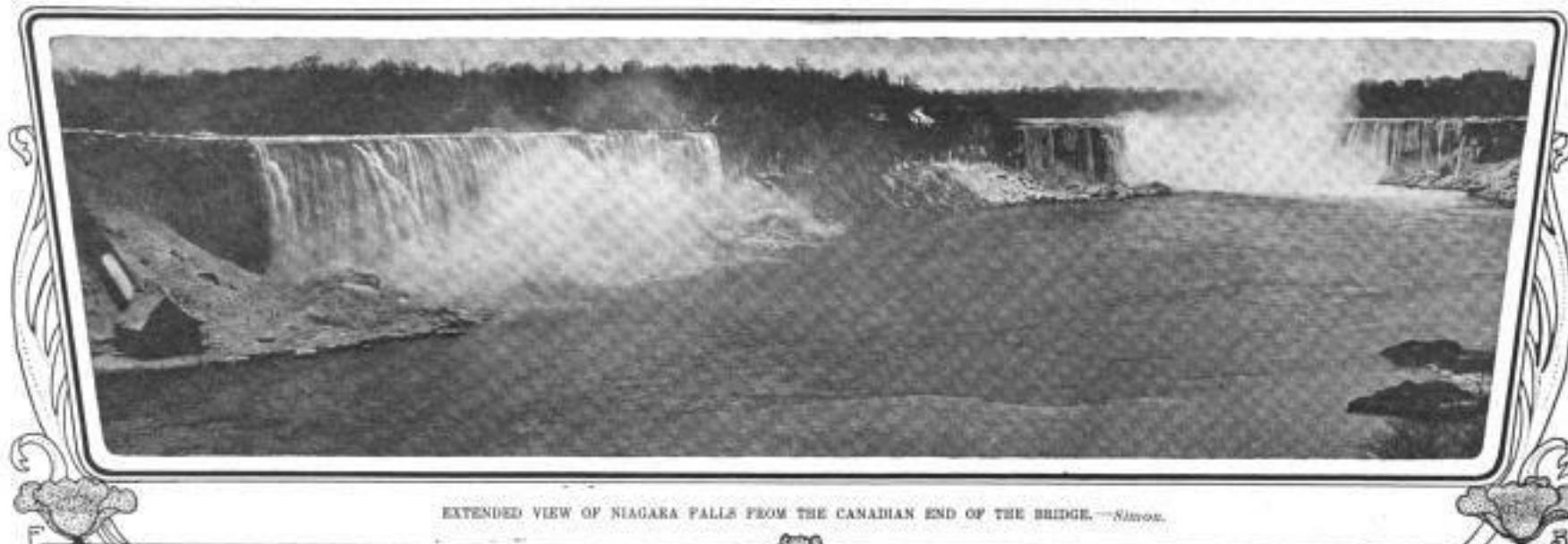
PATHETIC INCIDENT OF THE DISASTER—GIRL-WIFE OF MINER, WITH BABE IN ARMS, WALKED TO AND FRO FOURTEEN HOURS, UNTIL HER HUSBAND'S BODY WAS FOUND.



RECEIVING-HOUSE FOR THE DEAD, READY FOR A FRESH CONSIGNMENT OF CORPSES FOR IDENTIFICATION.

ONE OF THE MOST TERRIBLE MINING DISASTERS OF THE NEW CENTURY.  
ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTEEN LIVES LOST BY EXPLOSION IN THE CAMBRIA STEEL COMPANY'S MINE, JOHNSTOWN, PENN.  
*Reuter.*





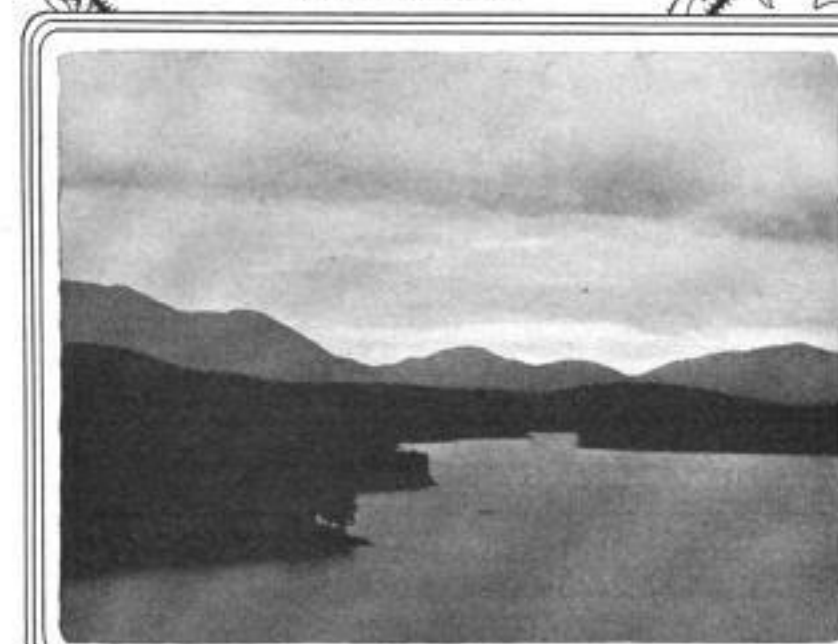
EXTENDED VIEW OF NIAGARA FALLS FROM THE CANADIAN END OF THE BRIDGE.—Nixon.



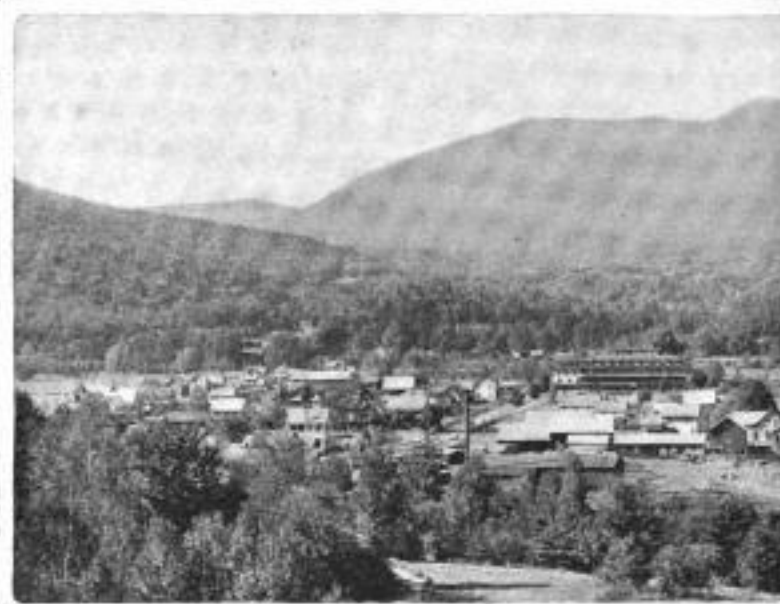
A COMFORTABLE SUMMER CAMP IN THE ADIRONDACKS, A COTTAGE AT CHILDWOOD.



RETURNING FROM THE CHASE AT LOON LAKE, THE SUMMER HOME OF THE LATE PRESIDENT HARRISON.



THE IMPRESSIVE SOLITUDE OF THE LOWER SARANAC LAKE IN THE ADIRONDACKS.



LOVELY KEENE VALLEY—DEER AND BEAR BROOK MOUNTAIN IN BACKGROUND.—Tates.



THE PARADISE OF THE THOUSAND ISLANDS—A VIEW OF ALEXANDRIA BAY.—Copyright, 1903, by Detroit Photographic Company.

PLACES OF RARE INTEREST AND ENJOYMENT.  
A FEW OF THE MANY VACATION ATTRACTIONS ALONG THE NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD.





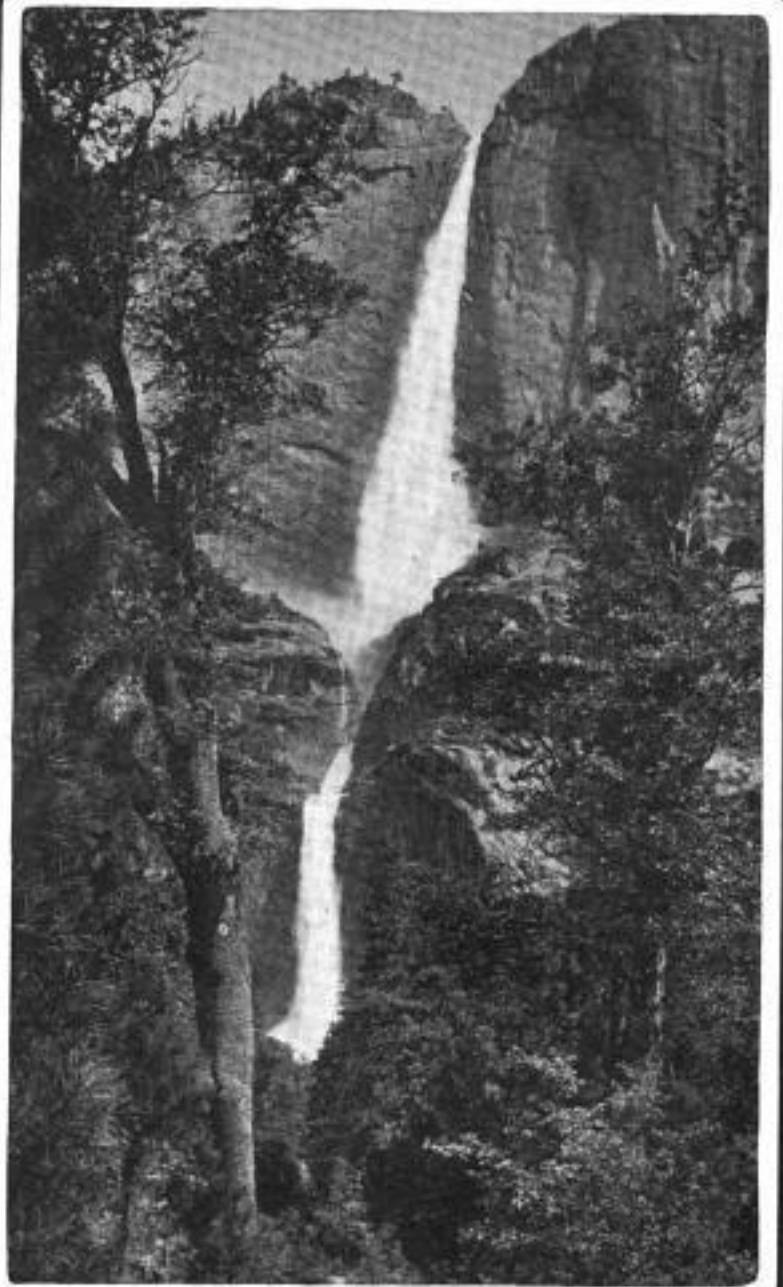
A TRIUMPH OF NATURE AND ART—HAYMEYER'S GARDEN, SEABRIGHT, N. J.—CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY.



THE MAGNIFICENT ORIENTAL HOTEL, WHERE STATESMEN, FASHION, AND WEALTH CONGREGATE—MANHATTAN BEACH.—LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.



ENCHANTING VIEW OF GARDINER'S BAY FROM BLUFF AT SHELTER ISLAND.—LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.



FAR-FAHED AND BEAUTIFUL YOSEMITE FALLS, CALIFORNIA. ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILROAD.



LAKE DUNMOOR, VERMONT.

MAINE'S DELIGHTFUL SCENERY—MOUNT KINEO AND MOOSEHEAD LAKE. BOSTON AND MAINE RAILROAD.

ROCKY POINT, LAKE CHAMPLAIN. RUTLAND RAILROAD.

BOW-AND-ARROW POINT, LAKE CHAMPLAIN, THE FISHERMAN'S FAVORITE. RUTLAND RAILROAD.

SCENES OF BEAUTY THAT DELIGHT THE TOURIST.  
SOME OF THE MOST ATTRACTIVE SPOTS IN THE EAST AND THE WEST ACCESSIBLE BY RAIL.



## A Progressive Railroad's Unique Appliances for the Passenger's Comfort

IT IS the constant study of the railroads to supply to those who ride by rail all the conveniences which these persons enjoy at home—even more, if possible. So there are parlor cars, observation cars, library cars, sleeping cars, dining cars, buffet cars—all calculated to satisfy the wants and give comfort and pleasure to the traveler. The progressive Erie Railroad has gone one step further than most of them. Aside from all the privacy and appliances for comfort which one finds on the compartment cars running on this road between New York and Buffalo, there is another and a novel device. It is a contrivance by which a woman may curl her hair. This is a most unique and practical idea. It supplies that which is said to be quite a common necessity, and it completes the fittings of the compartment for making the toilet. The device is simply an electric heater attached to the wash-stand of the compartment and conveniently near the mirror. It is like a small box, covered with ornamental iron work, unobtrusive and inconspicuous. In the illustration we print, it can be seen just above and a little to the left of the wash-bowl. The curling-tongs are simply slipped into this heater. Then a button is turned, which throws on the electric current, at once supplying heat. When the tongs have reached the right temperature they may be as easily slipped out of the heater and the current may be turned off with the button. These electric appliances have already been placed in the compartment cars on the Erie, and the cars are rapidly being wired so that the curling-tongs heaters may be brought into practical use. It is, of course, necessary to have everything very compact in these hotels on wheels, for in each car there are ten compartments. That no space be wasted the wash-stands are arranged to be folded up, and the exterior of each one has the appearance of a pretty cabinet in the corner of the room. Each compartment has all the furnishings of a first-class suite of rooms in an up-to-date hotel. The builders of these cars have made each of these compartments artistic and beautiful in interior finish and furnishings. Some of them are finished in light, clear bird's-eye maple; others in cherry; others in oak; and in every case the mural decorations of the compartment harmonize with the wood finishing. On the door which leads from one compartment to another—which, of course, is locked unless one party engages more

than one room—is a full-length mirror, where one may see himself or herself from head to toe.

While the railroad has made special effort in this way to supply the necessities and conform to the habits of woman, the comforts and conveniences of men who ride on the Buffalo train have very wisely not been overlooked. The railroad even caters to what are sometimes called the frailties of the human race. For on the same train with the compartment car is a combination restaurant and smoking car. In the evening, after the dinner is over and before time to retire, it is not unusual for men to meet in a very enjoyable social way to talk and smoke over their glass. This is their custom in the hotels and in other places where men gather. This custom the railroad takes pains not to interfere with, for the smoking and restaurant car is there to supply the opportunity. In one end of this are the tables with the white cloths where food is served. In the other end are great, comfortable, leather-upholstered seats, at your elbow little tables, and just beyond a waiter in white jacket and apron who will bring you anything you want to smoke or drink. The train on the Erie which has these inducements is called "the Buffalo Express." It leaves New York at such an hour that the traveler may dine before he takes the train or after. The time of starting is 7:25 p. m.,

from the Twenty-third Street ferry, and 7:30 from the Chambers Street ferry, in New York. It reaches Buffalo the next morning at 7 o'clock. The train returns, leaving Buffalo in the evening and reaching New York after the night's run. The opportunity to enjoy the fine scenery along the line is supplied in other ways, for this, being a night train, does not furnish scenery. The Erie has a train from Buffalo to Niagara Falls, and connects with the Detroit and Buffalo Steamship Company for the West—a trip full of delight to the eye and repose for mind and body.

The road has provided for the wants of the people at this particular season by arranging convenient service and quick and comfortable trains for many of the most desirable summer resorts in the East. Its lines extend to some of the most beautiful inland lakes and rivers and charming summer places in New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania—resorts of the sort that furnish the most welcome contrast to the rush and heat and bustle and noise of the city. There are places to fish and hunt and enjoy the absolute freedom and informality of the country. The Erie reaches Greenwood Lake, which is the finest body of inland water in New Jersey; a lake famous through the East for its natural charms. It visits many another inviting spot throughout the East, some of which are pictured on this page.

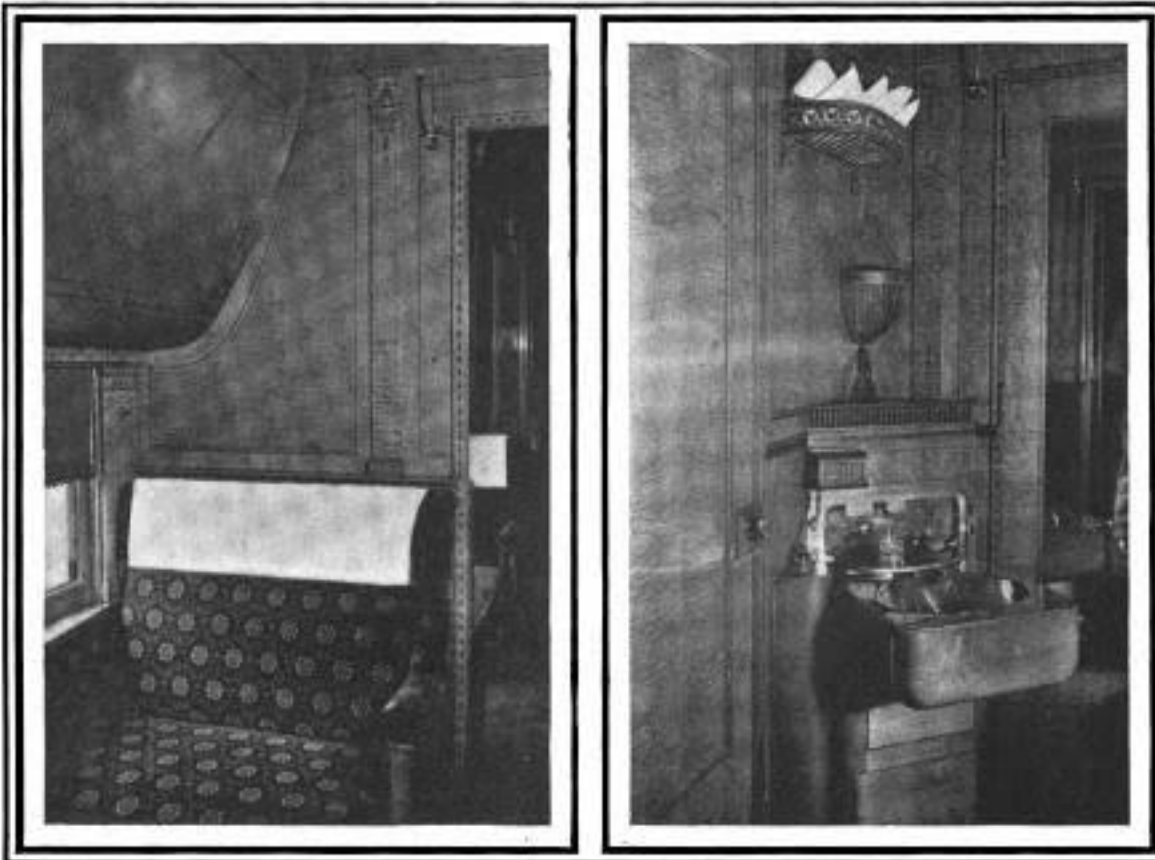
### Some Washington Humor.

GENERALLY the guests at dinner in Washington write their names on a menu card as a souvenir for the host or hostess. At a recent dinner at Senator Foraker's, Madame Takahira, the wife of the Japanese minister, wrote her name in Japanese characters. The menu card was next handed to Justice McKenna, of the Supreme Court. The justice looked at Madame Takahira's signature and, turning to Senator Foraker, said:

"Why, what's this? It looks like the Senate debate on the Philippines—past understanding."

"No, indeed," replied Senator Foraker. "It would be better to say it resembles the decision of the Supreme Court on the insular cases."

As a health-giver, no tonic made equals Abbott's, the Original Angostura Bitters. Druggists and grocers.



A CORNER OF ONE OF THE COMPARTMENTS. THE WASH-STAND, SHOWING HEATER FOR CURLING-TONGS.  
A COMPARTMENT IN THE "HOTEL ON WHEELS," ON THE BUFFALO EXPRESS OF THE ERIE.



ATTRACTIVE SET OF RIVER AND HIGHLAND NEAR MOUNT HOPE, PENN.



GRAND PANORAMIC VIEW OF THE DELAWARE VALLEY, NEAR CALICOON, N. Y.



DELIGHTFUL WOODLAND CYCLE PATH IN SULLIVAN COUNTY, N. Y.



THE BROAD AND SHADED STREETS OF BUSHKILL, PIKE COUNTY, PENN.

NEW JERSEY'S FINEST INLAND BODY OF WATER, GREENWOOD LAKE.

WHERE NATURE WEAVES HER POTENT SPELL.

CHARMS OF THE PICTURESQUE REGION THROUGH WHICH RUNS THE ERIE RAILROAD.





COOL AND SHADED SUMMER HOUSES AT BEDFORD SPRINGS, PENN.



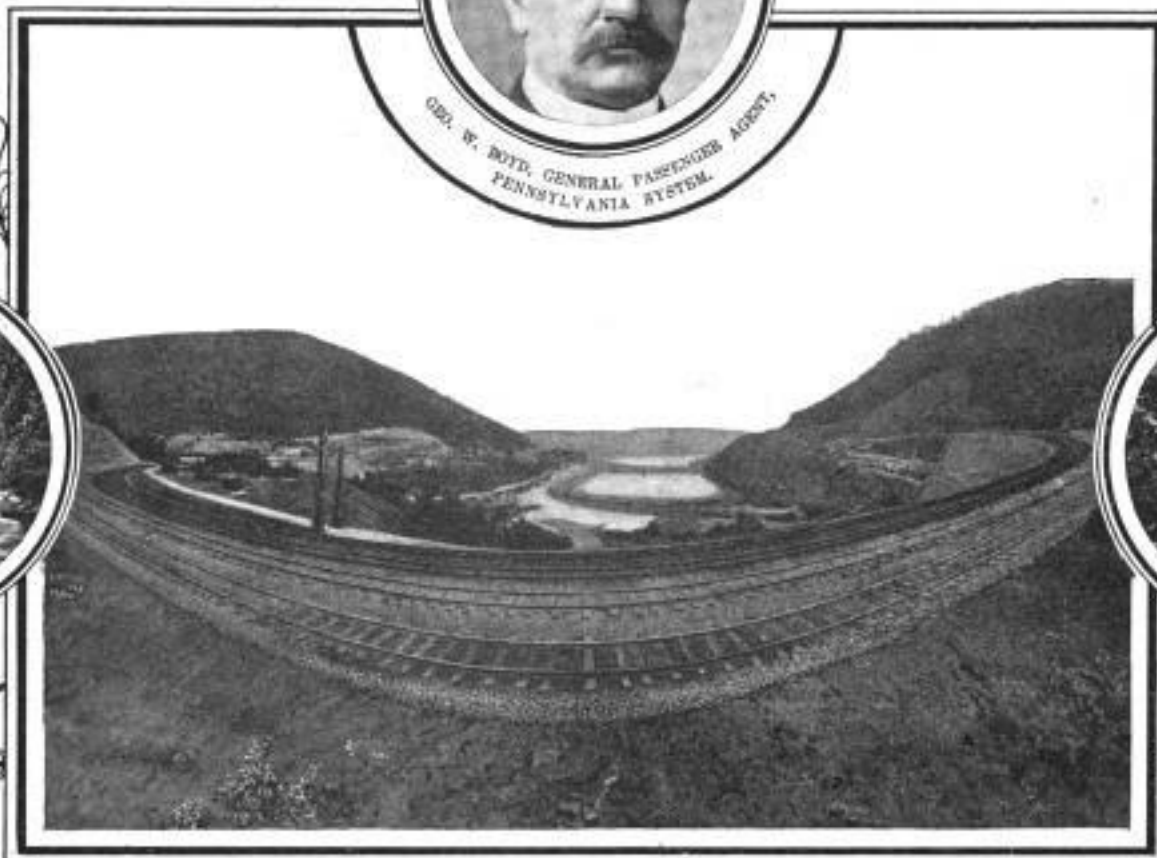
FAMOUS DELAWARE WATER GAP, A PARADISE FOR FISHERMEN.



GEN. W. BOYD, GENERAL PASSENGER AGENT,  
PENNSYLVANIA SYSTEM.



PICTURESQUE AND BEAUTIFUL  
CONEWAGO GORGE.



THE FAMOUS HORSESHOE CURVE, ON THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.



A QUIET RESTING-PLACE  
AMONG THE PENNSYLVANIA  
HILLS.



THE BROAD BEACH AND LONG BOARDWALK AT OCEAN CITY, N. J., ONE OF THE FINEST BATHING PLACES IN THE UNITED STATES.—Ray.

NATURE'S CORDIAL INVITATION TO A HAPPY VACATION OUTING.  
OPPORTUNITIES WHICH THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD OFFERS ALONG ITS VAST SYSTEM FOR REST AND PLEASURE.



# Should We Construct an Interoceanic Canal?

THE ADOPTION by both houses of Congress of the Isthmian Canal bill as modified by Senator Spooner's amendment constituted a triumph for Senator Hanna such as has been achieved by few of our greatest statesmen, for it was owing mainly to a single masterly address by him that the passage of the measure was so promptly effected when the odds seemed against it. The act, as passed, leaves it to the President to decide on which of the two rival routes—the Nicaragua and the Panama—the interoceanic waterway shall be constructed, but it gives a decided preference to the Panama route, making the choice of the Nicaragua one an alternative only in the event of the failure to obtain a good title from the Panama Canal Company, whose rights are to be bought by this government. This shows a remarkable reversal of the situation of a few weeks ago, and the credit for it is chiefly due to Senator Hanna.

Before Senator Hanna had spoken the outlook was highly favorable to the Nicaragua route. The House had passed the Hepburn Nicaragua Canal bill, and it seemed certain that the Senate would concur in this action by a decisive majority. Mr. Hanna's speech, however, dealing with the subject in a purely practical, business-like way, and championing the Panama route, profoundly affected opinion throughout the country and in Congress, and insured the enactment of the Spooner proposition. The acceptance of the latter was the first definite step taken by Congress as a whole in the direction of securing an interoceanic canal.

But, although the bill has now become a law, the interoceanic canal matter is still very far from being settled. A flaw in the Panama title and inability to obtain from Nicaragua and Costa Rica the necessary concessions—both possible contingencies—would block the canal scheme altogether, and render of no avail the shifting of the responsibility for the selection of the route from Congress upon the President. In any case, the President should, and doubtless will, investigate thoroughly and proceed carefully in the forming of his judgment as to the route. The vast expenditure involved in constructing an interoceanic canal—\$184,000,000 at the least, equaling the cost of an important war—is an all-sufficient reason for not hurrying matters to a conclusion. And, in fact, not only is this true as applying to a choice between the two proposed routes, but also with reference to the question of whether we should construct any interoceanic waterway at all.

Public sentiment generally in this country appears to demand the building of an interoceanic canal somewhere, and no doubt that demand will be complied with if circumstances will permit. But there are many thoughtful

people who are not yet convinced that such an undertaking is advisable. They recall, among other reasons for doubting its value to the nation, the strong and plausible arguments once advanced against the Nicaragua Canal scheme by the late Collis P. Huntington, the trans-continental railway magnate. It does not appear that these arguments have been effectually answered, and they cannot be demolished simply by accusing Mr. Huntington of a selfish purpose. It will be seen that they apply with almost equal force to the Panama Canal enterprise, and so they deserve to be treated with candid consideration.

Mr. Huntington, in addressing the Chamber of Commerce at Galveston, Tex., in March, 1900, estimated the cost of the Nicaragua Canal, if sufficiently large to accommodate ships 700 feet long, at \$250,000,000. He claimed that the Suez Canal offered a better route, all things considered, for commerce between New York and Asia and Australia. He expressed the belief that the Nicaragua Canal would be a flat failure as a commercial enterprise. Against the revenue from tolls, estimated by friends of the project at \$6,000,000 per year, Mr. Huntington calculated an expense, including interest on the investment, of at least \$10,000,000, and probably \$15,000,000. The railroads, he declared, would contract to carry the same tonnage from New York to San Francisco for the same or less money and in half the time, besides insuring the goods.

Mr. Huntington also stated that if the canal, as had been proposed, were made free to strictly American-built, manned and laden ships, the foreign vessels, constituting 95 per cent. of the tonnage of the seas, would be driven to the Suez waterway and the American canal would yield no income. He showed that the Suez ditch ought not to have cost more than one-tenth of what the Nicaragua Canal would cost, the digging of the former being a comparatively easy task. The Suez Canal, he said, was a sea-level one, while the Nicaragua Canal involved 220 feet (vertical) of lockage. The price of coal and the location of coaling stations also favored the Suez Canal, he maintained. He asserted that the rainfall at Suez was only two inches annually, but the precipitation at the eastern end of the Nicaragua Canal was twenty-five feet in a single year, which vitally affected the permanence of the earthworks of the canal.

There was no railroad, Mr. Huntington continued, to compete with the Suez Canal, which connected great commercial and industrial nations, whereas an American canal would conjoin only two unproductive oceans. A railroad built to compete effectively with the Suez Canal would quickly take from that waterway, Mr. Huntington

averred, the carriage of all passengers, mails, express and perishable goods, and high-cost freight generally. Neither the Panama nor the Nicaragua Canal, he pointed out, would be on the line of any great independent commercial movement. He was of the opinion that the nation could better afford liberally to subsidize the merchant marine than to build a canal, 90 per cent. of the benefits of which, if any, would inure to foreign vessels.

As to the canal's being a military necessity, Mr. Huntington stated that the railroads would contract to transport quickly all the men and munitions of war needed across the continent to San Francisco, and could transfer 1,000,000 men in ten days, if necessary. In conclusion, Mr. Huntington said that he had studied the question after sixty-odd years of business life, and he believed that in advocating the enormous expenditure required to dig the Nicaragua Canal the American people would be making a costly mistake, financially and commercially, and an enormous blunder in military policy.

The foregoing were the views of a man not wholly disinterested, yet able, experienced in big undertakings, and perfectly competent to estimate their feasibility, their cost, and their utility. His statements were positive and frank, and they challenge discussion and a careful consideration of the entire subject.

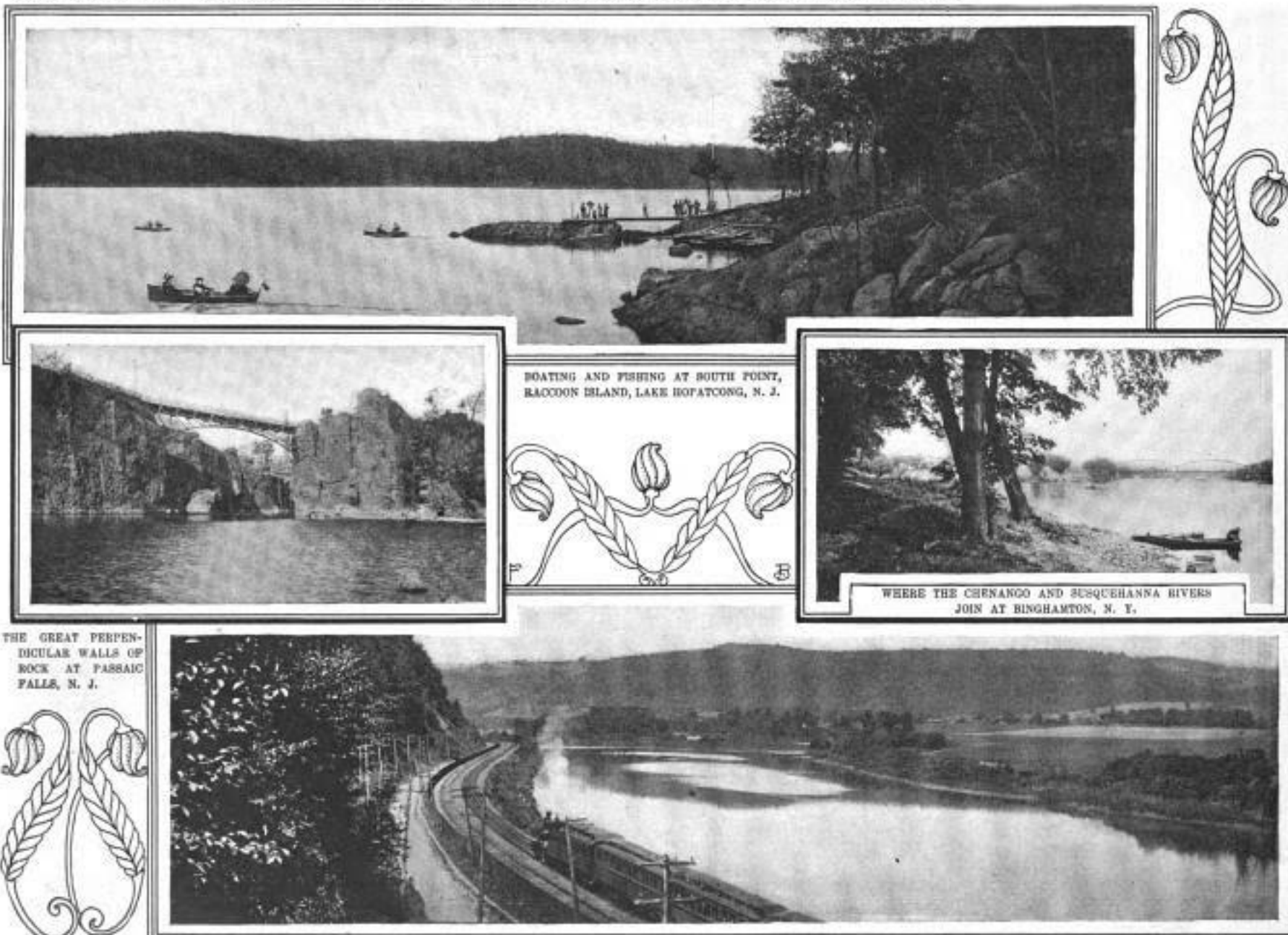
## Our National Disease.

CAUSED BY COFFEE.

PHYSICIANS know that drugs will not correct the evils caused by coffee, and the only remedy is to stop drinking it.

Dr. W. J. Allison, of Heber, Ark., says: "I have been a coffee drinker for 50 years and have often thought that I could not live without it, but after many years of suffering with our national malady, dyspepsia, I attributed it to the drinking of coffee, and after some thought, determined to use Postum Food Coffee for my morning drink. I saw that Postum was made carefully with directions, and found it just suited my taste. At first I used it only for breakfast, but I found myself getting so much better, that I used it at all meals, and I am pleased to say that it has entirely cured me of indigestion. I gained 19 pounds in 4 months and my general health is greatly improved."

"I must tell you of a young lady in Illinois. She had been in ill health for many years, the vital forces low, with but little pain. I wrote her of the good that Postum did me and advised her to try it. At the end of the year she wrote me that Postum had entirely cured her, and that she had gained 40 pounds in weight and felt like herself again."



BOATING AND FISHING AT SOUTH POINT, RABBIT ISLAND, LAKE HOPATCONG, N. J.

WHERE THE CHENANGO AND SUSQUEHANNA RIVERS JOIN AT BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

THE GREAT PERPENDICULAR WALLS OF ROCK AT PASSAIC FALLS, N. J.

ALONG THE PEACEFUL SUSQUEHANNA, AT OSWEGO NARROWS, N. Y.—Copyright, 1900, by Detroit Photographic Co.

GORGEOUS INLAND SCENERY ALONG THE DELAWARE AND LACKAWANNA ROAD.

THE BROAD RIVERS AND PLACID LAKES, BOUNDED BY RUGGED ROCKS, ARE THE DELIGHT OF THE CITY'S THOUSANDS IN SUMMER VACATION DAYS.—Photographs by the Detroit Photographic Co.





HE ENTERS THE SURF WITH PROPER DIGNITY.  
*Copyright, 1902, by Judge Company.*



THEN DARES ANY ONE TO FOLLOW HIM.  
*Copyright, 1902, by Judge Company.*



HE DECIDES TO ABANDON HIS CAP.  
*Copyright, 1902, by Judge Company.*



"CAN I CLEAR THIS LINE AT A LEAP?"  
*Copyright, 1902, by Judge Company.*



"I WILL NEED A RUNNING START."  
*Copyright, 1902, by Judge Company.*



"I TOLD YOU I COULD DO IT."  
*Copyright, 1902, by Judge Company.*



THE GOVERNOR STARTS LEISURELY FROM THE WATER—  
*Copyright, 1902, by Judge Company.*



—AND HE IS OVERTAKEN BY A HUGE WAVE.  
*Copyright, 1902, by Judge Company.*

THE DEMOCRATIC LEADER, EX-GOVERNOR HILL, ENJOYS HIS VACATION.  
SNAP-SHOTS OF THE DISTINGUISHED STATESMAN TAKEN AT THE BEACH AT NORMANDIE-BY-THE-SEA, SEABRIGHT, N. J.  
*Copyright, 1902, by Judge Company. All rights reserved.*





THE BEACH AT ATLANTIC CITY, THE MOST FAMOUS OF ATLANTIC SUMMER RESORTS.—REACHED VIA THE PENNSYLVANIA.—Rag.



ALONG THE DELIGHTFUL HUDSON RIVER—NEW YORK.—NEAR



A SIX-HORSE COACH DRIVEN OVER A FALLEN FOREST GIANT IN CALIFORNIA.—SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.  
Copyright, 1909, Southern Pacific Company. H. C. Tibbitts, photographer.



THE DASH OF THE SURF AT MARBLEHEAD NECK, MASS.—BOSTON AND MAINE RAILROAD.—Peabody.



THE GRANDEUR OF NIAGARA FALLS.—WONDERS.—READILY REACHED VIA



THE MULTI-COLORED MINERAL-WATER TERRACES IN YELLOWSTONE PARK.—NORTHERN PACIFIC ROAD.



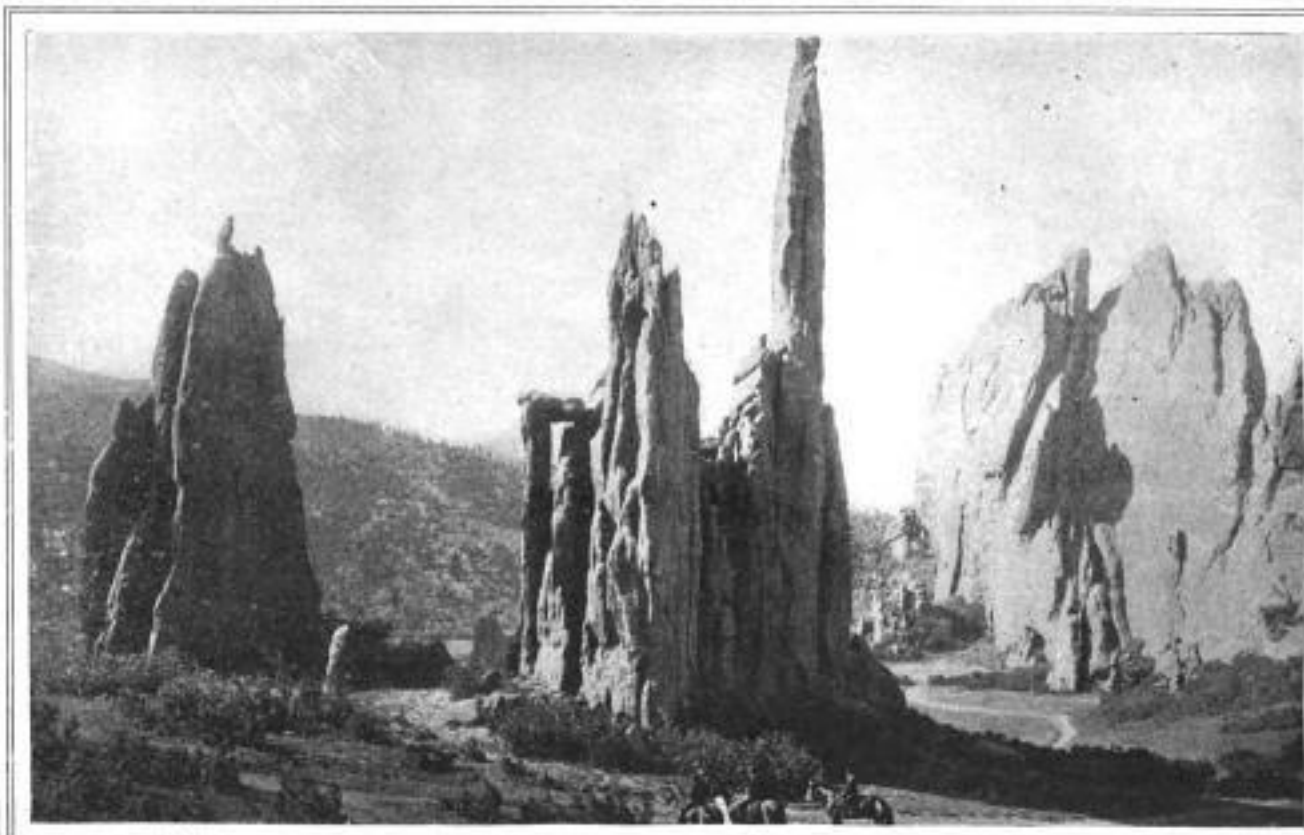
THE RUSHING RAPIDS IN AU SABLE CHASM, NEW YORK.—DELAWARE AND HUDSON RAILROAD.

NOTED NATURAL WONDERS  
PLACES OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO THE PLEASURE-SEEKER





CENTRAL'S FAMOUS TWENTIETH-CENTURY FLYER  
INT.



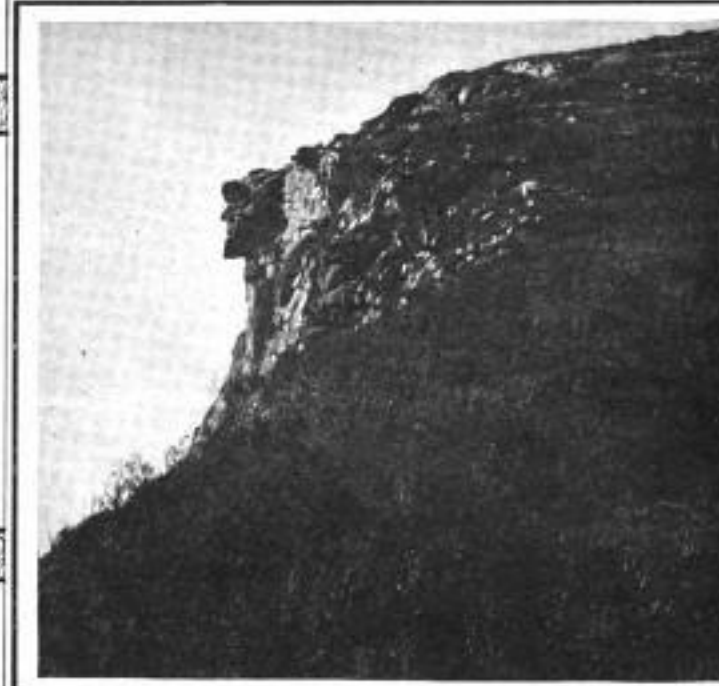
NATURAL SPIRES OF ROCK IN THE WONDERFUL GARDEN OF THE GODS IN COLORADO.  
DENVER AND RIO GRANDE RAILROAD.—*Jackson.*



OF THE WORLD'S GREATEST  
A NEW YORK CENTRAL.



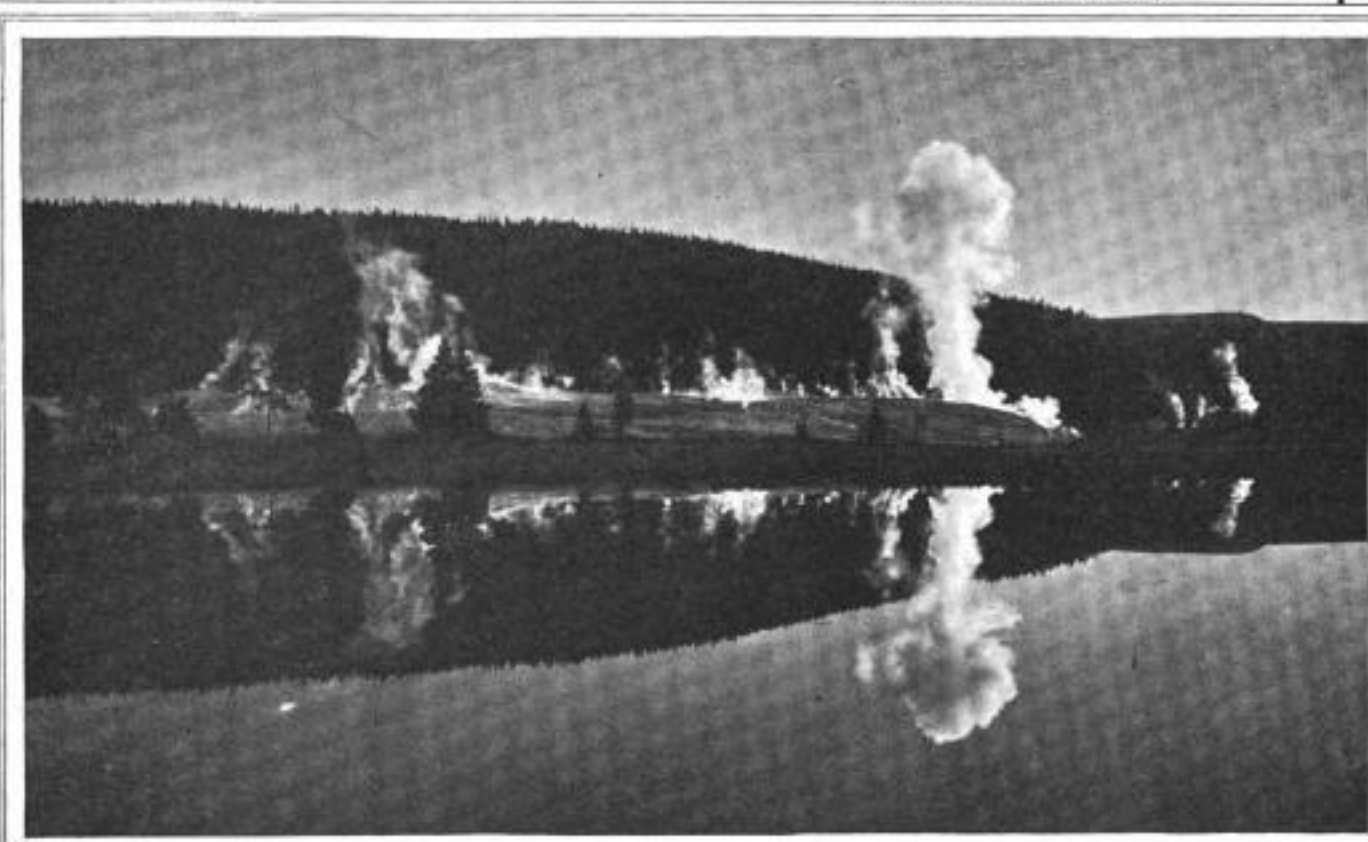
STRANGE ROCK FORMATIONS AT DEVIL'S LAKE, WIS.—ON THE CHICAGO AND  
NORTHWESTERN.



PROFILE OF THE "OLD MAN OF THE MOUNTAIN," IN THE WHITE  
MOUNTAINS—ON THE BOSTON AND MAINE.  
*Copyright, 1903, by H. G. Peabody.*



THE IMPRESSIVE GRAND CANYON OF THE COLORADO.  
ATCHISON, TOPEKA, AND SANTA FE.



THE STEAMING GEYSERS OF YELLOWSTONE PARK—"OLD FAITHFUL" AT THE RIGHT.—NORTHERN PACIFIC.

AND ATTRACTIVE RESORTS.  
THE LINES OF OUR PRINCIPAL ROUTES OF TRAVEL.





WEDDING IN THE COSTUME OF THE DIRECTORATE PERIOD.  
A BRIDESMAID.—Davis & Sanford.



THE BRIDE, A HUGE SHOWER BOUQUET, AND A PAGE TO CARRY HER TRAIN.  
Davis & Sanford.

## Flowers a Bride Should Carry

By Martha Coman



A WEDDING NOVELTY — BRIDESMAID WITH A ROSE-ADORNED SHEPHERD'S CROOK.—Davis & Sanford.

FLOWERS HAVE always been pre-eminently a symbol of nature's bursts of joy, and for that reason, perhaps, more than any other, excepting their own beautiful excuse for being, they have been used lavishly for all festive occasions. But there is no one time when flowers are so universally called upon to play an important part as in the month of June, for then it is that the carved arches of the church and the walls of the home echo back the triumphant notes of the wedding march. There is but one thing fairer than a perfect day in June, and that is a June bride, clad in shimmering satin and crowned with folds of frosty lace.

The flowers the bride shall carry is a question to be decided by her own individuality, for every girl has her favorite, and her wedding day is a welcome opportunity to make her choice a public one. The bride's bouquet is not invariably of pure white, though the paler colors are more effective and much more acceptable than the deeper ones of red or pink. Lilies-of-the-valley made up into one of the beautiful shower bouquets are about as appropriate for the fair maiden as anything, though there are innumerable combinations possible in the way of orchids and violets.

The shower bouquet is rarely successfully turned out by an amateur, and those persons who save the last sweet service of personally arranging the bride's flowers for their own fingers had best not attempt much in the way of a shower. But the palest of pink roses or the beautiful bride roses are at hand and can be easily arranged. The sweet, old-fashioned white lilac is a most acceptable flower to use when the bouquet is put together by loving hands rather than by busy professional ones, and it lends itself easily to an admirable result.

White orchids combined with the delicate green of the Farleyensis fern make a stunning bouquet, especially when the whole is tied lavishly with broad, soft velvet ribbon that matches exactly in shade the delicate petals of the rare exotic. This flower and fern, put together

in the form called the "Princess Plume" bouquet, is a most beautiful and effective accessory to the bride's attire.

The violet cuff bouquet was a fad for a time, as was also the Du Barry collarette of the same modest but popular flower. The collarette and cuff effects were generally used only for the bride's attendants, the bride herself carrying a huge shower bouquet of white violets. Leghorn hats of white, lavishly decorated with pink roses and tied on with broad streamers of ribbon to match, are very pretty for bridesmaids, and it is then a most effective idea to have the attendants carry only large bunches of waving, feathery, maidenhair fern. Wild sweet-brier roses and apple blossoms are very lovely for floral decorations, but they are rather difficult to manage when it comes to the bouquets, and so they are both more popular for wall and aisle decorations.

Marguerites are pretty for the little pages to carry, and they are also most effective for banking chancel rails and the like. One extremely pretty wedding occurred not long ago, at which marguerites were extensively used, as this was the bride's favorite flower, and also because she was a Marguerite in name.

The pages, two boys and two little girls, carried straw hats tied in the form of baskets and swung over the arms of the children with broad streamers of ribbon. The hats were filled to overflowing with the nodding field flowers, and after they had been decorously carried up the aisle to the altar, and when the ceremony had been performed, the little tots walked down the aisle ahead of the bride and groom strewing in their path the blossoms from the basket hats. It was done so solemnly and so sweetly by the grave-faced children, and was in itself so tenderly significant, that many a spectator found himself looking on with dimmed eyes.

Another most effective idea in the way of a novelty is that of having the bride's attendants carry shepherds'

crooks, the long, graceful affairs painted pure white, and to each one tied a beautiful bouquet of Mermot roses. From these depend sweeping streamers of white velvet ribbon. The effect is extremely beautiful. When orchids of a pale and most delicate tint are tied with velvet ribbons it is often the fad to have the streamer ends embroidered in the same tints.

Gardenias and violets are a lovely combination, though it is generally the custom to use either the one flower or the other. A bridal bouquet has a certain sweet dignity of its own, and this must not be encroached upon by any injudicious combinations of colors. The "plume" bouquet is one now very popular, and its name really indicates its peculiar shape. The plume is built, not as a round or shower bouquet is, but the plume is made to lie along one's left arm, the heavy heads of the long-stemmed roses lying over the crook of the elbow, and the stems crossing the front of one's gown. Sweet peas, the long-stemmed variety, are very stunning made into a double plume, or with great bunches of the flowers at both ends, and when this is the case the centre is carefully wrapped with wide ribbon, which hides the stems successfully and leaves only the pretty blossoms in sight.

At one of the early spring weddings which occurred while the lilacs were still in full bloom, the bride carried a beautiful loose bunch of pure white lilacs, relieved only by the subdued green of their own pretty leaves, while her attendants carried great bouquets of the same flower, but in the purple shade. Great branches of the same old-fashioned flowers were fastened about the altar rail and lined the aisle, and the clean, spring-like fragrance was everywhere.

Perhaps, when it comes to the last word concerning the flowers for the bride, and unless her individual taste is rather out of the ordinary, there is nothing lovelier for the maiden than a great loose bunch of the real bride roses, those heavy-headed white flowers that are at once so lovely and so symbolical.

## Making Things Easier for the Traveler

ALTHOUGH it is but a short time since he was installed in office, the Hon. Nevada M. Stranahan, the new collector of customs at the Port of New York, displaying a power of adaptation born of long familiarity with public duties, is handling the business of his department with efficiency and ease. Mr. Stranahan is of medium height and well built, and he has a strong, grave, earnest face, which lights up pleasantly as he converses. He is a most courteous gentleman and reveals that trait to callers and subordinates alike. He is quiet, but alert and business-like, and has acquired a complete grasp of the situation to which he so recently came from the very unlike surroundings of the State Senate. He is proving as successful as an executive as he was as a Senator, in which position he made a high reputation. Not only is his administration certain to be satisfactory, so far as general routine is concerned, but it has also thus early been marked by an event which is likely to make it unusually popular.

For a long time complaints have been uttered by passengers, mainly women, arriving from abroad, of the manner in which the inspection of baggage has been conducted at this port. It has been alleged that the inspectors were rude, unfair, and even in some cases dishonest. The clause in the law limiting to \$100 the value of exempt baggage has also been the subject of fierce denunciations. So strenuous became the outcry of the complainants that Secretary of the Treasury Shaw in person paid several visits incognito to the steamship docks and keenly observed the methods of the examiners. The result has been a decision by the Secretary that the passengers had at least some grievances, and the amendment by him of the regulations, so as to relax the rules, as far as possible without action by Congress, in favor of the tourists. He has, in addition, warned his subordinates

against discourteous treatment of passengers. This is calculated to promote good feeling among the thousands of travelers who will have dealings with the custom-house, and of that the head of the establishment will naturally get the benefit.

When asked to express concisely the significance of the new regulations, Collector Stranahan said: "While Secretary Shaw has aimed in several ways to relieve passengers from annoyance, so far as he could under existing law, the most pronounced change indicated by his circular is with reference to the construction to be given to the tariff law relating to non-residents. Heretofore a non-resident, within the customs law, was held to be a person who had been abroad for two years with a fixed place of abode for one year. Under the new regulations a non-resident will be a person who has been abroad for a year or more, for purposes of study, health, or other specific purpose, with a fixed place of abode for one year. The significance of this change is that the non-resident is not limited by the \$100 personal baggage clause of the law, but may bring in free of duty all articles of wearing apparel, and of personal adornment and similar personal effects, in actual use and appropriate to the passenger's station in life.

"It is believed that this change in the regulations will be a substantial relief to a large number of persons who go abroad for study or health, and who find it necessary during their stay to purchase more than \$100 worth of wearing apparel, etc.

"This, as I read the circular, is the only change made in the construction of the baggage law. The other new regulations relate purely to methods of administration. For instance, provision is made that when women ask for a private examination of their baggage the inspectors shall accord it wherever the steamship companies

have provided places therefor on the docks. Three steamship companies have already informed me that places of that sort will be made ready without delay. Again, under the new rules, the government will hold on the dock for twenty-four hours the baggage of such persons as need time in which to procure money for the payment of the duties. The government will not accept checks, but must have the actual cash, which it is not always convenient for the passenger to furnish at once.

"Another new rule, of some importance, requires inspectors to wear white gloves, so as to avoid soiling the articles they are compelled to handle. The steamship companies are to furnish to both outgoing and incoming tourists copies of a circular giving the rates of duty on articles most usually found in the baggage of passengers. The spirit in which the law is to be enforced is perhaps best expressed in the following language, used by Secretary Shaw in his instructions to the inspectors:

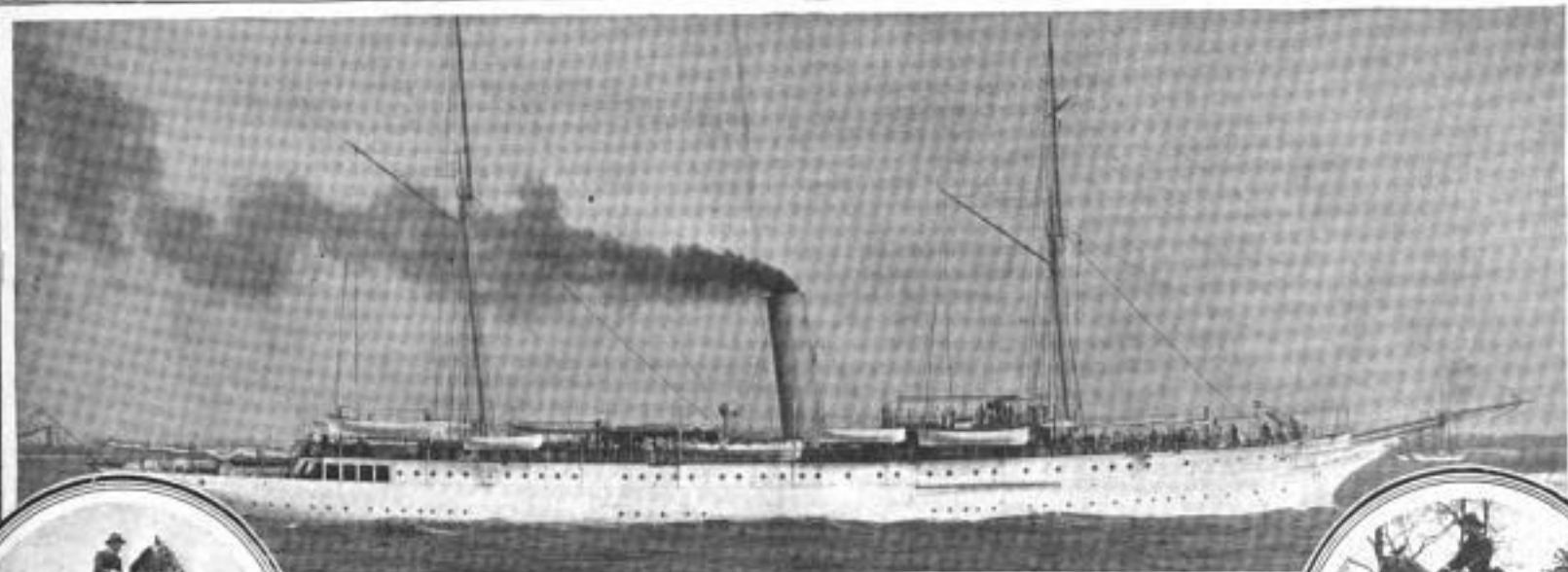
"While all customs duties properly collectible under the law must be secured, and intentional violations of the law detected and punished, care must be taken to avoid petty and extortionate exactions under a narrow interpretation of the law and a misapprehension of the purposes of the inspection."

"It is confidently expected that the new regulations will go far to remove past causes of friction and that hereafter there will be no reasonable grounds for complaint concerning the enforcement of the law."

### Eminent Physicians

are eagerly studying the problem of baby feeding. Borden's Eagle Brand Condensed Milk is recommended by the leading family physicians. It is always safe and reliable! Send for book "Babies." 71 Hudson St., New York.





THE PRESIDENT'S YACHT "MAYFLOWER," FORMERLY OWNED BY J. OGDEN GOBLET.  
Copyright, 1901, by E. Muller.



MUSIC ROOM IN THE "MAYFLOWER."  
Copyright, 1901, by E. Muller.



ON THE BOW OF THE "MAYFLOWER."  
Copyright, 1901, by E. Muller.



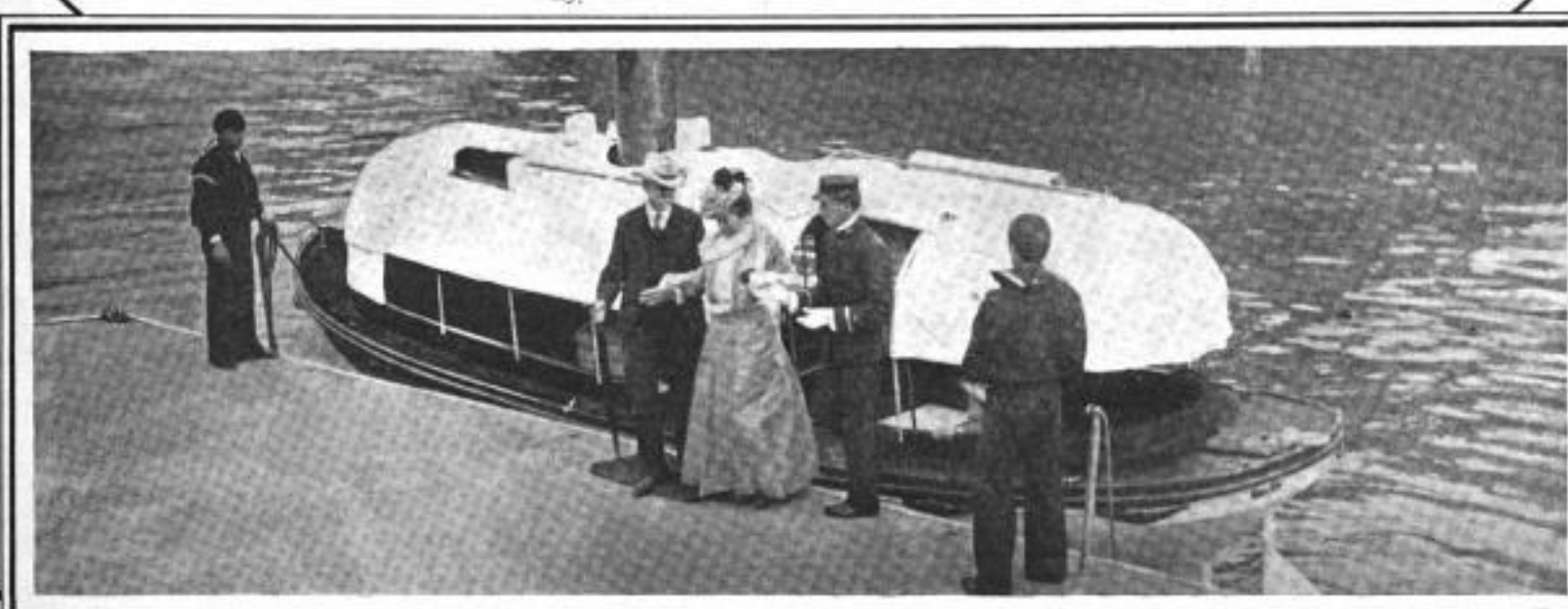
LOADING THE "MAYFLOWER" AT THE BROOKLYN NAVY YARD, PREPARATORY FOR THE PRESIDENT'S SUMMER CRUISE.—Lucky.



THE HOUSE IN WASHINGTON USED WHILE THE WHITE HOUSE IS BEING REMODELED.



A LARGE PARTY CALLING AT THE PRESIDENT'S SUMMER HOME, OYSTER BAY.



MRS. ROOSEVELT, THE PRESIDENT'S WIFE, ARRIVING IN NEW YORK ON HER WAY TO OYSTER BAY, LONG ISLAND, N. Y.

### THE VACATION OF OUR BUSY PRESIDENT.

HIS YACHT AND HIS HOME AT OYSTER BAY.—WHEREVER HE GOES, OFFICIAL CARES FOLLOW HIM.—See page 88.



# The Vacation of the Child on Crutches

By Harry Beardsley

WHEN THE mother of the tenements held her little blighted son, in a fervor of love and joy, close to her breast, I appreciated what a beautiful charity it is that gives to 400 little crippled ones of New York City some of the better things in life, which, through their unfortunate poverty, they would otherwise never know—a charity which provides every summer a vacation on the seashore for the 400 children who, during the winter months, receive an education in schools conducted especially for them, where the teachers are both instructors and nurses, training the minds of the children and at the same time caring for their broken little bodies. A boy of a west-side tenement had been brought home from his vacation. His mother ran to meet the wagon, lifted her little son from the seat, and carried him into the house. In the radiance of that mother's face, in the sparkle of her eyes, in the gladness of her smile, in her eagerness to clasp close her child, could be read at once a happiness that was far greater than that which the little sufferer himself had felt, for it was a gratitude that partook in its intensity of the strongest love of all, maternal love—and maternal love augmented and deepened by the child's misfortune. For it is the true mother nature to bestow her tenderest affection, her deepest anxiety, on the little one among her flock who swings his twisted body between crutches or holds his head in braces of hard steel. The joy given by the outing to the child was trebled in the happiness which came through the great bond of sympathy to the mother.

More interesting, even, than the schools for the crippled offspring of the poor sections and the way in which they are conducted is the origin of this remarkable charity. There are now in New York City six schools which are attended solely by crippled children, and these are children of the tenements, whose parents cannot afford to send one cent for their care or education. Three of these schools are on the east side, three on the west side. The attendance at all of them is nearly 400, one school on the east side having almost 100 pupils. These children are protected from the time they leave their homes in the morning until they are returned to their parents after school hours in the afternoon. A wagonette, comfortably cushioned, calls in the morning at the door of each boy or girl of the school. The child is carried from the house by the driver of the wagonette, lifted into his seat and taken away to school, and after the session is over returned in the same way.

During the class hours, when they are given the same education that is provided in the public schools, the teachers keep watch that none of their delicate pupils is injured—that a plaster cast is not broken, that a brace is not pulled out of place when the children are at their games. The teachers employed are specially fitted by training for this work. They understand the afflictions from which their little charges suffer and know what to do in an emergency or accident.

Each summer these 400 children are taken to the seashore for an outing of two weeks, in the beautiful summer home for children of the Children's Aid Society at Bath Beach. They go on their vacations in groups of twenty-four, carried thither in a special car, and from their homes to the street railway and ferry in the same wagonettes which are used during the school months in taking them to school.

## President Roosevelt's Vacation.

IF ANY man earns a right to a long and restful summer vacation it is the President of the United States, whose duties and responsibilities, even in ordinary times, are onerous and trying. President Roosevelt is now having his first spell of leisure since he succeeded to his present high office, and, after the cares and trials of the past ten months at the national capital, even his strenuous spirit must enjoy the relaxation and repose of his pleasant home, two and one-half miles from Oyster Bay, L. I. That little town, which recently spruced itself up in proud anticipation of being the summer capital of the United States, will doubtless be invaded during the hot months by many sight-seers and political visitors, but few of these will be permitted to cross the threshold of the Roosevelt home. The President has engaged offices in the village, where his secretaries and others of the White House force are at work and where he keeps regular hours, attending to necessary governmental business. There he receives those who wish to call on him, and thus the seclusion of his home life is preserved. It is probable, however, that the President will, from time to time, entertain at his residence prominent men with whom he may desire to confer freely on important matters.

The President will remain at Oyster Bay, for the most part, until he starts on his Western trip in the fall. But if at any time he should feel the need of getting away from the public gaze he has a ready means of doing so in the official yacht of the President of the United States. This vessel, the *Mayflower*, formerly Mrs. Ogden Goebel's private yacht, which was purchased by the government for use as an auxiliary cruiser during the Spanish-American war, has just been refitted at the Brooklyn Navy Yard at an expense of \$50,000, and made a luxurious sea home for the President and his family. The vessel is exteriorly a delight to the eye, and the interior furnishings and decorations are now of the finest, those of the President's quarters surpassing all the rest. These quarters include six state-rooms, the President's own room being finished in white enamel and gold. A handsome brass

Five years ago these same children sat drearily, hour after hour, day after day, in their crowded, unhealthy homes, dragging out an existence of pathetic misery; too weak and infirm to join their sturdy brothers and sisters in the queer, ingenious games of the children of the streets, too frail to go to school, where they would be injured in the careless rush of the stronger ones.

In a family of eight or ten, occupying three or four small rooms, a crippled child is sure to suffer neglect. His body aches with its deformity, his mind grows dull with inactivity. A dreary future is before him—a shapeless body, an empty mind, no means of earning a livelihood. To such as these the path of mendicancy is, alas, too easy.

The first help for New York's crippled children came from one who herself had been a weak and helpless child. Until she was twelve years old, an affliction of the spine made May Darrach unable to walk. Her mother attended her faithfully, her father, who, strangely enough, was a manufacturer of appliances for the deformed, studied constantly to discover a contrivance which would give strength to his daughter.

I have heard of men who have become physicians in order that they might cure persons whom they loved. Their studies and research, inspired by this, the strongest possible incentive, have often resulted in the perfection of means of cure that have been a lasting benefit to all mankind. So it was in the experience of the father of May Darrach, the crippled girl. He invented a mechanical support which not only enabled his daughter to be nearly as active as a normal child, but which has since become a benefit to many of those who suffered as she did.

At twelve years old, May Darrach began to know something of the freedom of health. She appreciated the contrast to her life of helplessness. It was then that she began to think of others who were stricken as she had been. More than five years ago she visited the poor districts, looking for little cripples. She found many of them—sitting alone, dreary and unhappy, in the squalid, festering tenements. Outside on the streets and in the public playgrounds their brothers and sisters were shouting, laughing. The little cripples were sitting, silent and solitary, in the heat and the evil air. Miss Darrach's sympathy was overflowing. One summer she took several of these children to a cool New England summer home. The next year she took more of them.

## Fishing-time

I CANNOT fix my mind to-day  
On what I have to do;  
A picture haunts my inner eye  
Of waters swift and blue.  
My fingers itch to cast a fly,  
The bells of memory chime  
And call me to the woods and fields,  
For this is fishing-time.

I DREAM of mossy stepping-stones  
In lazy amber brooks,  
Of grassy banks with blossoms bright,  
And silent, shady nooks,  
Where I forget the world of toil  
And wash away its grime  
In crystal depths of running streams  
That sing of fishing-time.

I LONG to see the sunfish play,  
The minnows' merry school,  
The trout beneath the shelving bank  
Or in his favorite pool,  
And all the silver finny folk  
That throng the watery clime;  
So hand me out the old brown coat  
I keep for fishing-time.

MINNA IRVING.

bedstead, many-hued panels of silk, and bath-tubs cut out of solid marble are also features of the President's section of the yacht. Needless to say, the yacht has every convenience of a modern pleasure craft, so that a cruise on board of her should be the perfection of comfort and recreation.

After her renovation the *Mayflower* was put in commission, with Lieutenant-Commander Albert Gleaves, formerly of the dispatch boat *Dolphin*, in command. The *Dolphin*, heretofore the President's boat, will now be used exclusively by the Secretary of the Navy. The *Mayflower* is a much larger vessel than the *Dolphin*, and has more powerful engines. Since the late war she has done little service beyond taking Governor Allen to Porto Rico. In her bettered condition she is now entirely at the President's orders, and he can sail on her whenever and wherever he pleases.

Then she realized that others who had facilities might in the same way give happiness. She saw that she reached only a few of the vast number of the crippled young among the poor—for it is estimated that there are 3,000 such in New York City. You seldom see them on the streets. You do not know of them until you penetrate their homes; and then the mothers, in their pity, foolish, perhaps, sometimes conceal their blighted offspring until the visitor is gone.

The Children's Aid Society accepted the suggestion of Miss Darrach and set aside a cottage for the summer in their place at Bath Beach for those physically weak and imperfect, who should be taken thither. The children of the six special invalid schools are divided into groups of about twenty-five each. First a group of boys goes for an outing, then a company of girls.

At the cottage on the seashore they are under the care of two thoroughly skilled and gentle teachers. They rise for breakfast at seven, then they go out of doors to play under the trees. They have chair swings and toys, and the amusements provided in a kindergarten course. They play baseball, too, these children, with their heads in frames or their legs in plaster casts. In the afternoon they are on the beach, digging in the sand and bathing in the surf. One of the teachers is always with them to prevent the strong children, who also use the playgrounds, from entering the games of the little cripples, for then there would be great danger of injury. At night, when the breath of life from the ocean blows through the fresh trees, these little, broken, struggling human plants sleep in their soft white beds.

Even in these happy surroundings some of the children are homesick for a time. Those which come from the poorest homes, the most squalid surroundings, and to whom the contrast is therefore the greatest, become the most homesick. But that is quickly passed, and then the pallor leaves their faces, the look of distress about the eyes, which is peculiar to those of physical deformity, disappears. You do not feel sorry for any child whose face is rosy and whose eyes are bright and full of laughter, even though he hobbles a little as he walks.

"These little outings mean a good deal to some of the poor families of New York," said Mrs. Frasier, who teaches in one of the schools for cripples and attends them at the seaside during a part of the summer. "You see those two little boys, both of whom have spinal trouble?" she continued, pointing toward two of her charges. "They are in the same family; one is nine, the other five. One of them fell from a swing, injuring his spine; the other was sliding on the ice; he fell on a rock and the same trouble developed. Through constant care—it takes the closest watching and proper medical attention—many of these children are cured. They grow from a childhood of pain and deformity to be strong and healthy men and women. But they must not be neglected. I knew a child who was nearly cured. His brace was to have been removed within a month. One day he had a violent fall, and from that injury he became a cripple forever. An insignificant thing like that, to stumble and fall, may mean everything in a life."

I was at the home of the two little crippled brothers whom Mrs. Frasier pointed out when they were returned from their outing in the wagonette, and it was their mother whom I saw receive them in her arms.

## Summer Advice.

By ONE WHO KNOWS.

KEEP cool in hot weather.  
"How?"  
By eating Grape-Nuts every day.  
"Rats!"

No, not rats, but a good, sound fact that thousands make daily use of.

Grape-Nuts is a predigested food which makes digestion easy.

It gives the nourishment without the internal heat caused by heavy carbonaceous foods.

You can feel from ten to twenty degrees cooler than your neighbor when you eat proper food that does not overtax the stomach.

Grape-Nuts is made from certain parts of the grain and by mechanical process the starches are changed into grape sugar in the same manner as the stomach would do in the first act of digestion.

The phosphates of the cereals are retained in Grape-Nuts and these and the grape sugar supply the necessary nourishment to body, brain and nerve centres.

Grape-Nuts is a concentrated food, giving strength, vitality and coolness to the body and energy and cheerfulness to the brain, in place of the heavy sluggish draggy feeling caused by meat, potatoes, etc.

Another point.

It is thoroughly cooked at the factory by food experts and saves you the trouble.

You get it from the grocer and, by adding cream, it is ready to serve.

No hot stove, no cross cook, no loss of time or exertion as with other food.

Its crisp taste with the delicate sweet of the grape sugar makes it pleasing to the palate of the most critical epicure.

The recipe book in each package of Grape-Nuts gives many pleasing puddings, salads, entrées and desserts that can be made.

Worth a trial and a package will prove it.





COTTAGE AT BATH BEACH, USED EXCLUSIVELY FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN.



A MERRY GAME OF "ALL AROUND THE MULBERRY BUSH" ON THE SANDS.



THE CHAIR-SWINGS ARE ALWAYS POPULAR.



AT THE HOME PLACE—BOYS AT BASEBALL.



CONSTRUCTING A TOY WINDMILL.



SWINGING ON THE ROPE WHEN THE OCEAN'S TIDE IS LOW.



DEPARTURE OF A VACATION PARTY FROM THE SUMMER COTTAGE.



ARRIVAL AT THE TENEMENTS—A MOTHER LIFTS HER CRIPPLED SON FROM THE WAGON.

THE HAPPY VACATION OF NEW YORK'S CRIPPLED CHILDREN.  
HOW THEIR OUTING IS PASSED ON THE SEASHORE AT THE BEAUTIFUL SUMMER PLACE OF THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.

Photographs by our staff photographer, G. B. Lackey.



# In the World of Sports

INCREASING INTEREST IN ALL OUT-DOOR SPORTS—AMERICAN ATHLETES ABROAD

THE PHENOMENAL success of the running turf this year has astonished everybody and especially those who have not watched the race-track closely. The track is simply sharing in the popularity and prosperity achieved by all branches of outdoor sport this season. Professional baseball has passed through enough in the

last year to kill any ordinary sport, yet the game at the end of the season will be found to have attracted more people than it did in either 1900 or 1901. There has been a keener interest in college athletics, and nobody need be surprised if the football games next fall attract more people than ever before. Americans are just beginning to appreciate the beauties and physical benefits of outdoor sports and recreations.

Of the thoroughbreds shown on the Eastern courses this year, the McLewee and Brady pair, Gold Heels and Major Daingerfield, are undoubtedly the best. While the winner of the Suburban and Brighton handicaps has been heralded as the best race-horse this country has ever seen, I have been told by those who have watched these animals in their preliminary work that Daingerfield generally outruns Gold Heels in their trials. If his breakdown is not permanent, great things can be expected of Daingerfield in his four and five year old stage. In spite of his racing blood Gold Heels looks almost like a cob, and has few of the lines of beauty possessed by his sire, The Bard, or by his grandsire, Longfellow. It has been said that Watercolor is the handsomest thoroughbred ever seen in this or in any other country, but veteran horse-men, while admitting that Watercolor is a beautiful animal, are wont to give preference to Longfellow, the grandfather of Gold Heels. Longfellow, as his name implies, was lengthy of limb and barrel, but he was the perfect equine racing machine, if one ever lived. After his victorious career in the East, Longfellow broke down and was taken back to the Blue Grass State to end his days in quiet and peace. All Kentucky cried when the magnificent animal was led into the fair-grounds, hobbling. The people paid \$1 each for souvenir hairs from his mane and tail. Friends of McLewee and Brady would like to see Gold Heels taken to England, but it is doubtful if such a course will be pursued. American horsemen have had such poor luck in getting their thoroughbreds over the ocean that it would seem like tempting Dame Fortune to take such a valuable animal away from his rich engagements in this country. It takes time for an animal, just as it does for a man, to become acclimated and accustomed to the different conditions in England.

**PRACTICABILITY OF MOTOR CYCLES.**—While there are some people who look on the bicycle as a thing to be used for exercise, there is a growing opinion that the motor cycle has come to stay. Others maintain that the motor cycle is a sort of compromise between a bicycle and an automobile, and are shy about admitting that the two-wheeled motor vehicle has any positive future. The fact remains, however, that the motor cycle is gaining in popularity on both sides of the ocean, and every day its usefulness and practicability become more and more apparent. The first really authentic test made was that arranged recently between Boston and New York, which proved to be a success beyond the anticipations of the promoters of the endurance contest. The run of over two hundred and fifty miles was made in good order over some villainous roads and in all sorts of weather, rain falling most of the time during the two days that the riders were on the road. The test was many times more successful than the initial endurance run of the automobile in this country, when only one machine made the arranged trip in good order. As pacing machines on the race-track the motor bicycles and tandems have entirely superseded the old-time triplets, quads, and sextets, manned by three, four, and six riders. The motors furnish better and steadier pace. Many of the machines now in use on the bicycle tracks are of ten horse-power, and it is no longer a question of a rider not getting pace fast enough for him, as was the case last year and the year before. On some of the properly constructed tracks the motors are capable of traveling at the rate of close to a mile a minute, and not a pace-follower on the track has been able as yet to follow that speed. It is much easier to follow a big motor than it is one of from three to five horse-power. On the big motors regular automobile tires are used on the rear wheel, the one which the pace follower is glued to so closely.

**AMERICAN ATHLETES ABROAD.**—The success of the American athletes abroad this year has not surprised the critics in this country. Duffey, Jones, and Coe have had little trouble to date in holding their own with the Englishmen, and even Edgren, the artist, has done good work with the weights. Several of the prominent college trainers in this country intend in the future to give more attention to distance runners. American athletics have for years been woefully deficient as distance runners. Singularly enough, most of the distance men who have done well in this country came here from England in their youth. There is no reason why the trainers cannot turn out runners who can go the long routes if they will give the same attention to distance running that they give to the field sports and sprints. To say that the American athlete has not the necessary strength and stamina is all nonsense. If some one college will give particular attention to developing distance runners next fall and spring it may give that university the intercollegiate championships next year, should one event decide the championship, as was the case this year.

**INTERNATIONAL TENNIS COMING.**—While the weather of May and June in the East was not the sort to encourage lawn tennis, still, the tournaments held to date have been interesting, and the promise made in the spring that there would be a revival of interest in the game has been fulfilled. The tournaments about New York, in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, have been well attended and the games themselves finely contested. The coming of the Doherty brothers, the English champions, to take part in the American championships, is

bound to increase general interest in the sport, as international competition of any sort invariably does. The Doherty brothers will be here the last week in July, and the largest crowd of the season will journey to the handsome grounds of the Crescent Athletic Club, at Bay Ridge, to witness the games. Whitman, Ware, Wrenn, Ogden, Little, Alexander, and Clothier are all playing in good form, and do not appear to fear a tilt with the invaders.



ALEXANDER J. FRASER,  
Of Columbia, champion inter-  
collegiate sculler.—Karl

**THE BASEBALL WAR.**—

Baseball enthusiasts have wearied of the troubles between the major professional organizations, and would hear of a treaty of peace with positive pleasure. Both organizations suffer, but each seems content to continue the fight. The American League has thrown out hints to the effect that it is ready to talk in a friendly spirit, but the old club owners of the National League feel too bitter at this time over the loss of their players to consider a white flag. But an equitable arrangement must be arrived at sooner or later, and the sooner the veteran club owners realize this the better it will be for all concerned. The jumping of players from one to the other has done the game no good. There is no reason for changing the opinion, given before the season started, that Pittsburg would win the National League pennant, and Chicago finish first in the American League. Baseball is a mighty uncertain game, but the above teams appear to have the better chance.

GEORGE E. STACKHOUSE.

## Sporting Queries Answered.

**W. E. S., St. Louis.**—The special race between The Abbot and Lord Derby will be trotted at Brighton Beach on August 14th. It will be the best two in three heats for a purse of \$10,000.  
**J. M. W., Chicago.**—In a game of draw poker house rules govern. If a player picks up his hand and finds he has six cards his hand is dead and cannot be played. When a call is made those in the game are entitled to see both hands exposed on the board.  
**J. A. C., Boston.**—Harvard defeated Yale in the dual athletic meet and also in the intercollegiate championships. Yale won the hockey championship, not losing a single game. Harvard finished second.  
G. E. S.

## Business Chances Abroad.

A LIMITED number of American glass-workers and skilled artisans in this line of manufacture are offered an opportunity for employment in Japan. The government of that country has decided to establish a model factory, or technical school, for training workers in window-glass manufacture. Japan affords the necessary materials for this industry and the cheap labor, but lacks the skilled artisans necessary to make it a success. All of the window glass now used in Japan is imported and the market is an increasing one, since it is used for buildings of both foreign and Japanese style.

THE American consul at Warsaw, Poland, Mr. Horodyski, sends a translation of a letter from the executive committee of the agricultural exhibition to be held at Bilno, in August next, which sets forth that the exhibit is not only for the purpose of showing the advance in agriculture in the districts represented, but also to enable agriculturists to study improvements in this line of industry. The committee wishes, in view of the likelihood that the commercial treaty between Russia and Germany will not be renewed after next year, to see samples of farm machinery and products from other countries, and would like United States exporters to be represented.

## Camping

In some sections of the country, in the hot months, many pleasure parties camp out in the woods.



In packing for these trips, a supply of

**Hunter**  
Baltimore  
**Rye**

is needful against emergencies.

This is a pure and perfect whiskey and a fine stimulant.

Sold at all first-class cafes and by jobbers.  
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Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, swollen, smarting, nervous feet and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight-fitting or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for ingrowing nails, sweating, calluses and hot, tired, aching feet. We guarantee its use is foolproof. **TRY IT TODAY.** Sold by all Druggists and Shoe Stores. Do not accept an imitation. Sent by mail for 25c. in stamps.

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"Oh, What Rest and Comfort!" **MOTHER GRAY'S SWEET POWDERS**, the best medicine for Feverish, Sickly Children. Sold by Druggists everywhere. Trial Package **FREE.** Address, ALLEN S. OLINSTEAD, Le Roy, N. Y. [Mention this paper.]

\$5 to \$12 Weekly for Copying Letters for us in your own home. Outfit and particulars free. Address Ladies' Home Magazine, Philadelphia, Pa.

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Pears' soap is nothing but soap.

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VIA PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, ACCOUNT MEETING Y. P. C. U. OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH AT TACOMA, WASH.

ON account of the meeting Y. P. C. U. of the Presbyterian Church at Tacoma, Wash., July 23d to 27th, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets to Tacoma, Portland, Seattle, Vancouver, or Victoria from all stations on its lines, from July 10th to July 20th, inclusive, at greatly reduced rates. These tickets will be good for return passage until September 15th, inclusive, when executed by Joint Agent at destination and payment of 50 cents made for this service. Apply to Ticket Agents for additional information.

## New Jersey a Unique Spot.

NEW JERSEY is the natural summer resort for New Yorkers, and for the Easterner as well, for the simple reason that it is accessible. Exceptional train service, fine locations, wonderful bathing facilities, and a marvelous climate are the chief attractions. The popular route is the Sandy Hook, which leaves New York, Pier 8, N. R., and runs to Atlantic Highlands, where connection is made with the New Jersey Central for all New Jersey coast resorts, including Seabright, Normandie, West End, Monmouth, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Allentown, Ocean Grove, Avon, Belmar, Spring Lake, and Point Pleasant. The boats which comprise the fleet are models in convenience and equipment, and are the fastest plying from New York. The sea trip is delightful, and the rail portion of the journey is close to the water's edge. The New Jersey Central also operates a rail line to these resorts, passing Shrewsbury, Red Bank, Matawan, Beach Haven, Atlantic City, Ocean City, and Cape May. Its trains are fast, frequent, and finely equipped, and the principal ones have Buffet Parlor Cars. The General Passenger Department of the New Jersey Central, Sect. G. B., has just issued a hotel book, giving information regarding the principal hotels and boarding-houses on its line. It's free for the asking; send for it.



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—one already producing gold ore of higher value than that of the nearby famous Homestake, which has already paid \$10,000,000 in dividends—the other having produced a car of ore running five times as high a percentage of copper as the world-famous Calumet and Hecla—for

## 25¢ Per Share

Par Value \$1.00 (non-assessable)

to buy machinery for the gold mine, from which the ore has heretofore been hoisted 200 feet by hand, and to carry the copper shaft 50 feet further down (to water level), where will be encountered the vast beds of re-deposited copper, the leachings of unknown centuries.



This car ran 16.31% Copper

## FABULOUS WEALTH IN SIGHT

Our prospectus contains full descriptions of both mines, with press comments and expert opinions, map, photographs, and many valuable statistics for investors—FREE.

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References: Farmers and Merchants Bank,  
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She was a widow whose husband died without life insurance and was compelled to —; but why give harrowing details? Every man knows the privations and hardships which fall to a poor widow; every loving husband has some life insurance for her protection.

PENN MUTUAL LIFE,  
921-3-5 Chestnut St., Philada.

## Hints to Money-makers

NOTICE.—This department is intended for the information of the regular readers of *LESLIE'S WEEKLY*. No charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. Correspondents should always inclose a stamp, so sometimes a personal reply is necessary. Inquiries should refer only to matters directly connected with Wall Street interests. Subscribers to *LESLIE'S WEEKLY* at the home office, at regular subscription rates, namely, \$4 per annum, are placed on a preferred list, which entitles them, in emergencies, to answers by mail or telegraph. Address "Jasper," *LESLIE'S WEEKLY*, 110 Fifth Avenue, New York.

OUR exports are decreasing, business is not as good in all lines of trade as it has been, and competition is getting more acute all around. Some industrials and some railroad corporations are reducing dividends or passing them, while at the same time, instead of "a community of interests" and a more friendly feeling between great industrial and railroad magnates, bitter controversies are springing up, which may signify much in the future. The peremptory manner in which the Pennsylvania Railroad transferred its Eastern telegraphic contracts from the Western Union to the Postal Telegraph shows how bitter is the feeling of that great railway corporation because of the aggressive work of Mr. Gould in pushing the Wabash into Pittsburg and on toward the Atlantic.

Strife between the Pennsylvania Railroad and the great Gould combine would mean a terrific warfare. More than this, the fact that the Wabash was favored by Mr. Carnegie with a long-time contract for much of the iron and steel freights from his great manufacturing (now a leading part of the Steel Trust), gives reason for the Pennsylvania Railroad's interest in some of the largest independent steel and iron works. Out West, the Moffett financiers of Colorado, joined with those of the copper king, Senator Clarke, of Montana, are building to the Pacific coast, and making a new competitive iron thoroughfare from Denver to Los Angeles and the St. Paul is headed for Seattle.

The bitter fight against the proposed issue of bonds by the United States Steel Trust and the disclosure, by the publication of the stockholders' list of the latter, that Pierpont Morgan, Carnegie, and others, who were supposed to be on the inside, have little or none of the common shares, and not very much of the preferred, have caused decided weakness in the shares of this great trust. The suggestive statement of its attorneys that, after the bond issue was projected, the Morgan interests purchased \$80,000,000 of United States Steel preferred at \$94 a share emphasizes the fact that the Morgan interests must have sold their large holdings when the steel shares were first put out at high prices. If they had not sold, it would not have been necessary for them to have gone into the market to purchase \$80,000,000 to protect the proposed bond issue.

The fact that \$10,000,000 is to be paid to the Morgan syndicate for financing a loan of \$50,000,000 has created a great deal of adverse comment. It was said that this would save a million and a half a year to the corporation, because of the difference between the interest on \$250,000,000 of bonds at 5 per cent. and the dividends at 7 per cent., now being paid on \$200,000,000 of preferred shares. But it is pointed out that while, in a period of depression, the interest on the preferred or common shares was only to be paid if earned, the interest on the new bonds must be paid, or a foreclosure, which may wipe out the stockholders, will follow. This phase of the situation apparently has appealed to the courts.

The proceedings taken on behalf of the State of Colorado to dissolve the American Smelting and Refining Company, on the ground that it is a trust, following the proceedings against the so-called "Beef Trust" and the action against the Coal Trust and against the Northern Securities merger, all reveal the tendencies of the time, and indicate that a dangerous anti-trust and anti-corporation sentiment is being developed throughout the country, and that it will have its influence at the next State elections and the next presidential election there can be no doubt. The disposition to strike, manifest in many departments of labor, is another sign of the times which is far from encouraging to those who look for stability of values, for continuous conditions of prosperity, and for the maintenance of high prices for industrial and railway securities. We are clearly approaching, or already in, the transition stage. The pendulum has begun to swing the other way.

"E." Tiffin, O.: No.  
"S." Providence, R. I.: Mistake rectified.  
"Trustee," Atlanta, Ga.: The new bonds of the Mexican Central Railway are collateral trust 4 1/2 per cent. I do not advise their purchase.  
"A." New Orleans: The bonds are a local security, fairly good, but not a high-class investment. They are not quoted on the New York exchange.

"H." New Orleans: The party has no rating. You should be a subscriber to *LESLIE'S WEEKLY* at the home office, at full rates, to be entitled to a place on my preferred list.

"M." Hiram, O.: (1) Party has no rating. (2) I think very little of the speculative companies to which you refer. (3 and 4) No quotations on Wall Street. Highly speculative.

"C." Harrisburg, Penn.: From all that I can learn the company is speculative. I would not regard it in any sense as a good investment. I do not believe the statements made to you.

"W. L." St. Louis: You should be a subscriber to *LESLIE'S WEEKLY* at the home office, at full rates, to be entitled to a place on my preferred list. Subscribers not on the preferred list are entitled to occasional answers.

"D." Lowell, Mass.: I do not believe in the enterprise. There are other much better real estate propositions around New York, some of them with vast possibilities. If you desire a combination of investment and speculation, you will find it in some of these, for New York real estate is bound to increase in value with the growth of the city, and nothing can wipe it out.

"H." Newark, N. J.: (1) Your holdings are mainly of investment securities, but if you need the money it would be wiser to sell something in which you have a profit in this market and use it, for it is hardly probable that the present high scale of prices can be maintained another year. (2) The Chicago and Alton bond ought to be a very good one. New York banks will loan on all the bonds you mention.

"H." Schenectady, N. Y.: I agree with you that the enormous capitalization of the Steel Trust is liable some day to create a grave financial situation. In times of depression, the steel and iron business suffers worse than anything else. You perhaps have noticed the recent cablegram from Antwerp stating that, as a result of the over-capitalization of steel works and rolling mills on the Scheldt, the city is threatened with a twelve-million-dollar failure.

"Investor," Hartford, Conn.: (1) The report that the Standard Oil Company and its greatest competitor, the Russian Oil Company, have contracted to divide the markets of the world probably accounts for the renewed strength of Standard Oil. I would not sacrifice the shares. (2) The new suit against the Steel Trust alleges that the assets of the trust, after deducting the amount of its indebtedness, do not equal the amount of the preferred stock now issued. It also charges that J. P. Morgan & Co. obtained the ratification of their preferred stock and bond scheme by unfair means.

"B." Newton, N. J.: The secretary of the Globe-Boston Copper Mining Company informs me that the company is pursuing very extensive development work, and that a letter from the engineer proves, first, the permanency, continuity, and regularity of the numerous veins to a depth of 250 feet; and, second, the great similarity in underground conditions between the property and the United Globe and Old Dominion mines, on the same belt, on which millions of dollars' worth of high-grade ore are now being mined. The order for \$250,000 has been received. You are on my preferred list for six months.

"T. G. R." Brooklyn: (1) The future of United States Steel preferred depends more on the support its promoters and manipulators care to give it than on the decisions of the court. Less than a year ago it was given out that the trust was earning so much money it did not know what to do with it. Now it is so pressed for cash that it seeks to borrow \$50,000,000, and to do this it pays virtually a commission of \$10,000,000 to promoters who have already divided among themselves and the other members of their syndicate more than \$25,000,000 of profits. This is not only a great steel trust, but it looks like a great steal. (2) Speculative.

"S." Saratoga: (1) The earnings of International Paper, during the past fiscal year, showed only 2 1/2 per cent. on the common stock, as against 10 per cent. the preceding year. Either this is a very bad outlook or else the figures have been given out in their worst form, to depress the stock. (2) The statement of Thomas P. Ryan, a large holder in Hocking Valley Railroad, that dividends on the common will not be increased in the near future, as publicly made. Perhaps Mr. Ryan would like to keep the price down. (3) The action against Mr. Hallenborg, promoter of the Sonora Copper Company and the Puerco Copper Company, was brought by a stockholder in the former, who alleged that misrepresentations had been made to him.

"Banker," Boston: I agree with you that the financial outlook abroad is far from good. There must be a tremendous liquidation some day in the greatly inflated mining shares on the London exchange. There is an acute cotton crisis in Lancashire, a deficit in the French treasury, a strained industrial situation in Germany, and a threatened revolution in Russia. All these things must have a world-wide influence, which even we, prosperous as we are, cannot escape. Several of our railroads report diminished earnings, a notable decrease in our exports is apparent, money is in greater demand in all our financial centres, the crop situation is still problematical, strikes are prevalent, and gold exports are in sight. A bull market, under such circumstances, would be phenomenal.

"G. A. S." Wilmington, Del.: (1) I do not think the proposition very attractive. (2) St. Joe and Grand Island first preferred sold last year as low as 55 and as high as 78. It pays at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum and looks cheaper than Southern Railway common, which pays no dividends and sells around 37. (3) Southern Pacific, it is said, is able to pay fair dividends whenever the Union Pacific gets ready to declare them. While it is a speculative stock—and I am not advising speculative purchases at this time—many believe in it for a long pull. (4) I would sell my Steel common whenever it did not involve too great a sacrifice. You should be a subscriber to *LESLIE'S WEEKLY* at the home office, at full rates, in order to have a place on my preferred list.

"G." Roseville: (1) I doubt if the new combine will have an unfavorable effect on the Fore River Ship and Engine Company. Morgan's shipping combination embraces steamship lines rather than shipbuilding plants. (2) The loss of the Pennsylvania Railroad's business east of Pittsburg by the Western Union must impair the earnings of the latter somewhat. Just how much remains to be seen. It must always be borne in mind that the Gould and Pennsylvania interests may at any time see fit to come to an amicable understanding again. I think better of American Telegraph and Cable, which has the guarantee of the Western Union behind it. (3) If your friend knows the inside workings of United States Steel and is a cautious and experienced counselor, I would take his advice, but I do not believe that United States Steel common is anything more than a speculation at prevailing prices.

Continued on page 82.

## FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE

Our Book,  
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The series thus far includes ERIE, WABASH, ST. PAUL, CHICAGO & GREAT WESTERN, AMERICAN SUGAR, MISSOURI PACIFIC, and DENVER, KANSAS AND CHICAGO, and are ready for delivery. Our next series, No. 8, will be devoted to a review and analysis of

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from the sales of Oil from its producing wells. STANDARD OIL COMPANY BUYS IN. TIRE OUTPUT. Enormous acreage yet to be developed. The safest, surest, and best of opportunities ever offered the public. PRODUCING WELLS GUARANTEE INVESTMENT. Company in the hands of bankers and men of integrity and experience in the oil business. To raise funds for further development of the property a limited number of shares are being offered at

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This Company now owns 33 Producing Oil Wells and 1 Gas Well. Has 52,145 acres Oil and Gas Land, mostly in West Virginia, adjacent to the 40,000 acres recently purchased by Standard Oil Co. In January last we predicted that this stock would be selling for \$1.00 per share in June. This prediction has been fully verified. We now predict \$3.00 per share this time next year.

Send remittances, or for further information write, to the Company,  
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TWENTY COPPER, GOLD AND SILVER  
MINES CONSOLIDATED UNDER THE  
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## Globe-Boston Copper Mining Company

This Company, composed of the leading business men of New York, Chicago, and Leavenworth, Kansas, after years of hard work, was enabled to complete the consolidation which gives it the ownership and control of this vast property, located in the very heart of the Globe-Arizona mineral belt. Every one of these twenty mines contains from one to three fissure veins from which large quantities of rich ore have been shipped. The Company has spent a great deal of money on the property and has brought it to a state where large profits are merely a matter of a reasonable length of time. The ore bodies are rapidly being opened up at a great depth and the Company is preparing to erect smelters for the treatment of its ores.

Absolutely the best opportunity ever offered the public is now presented in the stock of this Company, 50,000 shares of which are offered for public subscription at 50¢ per share. The right is reserved of allotment should this amount be over-subscribed.

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THERE is as wide a difference between my proposition of the Yuma Consolidated Mine and Milling Co. and the average proposition of an advertised mine as between daylight and darkness. The Yuma pays 12 per cent. now—in all human probability will never pay less—and I believe will pay twice 12 per cent. in twelve months. I would like to tell you the whole story by mail. CHARLES C. WOODWORTH, 69 Wall Street, New York.

## STOCK IN A GROWING AUTOMOBILE BUSINESS

Many who have some money to invest want it to earn more than the usual 4 and 5% interest and still be safe. To these investors we have the following business proposition to offer: Have been manufacturing automobiles in a small way for three years, making a simple and moderate-priced gasoline machine, which sells for \$500 to \$550. Have been compelled to turn down hundreds of orders; now we propose to build in quantity. A limited number of shares of Treasury Stock we will sell at par, \$50. They will earn 12% in 1903. Full particulars, THOMSON AUTOMOBILE CO., TWENTY-SECOND AND MARKET STS., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

## "This Beats New Jersey"

CHARTERS PROCURED under South Dakota laws for a few dollars. Write for corporation laws, blanks, by-laws, and forms to PHILIP LAWRENCE, late Asst-Secretary of State, Huron, Beadle Co., South Dakota.



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LATEST MASTERPIECE  
**BRISÉ-EMBAUMÉE VIOLETTE**  
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THIS perfume so closely resembles the fragrance of the living violet that it is impossible to tell them apart.  
Bottle size original, 4 oz. each. Sold at first-class establishments. Write for free sample to Ed. Pinaud's Importing Office, 40 E. 14th St., New York.

## Two Tours to the Pacific Coast

VIA PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

LEAVE New York August 2d, visiting Chicago, Denver, Colorado Springs, Salt Lake City, San Francisco, Del Monte (Monterey), Santa Barbara, Los Angeles, San José, and Portland on the going trip.

Returning, Tour No. 1 will run eastward through the magnificent Canadian Rockies by leisurely daylight trips, with stops at Glacier, Banff Hot Springs, and other points, reaching New York on August 31st.

Tour No. 2 will run eastbound via Yellowstone National Park, including the usual six-day trip through that interesting preserve, arriving New York September 4th.

Special trains will be provided. Rates from New York, Philadelphia, Washington, or any point on the Pennsylvania Railroad east of Pittsburgh, including transportation, Pullman berth, and all meals on the tour except during the five days spent in San Francisco, when Pullman accommodations and meals are not provided.

For Tour No. 1, \$200. Two persons occupying one berth, \$180 each.

For Tour No. 2, \$250, including all expenses through Yellowstone Park. Two persons occupying one berth, \$230 each.

A preliminary announcement outlining the various details will be furnished upon application to Ticket Agents, Tourist Agent, 1196 Broadway, New York, or Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Pennsylvania Railroad, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.

## Books Received.

THOSE BLACK DIAMOND MEN. By William F. Gibson. (F. H. Revell Company, \$1.50.)  
THE LITTLE BROTHERS. By Josiah Flynt. (The Century Company, \$1.50.)  
THE LADY PARAMOUNT. By Henry Harland. 12 mo. (New York: John Lane, \$1.50.)  
THE CONQUERORS. By Gertrude Atherton. (The Macmillan Company, \$1.50.)  
THE OUTLAW. By Le Roy Armstrong. 12 mo. (New York: D. Appleton & Co.)  
A DANDELION OR TWO. By F. Frankfort Moore. 12 mo. (New York: D. Appleton & Co.)  
DOROTHY VERNON OF HADDON HALL. By Charles Major. Illustrated by Howard Chandler Christy. 12 mo. (New York: The Macmillan Company.)  
THE MISDEMEANOR OF NANCY. By Eleanor Hoyt. Illustrated. 12 mo. (New York: Doubleday, Page & Co.)  
MANY WATERS: A Story of New York. By Robert Shackleton. 12 mo. (New York: D. Appleton & Co.)  
THE COAST OF FREEDOM: A Romance of the Adventurous Times of the First Self-made American. By Adele Marie Shaw. 12 mo. (New York: Doubleday, Page & Co., \$1.50.)  
WORKS AND DAYS. By Hamilton Wright Mabie. 16 mo. (New York: Dodd, Mead & Co., \$1.)  
FASHIONS IN LITERATURE, and Other Literary and Social Essays and Addresses. By Charles Dudley Warner. Introduction by Hamilton Wright Mabie. 12 mo. (New York: Dodd, Mead & Co., \$1.20 net.)

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175 Madison Avenue, Chicago, Ill., for proofs of cures, circulars, \$500,000. We solicit the most obstinate cases. We have cured the worst cases in 12 to 25 days. 100-page Book Free.

## Hints to Money-makers.

Continued from preceding page.

"M." St. Louis: (1) No. (2) It is purely in the experimental stage.

"Subscriber," Walnut, Ill.: I cannot. Perhaps the company will buy it.

"J. S." Brooklyn, N. Y.: One dollar received. You are on my preferred list for three months.

"F." Bedford, Penn.: Not unless you are a speculator and willing to take considerable risk.

"T." St. Louis: The first mentioned is fairly well considered. The second I can ascertain very little about.

"H." St. Louis: N.: regular time for statements is fixed. Watch the financial reports in the daily papers.

"Inquirer," Cincinnati: I certainly would not advise the purchase of the 3 and 4 per cent. shares to which you refer. No stamp.

"A." Honolulu: Five dollars received. You are on the preferred list of LESLIE'S WEEKLY for fifteen months. Answer by mail.

"E. R." New York: None of the concerns you mention is regarded with favor on Wall Street. All are highly speculative and cannot be recommended for investment purposes.

"C." South Dakota: Three mentioned favorably by Consolidated Exchange parties include W. E. Woodend & Co., Ennis & Stogami, and J. L. McLean & Co. All have Chicago branches.

"Cecil," Baltimore: Two dollars received. You are on my preferred list for six months.

(1) Glad you came out with a profit on my T. & P. advice. (2) Things look badly mixed at present.

"Ed." Baltimore: Douglas, Lacy & Co. are members of the New York Consolidated Exchange, with agencies in all the principal cities, and handle mostly mining investments. Such properties naturally must be speculative.

"Zig Zag," Pittsburg: So much deception has been practiced in the matter that it is difficult to advise. Usually it is wise to even up after a stock has had a tremendous decline. The entire market is now in a most unsettled condition, and I am not advising purchases.

"C." Newark, N. J.: Mr. Walter S. Logan informs me that the property of the Copote Mining Company "seems to be all that it was ever supposed to be" and expects soon "to have work resumed with full force." He says he expects it will turn out to be "a very profitable investment." I have no personal knowledge of the property.

"S." Trenton, N. J.: The annual reports of the mining companies of Butte, Mont., to the tax assessors, show that earnings for the fiscal year shrunk from about \$16,000,000 in 1901 to \$5,500,000 in 1902. The Anaconda's decrease was nearly \$4,000,000, the Boston and Montana's about \$5,500,000, and Butte and Boston's about half a million. Parrot shows the only increase, and it was slight. The Anaconda mined low ore and of lower grade.

"S." Syracuse: (1) The new mortgage on the Brooklyn Rapid Transit is for the enormous sum of \$150,000,000. Just what it is to be used for is not revealed. As a stockholder, it would seem that you have a right to know. Certainly it is not conducive to the welfare of the stock to put a big mortgage ahead of it. (2) Corn crop figures are altogether conjectural. We shall not know what the corn crop really is until well on into September. (3) The high price of corn may interfere somewhat with the profits of distillers and glucose manufacturers.

"H." Portland, Me.: President Bouldin, of the Guanajuato Consolidated Mining and Milling Company, advises me that it was a mistake to infer that the company has no late reports of ore bodies in detail, and he submits the engineer's reports on the properties, showing the workings on the various mines, the measurements of the ore bodies, their assay and estimated values, and he adds that "no reports as to the development of new ore bodies are being sent out at this time." President Bouldin announces that the financing of the company has been completed, and that it hopes to begin the distribution of the profits this fall or early in the new year.

"T. J. C." New York: Two dollars received. You are on my preferred list for six months.

(1) I have no doubt that the American Ice Company, if honestly managed, would earn and pay dividends on the preferred. The new president insists that he proposes to run the company on a business and not a speculative basis, and that no dividends will be paid until they are earned and until a sufficient surplus has been accumulated to justify their payment. The trouble is that he is a president only by the sufferance of the large stockholders. If dissatisfied stockholders will refuse to give their proxies to the present manipulators, and put them in the hands of some representative man, there will be an interesting stockholders' meeting next January. That is what should be done.

"A." Butte, Mont.: (1) The report of the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company apparently shows more than 12 per cent. earned last year on the common. You know the history of all these industries, however. I do not recommend the common as an investment. It pays 5 per cent., but American Ice common paid 4 per cent. and made favorable reports without intermission, when, all of a sudden, it was discovered that the dividends had not been paid from earnings.

(2) It is a rule with veteran speculators when a stock having any merit at all falls to half its best figures, to pick it up as a fair speculation. That is why many holders of American Ice, and especially the preferred, have been evening up. I decline to make further recommendation about a stock which has been in the hands of such an incapable or dishonest clique. (3) For the same reason, American Can, and especially the preferred, has been regarded as a fair speculation, at the recent tremendous shrinkage in its value.

Continued on opposite page.

A MEDAL and diploma for "An excellent Champagne, agreeable bouquet, delicious flavor." *Gault's Imperial Extra Dry.*

**Advice to Mothers:** Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea.

THE Solmer Piano received the First Medal of Merit and Diploma of Honor at the Centennial Exhibition. It has the endorsement of the leading artists in the United States and foreign countries.

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## Life-insurance Suggestions.

[NOTICE.—This department is intended for the information of readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY. No charge is made for answers to inquiries regarding life-insurance matters, and communications are treated confidentially. A stamp should always be inclosed, as a personal reply is sometimes deemed advisable. Address "Hermit," LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 110 Fifth Avenue, New York.]

ONE of the latest protests against the laxness of supervisory legislation of the fraternal beneficiary associations and societies comes from the insurance commissioner of Missouri, who, in calling attention to the opportunities for fraudulent transactions, recommends an amendment to the law, so as to set forth a standard of financial solvency to be required from all fraternal insurance associations who do business in the State. He thinks this standard can best be accomplished by an enactment fixing the minimum mortality assessment rate of each association or society and providing that the funds so collected shall only be used for the payment of death losses. The commissioner of Missouri wants this minimum mortality assessment rate to be based on some recognized table of mortality. This is a sensible suggestion. The time must come when the Legislatures of the respective States will all insist, in spite of the protests of politicians, on as strict supervision of the assessment associations as that now given to the old-line life insurance companies. The first to demand such legislation should be the members of the fraternal associations, but, strangely enough, they are usually opposed to it.

"B." Wheeling, W. Va.: You are too late.

"L." Richmond: The policy is the best that you could get. Its guarantees are excellent.

"H." Little Rock, Ark.: (1) The Equitable's endowment policy to which you refer should be entirely satisfactory. (2) The New York Life or Montreal Life.

"G." Toledo: The Penn Mutual of Philadelphia was organized in 1847. It is therefore one of the oldest of the old-line companies. Its business shows a constant increase in reserves, assets, and surplus. I regard its policies with much favor.

"J. G. S." Hohenwald, Tenn.: The company is in good standing, but I do not regard it as comparable in strength with the great New York institutions.

*The Hermit.*

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THIS most fascinating, clearest, and interesting description of Colorado will be sent free by John Sebastian, G. P. A. Great Rock Island Route, Chicago, Ill. Also "Camping in Colorado" free, if you want it. Gives full details for the inexperienced. Information about Colorado Hotels and Boarding Houses gladly furnished. It will be worth your while to learn the details of the cheap rates to Colorado effective this summer by the Rock Island.

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## OFFICIAL LEGAL NOTICES.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD OF July 8 to 15, 1902, of the confirmation by the Board of Assessors and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessments for LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS in the BOROUGH OF THE BRONX.

23D WARD, SECTION 9. EAST 151ST STREET REGULATING, GRADING, CURBING, FLAGGING, LAYING CROSSWALKS AND FENCING, from Mott Avenue to Exterior Street.

24TH WARD, SECTION 11. TREMONT AVENUE REGULATING, GRADING, CURBING, FLAGGING AND LAYING CROSSWALKS, from Jerome Avenue to Aqueduct Avenue.

24TH WARD, SECTION 13. KAPPOCK STREET REGULATING, GRADING, CURBING, FLAGGING, LAYING CROSSWALKS AND FENCING, from Spuyten Duyvil Parkway to Johnson Avenue.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.

City of New York, July 5, 1902.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD OF July 1 to 15, 1902, of the confirmation by the Board of Assessors and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessments for opening and acquiring title to the following named street in the Borough of the Bronx: 24th Ward, Section 11, East 182d Street (Andrews Place) opening, from the Croton Aqueduct to Jerome Avenue. Confirmed June 13, 1902; entered June 30, 1902.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.

City of New York, June 30, 1902.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD OF July 3 to 17, 1902, of the confirmation by the Board of Assessors and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessments for opening and acquiring title to the following named street in the Borough of the Bronx: 24th Ward, Section 11, East 182d Street opening, from Webster Avenue to Park Avenue (Vanderbilt Avenue West). Confirmed June 19, 1902; entered July 1, 1902.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.

City of New York, July 1, 1902.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD OF July 5 to 18, 1902, of the confirmation by the Board of Revision of Assessments and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessments for local improvements in the Borough of Manhattan: 12th Ward, Section 8, Nagle and 10th Avenues sewers, between Academy and 207th Streets; also, branch sewers in 202d, 203d, 204th, and Hawthorne Streets. Wadsworth Avenue regulating, grading, curbing, and flagging, from 173d Street to 11th Avenue.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.

City of New York, July 2, 1902.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD OF July 3 to 18, 1902, of the confirmation by the Board of Revision of Assessments and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessments for opening and acquiring title to the following named street in the Borough of the Bronx: 23d Ward, Sections 9 and 10, East 165th Street opening, from Sheridan Avenue to Webster Avenue. Confirmed May 23, 1902; entered July 3, 1902.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.

City of New York, July 3, 1902.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD OF July 5 to 18, 1902, of the confirmation by the Board of Revision of Assessments and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessments for local improvements in the Borough of the Bronx: 24th Ward, Sections 11 and 12, Kingsbridge Road sewer, from Webster Avenue to Valentine Avenue; also, Fordham Road branch sewer, from Kingsbridge Road to Valentine Avenue.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.

City of New York, July 2, 1902.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD OF July 12 to 25, 1902, of the confirmation by the Board of Assessors and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessments for LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS in the BOROUGH OF THE BRONX.

23RD WARD, SECTION 10. ST. JOSEPH'S STREET SEWER, from the existing sewer at Timpan Place to Robbins Avenue; SOUTHERN BOULEVARD BRANCH SEWER, both sides, between St. Joseph's Street and the street summit north of Dater Street; UNION AVENUE BRANCH SEWER, between Southern Boulevard and East 149th Street; WALES AVENUE BRANCH SEWER, between St. Joseph's Street and the street summit north of Dater Street; CONCORD AVENUE BRANCH SEWER, between St. Joseph's Street and Dater Street; also, BEACH AVENUE BRANCH SEWER, between Southern Boulevard and the street summit north of Dater Street.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.

City of New York, July 11, 1902.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD OF July 12 to 25, 1902, of the confirmation by the Board of Assessors and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessments for LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS in the BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

12th WARD, SECTION 2. 164th STREET SEWER, between Amsterdam Avenue and Kingsbridge Road; also, KINGSBRIDGE ROAD SEWER, east and west sides, between 162d and 165th Streets.

19th WARD SECTION 5. LEXINGTON AVENUE SEWER, west side, between 50th and 51st Streets, LEXINGTON AVENUE SEWERS, east and west sides, between 75th and 76th Streets.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.

City of New York, July 11, 1902.

## Hints to Money-makers.

Continued on opposite page.

"C." De Smet, S. Dak.: Holiday delayed it.

"H." Northeast, Penn.: Parties have no rating. Would not invest.

"A." Batavia, N. Y.: I do not answer inquiries with reference to insurance.

"B." Lebanon, Penn.: Both are good, but I think better of the new Metropolitan four.

Inquirer, "Healthful, Va.: If you can hold it you ought to get out of your Southern Pacific without a loss.

"M. P." Ashtabula, O.: (1) It is easy to get good names to support a questionable proposition.

(2) A speculation.

"T." Tallahassee, N. Y.: The parties have no rating and the preposterous claims of their circulars are sufficient to justify suspicion.

"S." Providence, R. I.: I find no information of value regarding either one of the companies. The shares are not known in Wall Street.

"D. P. B." Milwaukee, Wis.: I have other correspondents who seem to agree with you, but don't jump out of the frying-pan into the fire.

"S. F.": As a rule, when a stock has been hammered down to about half its price it is a good speculative purchase. (2) Not at present.

"F." Syracuse: (1) I regard it as a misrepresentation, though the company claims otherwise. (2) So claimed. Wish I had proof to the contrary.

"K." Canon City, Col.: Address the parties, as "Bankers and Brokers, General Delivery, New York Post Office," and your letters will reach them.

"E. C. M." Cheshire, Conn.: (1) I do not regard it by any means as safe as a savings-bank. Everything depends upon the integrity of the management.

"E. W. G." Newark: I agree with you that if the Republican party continues in power it will pass a ship-subsidy bill before many years. This would help all the American ship-building concerns.

"M." Roxbury, Mass.: (1) Chicago Great Western common has had a generous advance. The strategic position of the road may some day give it greater value, but in the present temper of the market I am not advising purchases.

"K." Butte, Mont.: (1) I regard Moody's Manual as the best publication of its kind and price. (2) Reports have confirmed your surmise to a degree, but the condition of the money market and of business generally does not warrant a recommendation for the purchase of Southern Railway

common at present. (3) Nothing is known of it on Wall Street.

"M." Minneapolis: (1) Every one anticipates that some day Leather common will be manipulated for a rise. It is not an investment stock. If you believe in speculation you might "even up." (2) If American Lee common was able to pay 4 per cent. per annum for several years, and to sell at fifty, it would seem as if it were a fair speculation around ten, unless the concern is utterly rotten.

"M. B." Denver: One dollar received. You are on my preferred list for three months. North American is controlled by the Morgan interests, is closely held, and has substantial earning assets in the shape of electric-light and street-railroad securities in prosperous Western cities. It declares no dividends, but is regarded with favor by those who claim to know the truth about its earnings.

"R." Okolona, Miss.: I have not believed in the Copper shares, nor have I believed it possible for the market to have much of a rise before general liquidation sets in; but some experienced men in Wall Street persist in the hope that a big corn crop and fair wheat and cotton crops will stimulate an advance in railway, industrial, and copper shares. I hesitate to advise you to sell at a loss, but I would get out at the first favorable opportunity.

"Larry." New York: (1) I would sell almost anything on which I had a profit, and wait for lower prices, which are bound to come within a year. (2) Favorably on relations. (3) Yes; questions are answered by mail to subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office at full subscription rates. Such subscribers receive the earliest copies of LESLIE'S WEEKLY sent out and are entitled in emergencies to answer by mail or wire. (4) It usually requires a week or more to bring out an issue of LESLIE'S WEEKLY.

"G. R." Danville, Penn.: (1) I would not sacrifice my American Lee common; it ought to be worth something, and it would seem wiser to hold and watch the outcome. It may be necessary for the stockholders to organize a defensive committee. (2) Tennessee Coal and Iron, I am told by one of the largest holders of the United States Steel Trust, has not been considered a desirable acquisition by the latter, but conditions and situations change so rapidly in Wall Street that one must follow them closely to keep up with the procession.

"Doubtful." Philadelphia: John M. Butler, president of La Zausilia Rubber Plantation Company, declares that his is the only company as far as he knows that is shipping rubber in commercial quantities from its own cultivated and wild trees, and that the income from this source enables it to pay 5 per cent. on its interest-bearing cash shares. He adds that the botanist sent by the Agricultural Department to inspect the company's plantation has made a satisfactory report. A number of Mexican plantation companies are on the market. Several of them have not justified the faith that was placed in them. If your friend is in a position to verify the claims he presents I should view the matter in a conservative light. Investments nearer home are usually preferred.

New York, July 17th, 1902. JASPER.

Novel Courage in the Pulpit.  
THE ACTION of the Lexington (Kentucky) clergyman in exhorting from his pulpit the prominent and professedly Christian men who allow their names to figure in bogus investment concerns and quick-rich enterprises is a refreshing example of courageous and outspoken denunciation of a present-day evil which might well be followed by other men of the clerical profession. The occasion for these remarks arose from the published report of a certain investment company which had just appeared, showing that the stockholders did not put up a dollar of the alleged capital stock, and had created an expense fund of the funds of the company, the surplus from which was divided between them. The brave preacher's condemnation derived particular force and point from the fact that several men in the congregation addressed were known to have figured in the concern in various capacities. These were advised to pay back the money they had taken unlawfully, and the brothers and sisters who had sought to get money quick and easy to pray for forgiveness instead of grieving over their losses. If the pulpits of the land generally were as frank and direct in their attacks upon questionable schemes of money-making as this one in Lexington confidence games of this sort would not flourish as they do to-day, often under cover of reputable names.

## Stock to be Withdrawn

Notice is Hereby Given that the Stock of the GLOBE-BOSTON COPPER MINING COMPANY, now selling at

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Thursday, July 31st

AN ALLOTMENT of the Treasury Stock of the company has been offered to the public for popular subscription at 40c. per share. This allotment is now about exhausted and no more stock will be sold at this price after Thursday, July 31st. The reasons for this withdrawal are that the company has, after fourteen months of continuous work on its twenty mines located in the heart of the Globe, Arizona, mineral district, fully demonstrated the permanency of the nine large veins comprising the property to a depth of 250 feet. Considering that the company has 9000 feet of drifting ground on each of its nine veins, or a total of about fifteen miles, it can readily be seen that the future ore production and dividend-paying possibilities of its properties are almost without limit. All the tedious preliminary work and all the elements of speculation are now things of the past; it is simply a question of the completion of the work mapped out and the erection of a smelter when large profits will be a certainty. Purchasers wishing to avail themselves of this opportunity will have to do so at once, as after August 1st the price of the stock will probably be placed at \$1.00 per share.

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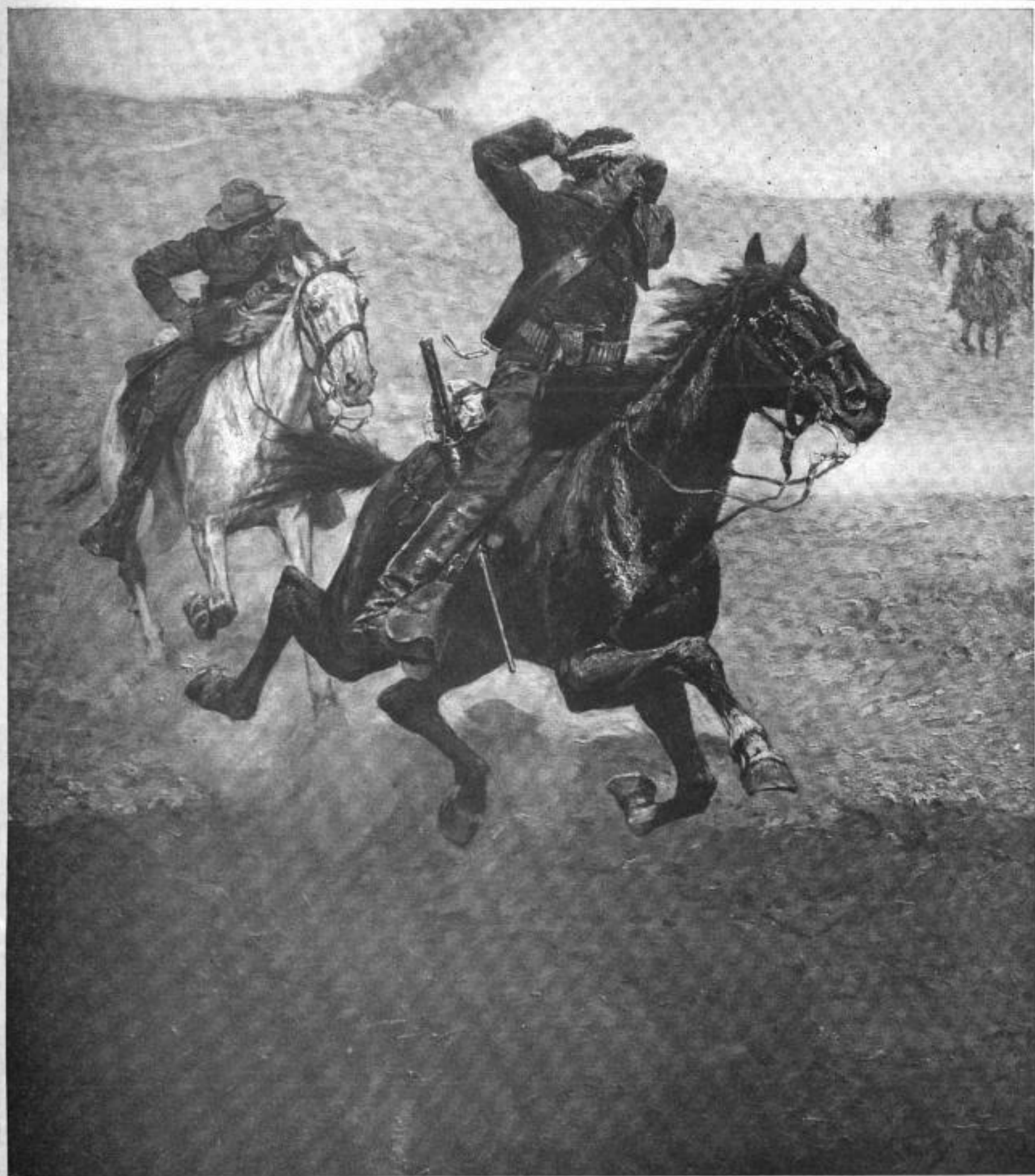
# LESLIE'S WEEKLY

Copyright, 1902, by Judge Company, No. 110 Fifth Avenue

Vol. XCV. No. 2447

New York, July 31, 1902

Price 10 Cents



## THE GALLANT AMERICAN SOLDIER ON THE PLAINS.

A DASH THROUGH A LINE OF ATTACKING INDIANS BY SOLDIERS SEEKING RE-ENFORCEMENTS FOR COMRADES IN A BURNING STOCKADE—A REAL INCIDENT OF THE FRONTIER.—From a painting by the noted artist, Charles E. Schreyer.

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# LESLIE'S WEEKLY

THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY IN THE UNITED STATES

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS

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Thursday, July 31, 1902

## How To Regulate the Trusts.

Specialty contributed article by Representative Charles E.  
Littlefield, of Maine.



CONGRESSMAN LITTLEFIELD.

IN MY opinion it is incumbent upon Congress to take such action as lies within its power to place reasonable restrictions upon the operations of great corporations and business combinations, commonly known as "trusts." It would seem impracticable, at least at the outset, to devote attention to other than regularly organized corporations. The Sherman Anti-Trust Act has nearly exhausted the constitutional power of Congress in restraining contracts in restraint of interstate trade and commerce. It is, I think, susceptible of some amendments which

will increase its efficiency as a piece of practical operative legislation. These are suggested in one of the bills I have introduced.

One of the greatest evils of the so-called trusts, to my mind, is involved in over-capitalization, with possibly attendant misrepresentations or deceptions in connection with their organization, and to provide a restraining agency in this field is the object of the measure providing for publicity which I have introduced in the present Congress, and which I am inclined to believe will pass. This is designed primarily to secure publicity regarding the inner workings of the corporation, and will disclose to the public whether or not capitalization is justified by the value of the property of various kinds upon which it is based and to what extent, if any, stock has been "watered." This invocation of the powerful agency of publicity is not designed to arouse public sentiment against great combinations of capital, as great combinations of capital are not only commendable and useful when controlled by correct principles, but indispensable to the management of great business enterprises, incident to our phenomenal commercial and industrial development. One of its purposes is to protect a considerable portion of the public who are in danger of suffering far greater loss than are the consuming classes, to whom the formation of a trust may perhaps mean a slight increase in the cost of living. The class referred to is the extensive one comprised of small investors, of which a considerable portion are women or residents of more or less isolated localities, who are, perhaps, somewhat handicapped in the matter of acquiring full knowledge regarding the exact character of the giant corporation whose stock is offered for sale in the open market, and yet are led to invest by reason of the business reputation of the men who are at the head of the institutions, or by reason of the stories of fabulous profits which have been circulated with reference to operations in the field in which the public is given an opportunity to invest.

With compulsory publicity turning a search-light on the antecedents and to a certain extent upon the operations of one of these powerful corporations the ordinary citizen will at least have an opportunity to exercise his judgment untrammelled. In short, each citizen will have the same opportunity to pass upon the standing of a corporation that he now enjoys in the case of a national bank. If, on the other hand, there are indications of excessive capitalization, the prospective investor is apprised of it in advance; whereas, if, having invested his money in a corporation, a stockholder is at a loss to understand an absence of dividends or other disappointing circumstances, he has an opportunity to probe for its cause in the facts open to the public regarding the amount of stock upon which dividends must be based, the salaries, and the operating expenses of the corporation in question.

An important feature is the practical certainty that a restraining influence of this character would tend to deter more or less unscrupulous persons from foisting upon the public industrial and commercial investments of unsound

Continued on page 100.

## At Last an Isthmian Canal.

IT IS gratifying to believe that after years of negotiation and discussion, much of it wearisome and fruitless, a vast amount of expenditure, much of it wasteful and useless, the proposal to cut a ship-canal across the Central American isthmus has at last been brought within the realm of positive achievement in the immediate future. As a matter of fact, the idea of an isthmian waterway is almost as old as the occupation of the American continent by white men, and no less than thirteen different surveys of the isthmus at various points, under the auspices of some five or six different governments, have been made in the two hundred years or more which have elapsed since the project was first conceived.

It was one of Napoleon's dreams during the brief period when he was stretching out his hand for American dominion, and it has appealed to the thought and ambition of financiers, commercial expansionists, and statesmen of almost every European country as well as our own. France, indeed, under the lead of the unfortunate De Lesseps, actually took up the work at Panama, and expended millions upon it, while other millions were wasted and stolen by the promoters of the scheme. The Nicaragua route has been surveyed several times, and some work upon it was actually begun several years ago by a company of American capitalists.

But all other projects are now abandoned, or held in abeyance, in favor of Panama. The advantages of this route over that at Nicaragua may be briefly summarized as follows: It is a shorter route—49 miles against 183½ at Nicaragua. It will require a shorter time for passage, twelve hours being the time allotted for Panama against thirty-three for the more northern waterway. Panama will require only five locks, whereas Nicaragua would require eight. For the cost of maintenance, the estimated difference in favor of Panama is about \$1,300,000 yearly. The way chosen has better harbors than the other, and it has a railway already in existence, facilitating the work of construction.

It will be possible on the Panama route, eventually, to dig the canal down to the sea level. That could never be done on the other. If we make a canal at Panama, no one will make another at Nicaragua or elsewhere on the isthmus. But if we build at Nicaragua, some nation or company may complete a rival canal at Panama. These are the chief points urged in favor of the plan as determined upon by Congress and recommended by the latest canal commission, made up of engineering experts.

The bill passed by Congress confers large powers upon President Roosevelt. It authorizes him to buy out the Panama Company for \$40,000,000, if a satisfactory title can be obtained to its property, and to the necessary lands in the United States of Colombia. In the event of failure to secure such title, the President is authorized to proceed with the construction of a canal along the Nicaraguan route. In addition to the \$40,000,000 conditionally voted for the purchase of the Panama company's assets, and the indefinite appropriation made to compensate Colombia on the one hand, or Nicaragua and Costa Rica on the other, \$10,000,000 is appropriated outright "toward the project herein contemplated by either route so selected." The President is then, through the agency of an isthmian canal commission, to construct a canal of sufficient capacity to afford convenient passage for vessels of the largest tonnage and greatest draught now in use and such as may be reasonably anticipated. He is also to build harbors at the canal termini, and make such provisions for defending them as may be necessary.

While a very pronounced and even bitter division of feeling has existed in some quarters over the rival routes under discussion, the decision in favor of Panama will please and satisfy the great body of the American people, who are much more anxious, as Senator Morgan, a leading Nicaraguan advocate, has gracefully conceded, to see a canal built somewhere on the isthmus, than they are to the exact point of its construction. Now that the enterprise has been confided to the hands of President Roosevelt, it will undoubtedly be pushed forward with all the energy and enthusiasm characteristic of our present chief executive, who in his first message to Congress dwelt at length upon the necessity and importance of this work.

We may also be confident that so far as the control of affairs remains in President Roosevelt's hands, the odious history of previous canal schemes at Panama will not be allowed to repeat itself, but that the work will be done honestly and economically. Having the past in view, it would seem as if our government might well make a special and extraordinary effort to safeguard this isthmian enterprise from beginning to end against extravagance, corruption, and other scandals. Let us hope that there will be no occasion for "exposures" or investigations at any time in the progress of this work, that thus a refreshing precedent may be set for all great enterprises of the kind.

As for the benefits which the world at large, and this country in particular, will derive from an interoceanic canal across the isthmus, it would require a volume to recount them all. That it will impart an immediate and enormous stimulus to every branch of our maritime trade, and indirectly to every department of American industry, there can be no doubt. It will abolish forever the dreaded and dangerous Cape Horn passage; it will bring the two great seacoasts of the United States within safe and easy distance of each other, and will greatly reduce the rates of transportation between the East and our fertile and populous Pacific States. And the beneficent influences of this new passage-way will by no means be confined to trade and industry. It will draw us into still closer and more intimate relations with all other civilized nations, and thus will surely and continually promote the peace, the enlightenment, and the progress of the entire world.

## The Plain Truth.

THE RICH fool who gave a costly banquet to a monkey at Newport the other day and found a number of other rich fools, like himself, to join with him in the "sport," made as large contribution as he was probably able to make to the feeling of bitterness and hostility pervading the ranks of certain elements of our population, who see in such exhibitions of extravagant and wasteful folly another irritating illustration of the heartlessness and indifference of the rich for the hardships and sufferings of the poor; another example of the injustice of a social and industrial system which loads wealth upon incapable and unworthy men, to throw away upon monkeys while multitudes of hard and faithful workers find it difficult to earn enough to keep the "wolf away from their doors." Reasoning in this line has its weaknesses, but banquets to monkeys are without excuse in a land where a thousand real needs for the help that money gives are appealing to every man who has the ears to hear them.

INDEPENDENCE DAY has been given a larger meaning and a new, loftier, and more inspiring significance by the act of President Roosevelt, dated on that day, proclaiming peace in the Philippines, amnesty to political prisoners, and the institution of civil government in the islands. How much these things will signify for the Filipinos themselves in the future must chiefly depend on them in the use they make of the splendid advantages and enlarged opportunities opened before them under a free and enlightened government. The conditions imposed upon them by the American government are such as to give them every right and reasonable opportunity to develop their capacity for self-government, and to rise to the highest levels of civilization. If they construe the President's proclamation in the right spirit and conform to its requirements, the Fourth of July in the Philippines may well take its place in the local calendar as the happiest, most joyous festival of the year.

THE REPORT of Commissioner Chamberlain, of the Bureau of Navigation at Washington, showing, as it does, the decadent condition of our merchant marine, gives a sharp accentuation to the failure of Congress at its recent session to pass a ship-subsidy bill. Commissioner Chamberlain's statistics show an actual decrease of fifty-two vessels in the number constructed in the last fiscal year, as compared with the previous year, and a decrease in tonnage of 15,635. "Last July," it is said, "255,000 tons of ocean steel steamers were under construction or under contract, while during the same month this year only about 160,000 tons are under construction, and no large seaboard contracts are reported." The commissioner's comment on this, as disappointing to those who have been looking for an early upbuilding of our ship-building industry, is moderate enough. It is almost disheartening. The only relief to be hoped for is in the passage of the shipping bill at the next session of Congress. In view of existing conditions, as disclosed by this report, it is difficult to see how the forces which have hitherto opposed and delayed this necessary and beneficent measure can find ground for blocking its progress any further.

THE CAUSE of higher education for women has received substantial and highly gratifying encouragement from the gift of over \$500,000 to Bryn Mawr College, one-half of this sum being donated by Mr. John D. Rockefeller on condition that an equal sum be raised by other friends of the institution, a condition happily fulfilled through the personal efforts of President M. Carey Thomas. No institution has done more than Bryn Mawr to give dignity and prestige to the educational advancement of women. Its standards have been more rigorous and elevated than any other college of its kind, and in consequence it has won the deservedly high reputation of sending out a body of graduates of the first order in point of real and solid acquirements. It is, furthermore, an institution where every association and influence, all policies and disciplinary methods, are made to tell so far as possible, in the all-around development of a lofty and noble type of womanhood. Our women's colleges hitherto have shared too little in the remarkable flow of beneficence which has distinguished our educational history in recent years, and it is to be hoped that this large and well-deserved gift to Bryn Mawr is only the beginning of better things.

SOME IDEA may be gained of the power and vastness of the vested interest which our friends, the total abstinence and prohibition propagandists, are running up against, from the recent census bulletin giving the statistics on the manufacture of alcoholic liquor in this country during the census year ended May 30th, 1900. This report shows a capital of \$457,674,087 invested in the manufacture of alcoholic liquors in the 2,820 establishments reporting. This sum does not include the capital stock of any of the manufacturing corporations, which would add many millions more. The value of the products returned is reported as \$340,615,000, which serves to indicate the enormous margin of profit there is in the business. Dealt out in glasses of the average size, this three hundred and forty million dollars' worth of alcoholic liquors would fill at least six billion up to the brim, a number of glasses sufficient, if placed one upon another, to reach all the way from the earth to the moon; or, if passed around on a per-capita basis, to give every human being on the globe something over two glasses apiece—enough, in fact, to set the whole world into a drunken sleep. If the friends of temperance can extract any comfort and encouragement out of these statistical calculations they are abundantly welcome to it. We wish, indeed, that it might be so, for the showing does not make for the peace or happiness of the world.



# PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT

AS IN common life so in the rule of kings, it is not from length of years that honor comes, but from the way the years are spent.



KING CHRISTIAN OF DENMARK,  
Father of Queen Alexandra  
of Great Britain.

To King Christian, of Denmark, belongs the twofold distinction of ruling long and ruling wisely. Were a monarchy to be chosen as the best form of government, it is doubtful if any living ruler would come so near the ideal head of such a government as the man who sways the sceptre over Denmark to-day. King Christian is eighty-three years old and is apparently as vigorous in mind and body as he was twenty years ago. He came to the throne in 1853, and his forty-eight years of sovereignty have been, on the whole, happy and peaceful. In addition to other distinctions, the venerable ruler of the Danes has the peculiar honor of being the father of the King of Greece and the father of Queen Alexandra of England, and father-in-law of the Czar of Russia, and thus grandpa to a host of prospective kings and queens. Further than this, his son, the Crown Prince Frederik, married a princess of Norway and Sweden, and another son, Prince Waldemar, is united to Princess Marie of Orleans. Thus, were such an exercise of parental authority permissible to kings, Christian of Denmark might summon members of his family from almost every court of Europe and issue orders that would determine the policy of half the civilized world. King Christian is a genial, kind-hearted, peace-loving man; and if all the royal quarrels in Europe were left to him to settle there would be no war-clouds on the horizon for years to come.

REV. DR. FRANCIS E. CLARK, who has been abroad since last January, engaged in promoting the Christian Endeavor movement in Europe, will return to this country in September. During his present tour he has visited nearly every European country, including Finland, northern Russia, Norway, Bulgaria, Spain, and Portugal, and has met with large and unexpected success in all these fields. The latter part of his trip was spent in Iceland, where a promising beginning was made in the establishment of Christian Endeavor societies.

AN ELEMENT of special interest and sadness is connected with the fate of M. Mouttet, the Governor of Martinique, and his beautiful and accomplished wife, who perished together in the awful storm of volcanic fire at St. Pierre.



GOVERNOR MOUTTET AND HIS WIFE,  
Of Martinique, who perished in the  
volcano disaster.

The two had been absent in another part of the island for several days previous to the catastrophe, and hearing of the panic that was taking possession of the people of St. Pierre, because of the threatening aspect of affairs, had returned to that city to calm the excitement and show by their presence that there was no good cause for alarm. This brave deed and the faith that went with it proved all in vain, for Governor Mouttet and his wife were numbered among the victims of that dreadful day. M. Mouttet, though still a young man, had been the chief executive official of the island for a number of years, and was greatly beloved by all the people, and Madame Mouttet was no less so, their home being the centre of a hospitality as gracious in character as it was boundless in extent. Madame Mouttet, before her marriage, was Hélène Decoppet, a daughter of a distinguished French family. The couple left three little children, who were in France at the time, and thus escaped their parents' awful fate.

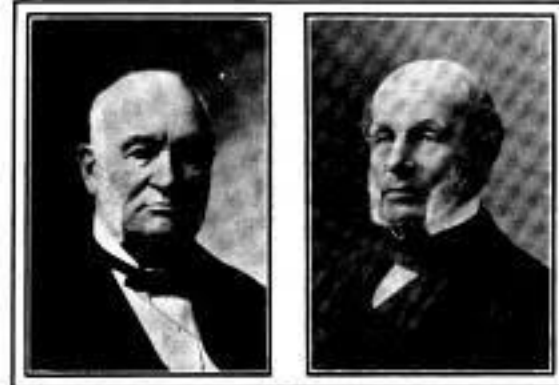
CONTROVERSIES IN the churches over matters of doctrine may create much unrest, but they cannot be half so harmful to the cause of religion as are disputes involving the moral standing and behavior of leading divines. A trouble of the latter sort is now afflicting the Protestant Episcopal diocese of central Pennsylvania, whose bishop, the Right Rev. Ethelbert Talbot, is charged with wrongfully unfrocking the Rev. Dr. Ingram N. W. Irvine, of Huntingdon, Penn., for alleged "improper language and conduct toward females." The disturbance had its origin in Dr. Irvine's refusal of the communion to Mrs. Emma D. Elliott because she was a divorced woman. Mrs. Elliott is prominent in Huntingdon society, and she says that her mother was a half-sister of Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, now Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, and mother of the Duchess of Marlborough. Dr. Irvine accuses Bishop Talbot and Mrs. Elliott of conspiring to unfrock him, and he has begun a civil suit for conspiracy

against them. The case was also lately brought before an ecclesiastical board of inquiry which took testimony in private on the charges preferred by Dr. Irvine. These were to the effect that the bishop disturbed the peace of the parish to please Mrs. Elliott; that he conspired with Mrs. Elliott to have Dr. Irvine arrested and prosecuted, and that he violated his consecration vow and scandalized the church and religion. The board decided by a vote of five to four that Bishop Talbot ought not to be brought to trial. Dr. Irvine, however, declares that the procedure was unfair to him and that he will demand a new hearing.



BISHOP ETHELBERT TALBOT,  
Accused of wrongfully unfrocking  
the Rev. Dr. Irvine.

IN SUCH momentous and critical struggles as that through which the American nation passed in the years 1860 to 1865, it is not alone essential that the cause of truth, justice and righteousness, as represented at that time by President Lincoln and his advisers in the government and his military coadjutors, shall have a body of brave, loyal, and efficient men to do their bidding on the field of battle, but that they shall have the no less essential sympathy, support, and prompt co-operation of the mass of their fellow-citizens who remain at their posts of duty on the farms and in factories and workshops, and especially of those who hold positions of power and influence in various subordinate spheres of government. President Lincoln was specially fortunate in having many such strong, true, and noble men in the Governors of various States to uphold his hands, to respond to his calls, and to



TWO FAMOUS WAR GOVERNORS.  
Hon. Alexander Ramsey, of Minnesota, and Frederick Holbrook,  
of Vermont.

give him every support in his arduous task that intense patriotism and lofty devotion could suggest. Such men were Andrew, of Massachusetts; Curtin, of Pennsylvania; Morgan, of New York; Sprague, of Rhode Island; Ramsey, of Minnesota, and Holbrook, of Vermont, heroic and gallant men all, and full as worthy of praise and honor as those who fought and bled on the battle line. Of these war Governors only three survive, Sprague, Ramsey, and Holbrook. The latter is now in his ninetieth year, but still hale and hearty, and with a voice to speak of honor and duty no less ardently than of old, as was evidenced by his part in the exercises of Decoration Day this year. Governor Ramsey is only two years younger than Governor Holbrook and also bears his years well. He is distinguished as the Governor who was the first to respond to Lincoln's call for troops. He is a Pennsylvanian by birth, but has lived in Minnesota since 1848, being Governor of that commonwealth before it became a state, as well as afterward, and also at one time mayor of St. Paul, United States Senator from Minnesota for two terms, and Secretary of War in 1879-81. Governor Ramsey entered political life early, and was making speeches for "Tippecanoe and Tyler, too," in 1840, when he was a young man of twenty-five.

CHARLES REGINALD SHERLOCK is one of those who have put behind them the dreary grind of newspaper work to seek the luxurious ease of authorship.



CHARLES R. SHERLOCK,  
Whose American novels are  
attracting attention.

The success of his first novel, "Your Uncle Lew," smoothed the way. Now he is out with "The Red Anvil," a book that instantly attracted attention, and he continues to look down a road that offers a pleasing vista. Mr. Sherlock has always known the smell of printer's ink. As a boy he was an amateur editor, writing and printing a little monthly at Syracuse, N. Y., called *Our Gem*. At eighteen he began work professionally, and kept the pace of modern newspaper methods for the next twenty years, serving in every editorial connection that was available in newspapers like the *Syracuse Courier*, *Albany Evening Journal*, and *Syracuse Standard*, retiring three years ago from the editorship of

the last-named journal with the best part of his life before him. Mr. Sherlock says, however, that if there is anything in book-writing as he has developed it, he credits it to his newspaper experience. His success as a writer of American fiction is noted with great pleasure by his numerous friends in journalism.

THE WORLD-WIDE interest manifested in recent years in the subject of tuberculosis, its cause and cure, has been followed by a large and gratifying display of philanthropic feeling for the unfortunate class afflicted with this dread disease and a correspondingly generous outlay of funds in their behalf. Many institutions now exist both in Europe and America for the care and treatment of consumptives, some under government supervision, and others maintained either wholly or in part by private beneficence. To the latter class belongs the sanatorium for consumptives to be established in Denver, Col., by Mr. Lawrence C. Phipps, one of Pittsburg's captains of industry and leading business men. The institution is designed as a memorial of Agnes Phipps, the mother of its founder, and will bear her name. It is not to be a purely charitable institution; it will be open to all sufferers from consumption, including those who are unable to pay anything for treatment and those of limited means, who are able and willing to make some return. The institution has been planned on a broad and generous scale in every sense and will be equipped with everything that science has devised and money can procure to restore the patients committed to its care to health and strength.



MR. LAWRENCE C. PHIPPS,  
Who has recently established  
a home for consumptives.

A NEW WAY to settle labor difficulties with a touch of genuine romance in the bargain is disclosed in a pretty little story related by *The Independent*. The incident happened in Vermont. The daughter of the principal owner and manager of one of the largest manufacturing in that State was to be married to a young man who, from a poor boy, had grown up in the establishment to a position of the highest trust. Her father asked her what she would like for a wedding present. She answered that nothing would please her so much as to have the strike in her father's factory settled and the men returned to their work. It was not an easy thing to do, but the indulgent father yielded the point in dispute and agreed to pay the same wages to his men for one hour's less work a day. This is a variation of the old method of distributing gifts at wedding celebrations.

IN NO country have the foes of the liquor traffic had a leader abler or more popular than is Lady

Henry Somerset, president of the British Woman's Christian Temperance Association, and a worker of world-wide fame in the cause of total abstinence. Hosts of Americans will be delighted to learn that Lady Henry is about to revisit this country. She will sail September 26th, will attend the W. C. T. U. convention in Portland, Me., October 17th to 22d and thereafter will hold meetings in Montreal, Boston, Washington, and other leading cities. Lady Henry's devotion to temperance dates from 1885, when, at Ledbury, three miles from Eastnor Castle, she signed the temperance pledge, with forty of her tenants. She is a large real-estate owner, having nearly 100,000 tenants in East London. She aided the Rev. Hugh Price Hughes, a Methodist, in St. James's Hall, London, and entertained at her castle 10,000 London poor. It was through Mrs. Hannah Whitall Smith, a Quakeress of Philadelphia, resident in England, that she was led to accept the presidency of the British Woman's Christian Temperance Association. Ultimately the late Miss Frances E. Willard became her guest and a lifelong friendship was formed between the two leaders of temperance reform. Lady Henry first visited this country in 1891, and she captivated the women alike in the highest and the lowest circles, for she is highly gifted, thoroughly educated, a forcible speaker, and humane in all her sympathies and labors. Lady Henry has continued to promote the varied philanthropies in which she and Miss Willard were both interested. She has been an editor, orator, story-writer, philanthropist, and reformer. She has suffered a species of ostracism from so-called "society," to which she was equally devoted down to 1885. But this has not caused her to deviate from her course of well-doing.



LADY HENRY SOMERSET,  
Temperance reformer of world-wide  
fame.

THE SPRINGFIELD *Republican* says that every recommendation made by Governor W. Murray Crane, of Massachusetts, in his three annual messages has been enacted into law by the successive Legislatures. A more striking tribute than this to the wisdom, foresight, and conservative qualities of this rising Massachusetts statesman could hardly be paid.



# How the Little Children of the Tenements Are Taught To Swim in New York

By Oliver Shedd

EVERY CHILD in New York City, boy or girl, rich or poor, has an opportunity to become an expert swimmer. More than that, by a cleverly arranged system, each child is urged and induced to swim and swim well. The same effort is made to interest children in this art as in their studies at school. The effort is even greater, because the swimming teachers who are employed by the board of education to teach in the public baths are anxious to make a good showing at the end of the summer, to demonstrate that they have been useful; and the best way to do this is to exhibit large classes of expert young swimmers when the season ends in September. The one great drawback is the fact that there are not bath-houses sufficient to make room for all those who apply for a swim. On the hottest days scores of disappointed children are turned away.

The government of the schools and the government of the city unite in the enterprise of teaching swimming. The city furnishes the floating bath-houses, nine of them, at the beginning of the summer, and the schools supply the teachers; and every day of the week, excepting Sunday, the children of New York are learning to swim in the public baths. On Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, the girls alone occupy the baths, and in each place two women teachers are busily giving instruction. These instructors are the most expert swimmers that can be found. Some of them are women who have accomplished marvelous feats of skill and strength and endurance in the water. On Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday the boys reign in the public baths and the girls are excluded. The boys, too, have teachers. This division of the time is a hardship; for it seems that on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, when the baths are exclusively feminine, boys are more anxious than at any other time to go swimming, and this is not so strange when we remember some of the peculiarities of human nature. And on the three days of the week when the baths are closed to them the little girls long most for a cool and refreshing splash in the water.

In order that each boy and each girl may go swimming every day, it has been decided to double the number of bath-houses, placing two side by side at every bathing place on the water front of the city—one for boys and one for girls. In fact, the city is going into the business of furnishing free baths on the wholesale plan. Aside from the summer places for boys and girls, to which reference has just been made, a large public bath is now operated in the centre of the Jewish quarter, the most thickly populated district. It was opened in March, 1901, and since that time 800,000 visits have been paid there simply for the purpose of becoming clean. There is no pool for swimming—only showers and tubs, with hot and cold water summer and winter. Seven thousand persons have visited this place in a single day. The city will soon build three more such bath-houses, one on the west side, two more on the east side; and another, an enormous bathing place, to cost more than \$200,000, is to be erected on ground owned by the municipality at the point where Twenty-third Street meets the East River. It has been demonstrated at the public bath on Rivington Street that cleanliness not only prevents but cures disease. The city authorities, particularly President Cantor, of the Borough of Manhattan, believe that cleanliness is a preventive of crime; that if all the people have ample facilities to keep clean the amount of evil in the crowded districts of the city will be greatly reduced. Light and soap and water, President Cantor believes, are the worst enemies of the devil.

The board of education, in its methods of instruction in the swimming schools, is following the same line as that pursued by the city. By encouraging regular visits to the baths it is fixing early in life habits of cleanliness, besides giving to each of those who take the swimming course a valuable and almost necessary accomplishment. At the opening of the season, early in July, regular classes are formed at the baths. Each pupil who enrolls gives his name, residence, and age just as are given at school. The little girls, particularly, are very earnest about this. "They feel," said one of the teachers, "that unless they are properly enrolled they will not receive the same attention as the others." At the end of the season, if the pupil has learned to swim well, he or she receives a diploma, a beautifully engraved parchment, from the board of education. To receive this recognition of having accomplished something is very gratifying.

The children work hard to prepare for the examination. This is made in person by Mr. G. Sunstrom, who is in charge, for the board of education, of the whole swimming department. Each child is made to swim seventy-five yards in the bath-pool, and Mr. Sunstrom carefully observes the movements. Unless a pupil swims properly, with motions like a frog, the diploma is withheld.

Miss Nellie Clark, who has been teaching in the public baths since the first teacher was installed four years ago, says that this frog-like motion is not difficult to acquire. She also proceeds on the principle that a person may nearly learn swimming without going near the water. The first instruction in the course which she gives the little daughters of the crowded districts is in what is called the land drill. All the motions required in swimming are practiced first vigorously before the pupil ever dips into the water. This is to learn the proper rotation of motions, which is probably the most important part of the whole art. And when this is learned, it is practiced continually until the motions follow each other naturally, in order.

"In the first motion," said Miss Clark, "the arms are

thrust forward horizontally and directly in front, the palms down, the fingers extended and held close together, the thumbs touching (No. 1). It is the position which one would naturally assume first in the water. The second motion, the arms are thrown back, still held stiff and horizontal, while the palms are turned back (No. 2). The next motion brings the elbows close to the body, the hands extended in front, palms down and thumbs together (No. 3). From this position the first motion is made. The person who does this, throwing his or her muscle into each movement, will see what a propelling force there is in it even on dry land." Then Miss Clark had her class go through the drill several times.

"But that is only preliminary," she said. "It is simply the arm drill. The leg drill completes the series of movements required of the body in swimming. The pupil first takes the position that she would naturally take if trying to lie flat on the water. The arms and legs are extended (No. 4). Next the knee is lifted high in front; at the same time the elbow is brought close to the body, the hand being extended (No. 5). Then the swimmer thrusts out the arm and kicks out and back at the same time. The arm is pushed back gradually and the leg, still held rigid, is swung still farther back (No. 6).

"This motion is gone through, first with the right arm and leg, and then with the left arm and leg. This completes the land drill for swimmers. Every morning, until they learn to swim, I give my pupils this drill," continued Miss Clark. "It lasts about fifteen minutes. Then I put

## If Life Were All

IF life were all, what need the living then  
In transient griefs that seem to multiply  
Each with the disappearance of its mate,  
And so to crowd in one long misery  
The little pains, in union waxing great,  
And racking us beyond all mortal ken?

THIS tear-wash'd vale—were nothing else  
to be  
There where the twilight robes the close of  
day  
In filmy mist, and shrouds the after while  
In mystery—were this uncertain way  
Not less of tear, and more of cheery smile,  
Why fear the issue of eternity?

IF life were all—ah! but the shadows give  
An outer edge of promise and of cheer  
To smooth the frown and banish our  
despair—  
And as we use our golden talents here,  
We find fruition of our labors there;  
Eternal joy is measured as we live.

HENRY EDWARD WARNER.

them in the water, on the broad canvas belt." This belt is suspended from a rope, so that it lies about six inches under the surface of the water. Three little girls, whom Miss Clark was teaching, threw their bodies across it, their arms being in front of it. Then they stretched themselves out to full length on the water, balancing on the broad canvas strip. Miss Clark leaned over the railing and gave orders:

"One!  
"Two!  
"Three!"

The children on the floating belt repeated exactly and in the same order the movements which they had learned on land.

"Fifteen minutes of the belt," said the teacher, "and if the pupil appears to have learned the motions correctly, she is put in the pulley." This consists of a belt just under the arms, to the back of which is attached a rope, which runs on a pulley over another rope stretched horizontally between two sides of the open interior of the bath. Here the pupil has an opportunity to learn very quickly whether or not her efforts will give her any momentum in the water. She is prevented from sinking by the rope and belt, but unless she has learned the arm motion and the kick she will not move forward.

Pretty soon the child discovers that she is not only progressing through the water, but that she is supporting herself without the belt, which she finds to be in the way. Then she is put in the water all by herself, and soon she is swimming with motions like a frog. She goes forward steadily with each sweep of the arms. No time has been wasted in useless exercises. The object of the lessons has been to teach the child to learn to swim as quickly as possible and to swim correctly.

"A great many of my little pupils," said Miss Clark, "learn to swim in four lessons. They are taught the sailor stroke, which I think is undoubtedly the best method of

swimming. It is not always the strongest child who learns to swim first. The worst impediment to the progress of many of them is their nervousness. At the same time rivalry makes them more eager to learn. There are usually several together, and each little girl will work very hard and be very brave in order to prevent any other little girl from exceeding her. Besides, they are all anxious to get that diploma in the fall."

The teachers are paid a salary by the board, and their proficiency is determined by the number of pupils which they teach to swim. Thus the poorest children of New York get the best sort of instruction in an enjoyable accomplishment.

But it is not alone the children, who go to the public baths. The poor mothers are there, too, often with babies in their arms. A crowd is always waiting at five o'clock in the morning, when the baths are opened. Among these, the other morning, was an Italian mother and her child only a few months old. She took the infant into the water, and it splashed about, laughing and kicking in its mother's arms. She remained in the bath until eight o'clock, and after that day she and her child were frequent visitors. On the hottest days in August the baths are sometimes so thickly crowded that there is only standing room in the water. It is with difficulty that instructions can be given at such times.

Unless one has spent some time in observing some of the facts associated with public baths, one does not appreciate the demand that exists, even among the people of the lowest slums, to be clean. The records show that during 125 days in the summer of 1901, 5,200,000 baths were taken in the free bathing places—the floating baths and the public bath located in the Jewish quarter on Rivington Street. About one-third of the bathers were women and girls. On any hot summer day, if you should be in the vicinity of the foot of Rivington Street, you would see men and women walking along the sidewalks with towels rolled up closely in their hands or with packages in newspaper covers under their arms. Follow these persons and you would see that they are bound for the same objective point. As you proceeded you would see others coming along other streets. Then you would observe that they would reach finally—after walking a dozen blocks, many of them—the big stone building on Rivington Street, which is the public bath-house.

As no smoking is permitted inside, some of the men put out with their fingers the cigarettes which they were smoking when they reached the door, and putting the unfinished ends in their pockets, proceed within. So great is the number which visits this bath, that a man who has opened a little store and sells soap at a cent a cake across the street does a thriving business, and a youth who stands near the bath, receiving two cents for the use of a towel, disposes quickly of his fresh stock. People of the crowded tenements, who use the bath daily, have told the superintendent that they have been cured of sickness by it, and these are the earnest advocates among their neighbors of the gospel of cleanliness.

## Wonderful Firing of a Big Gun.

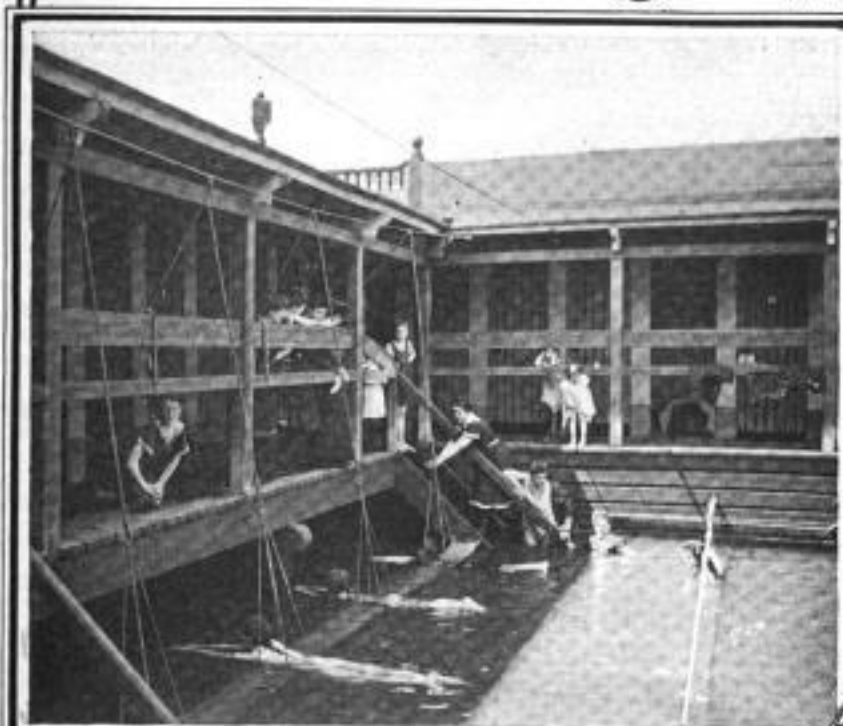
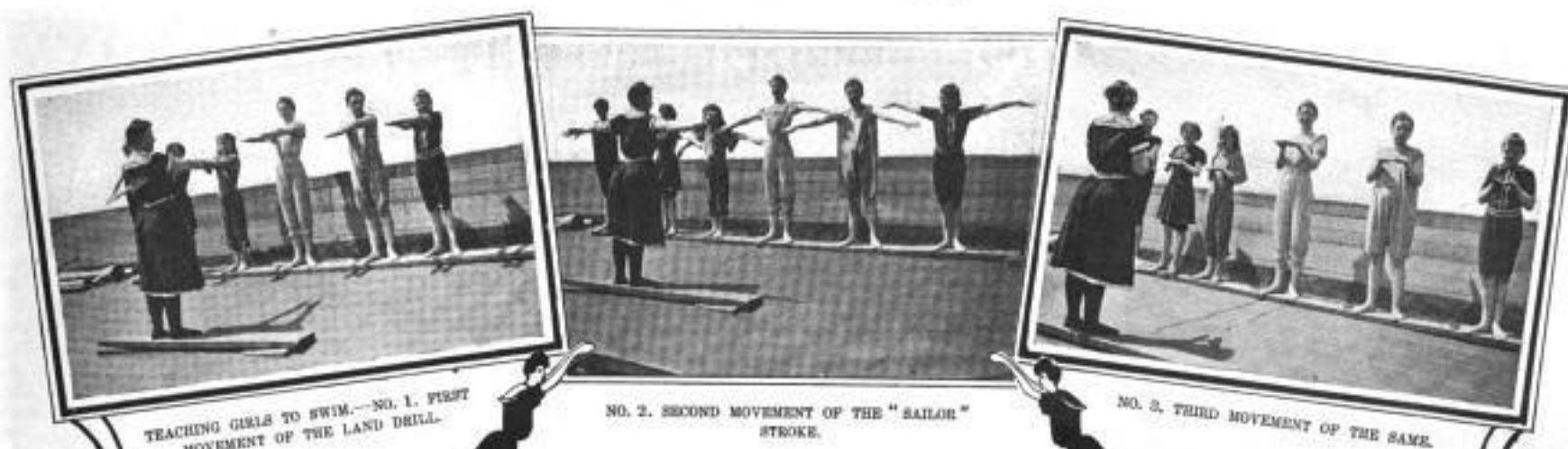
DURING THE recent target practice of the North Atlantic Squadron, Rear-Admiral Higginson commanding, on the southern drill grounds off the coast of Virginia, American gunnery achieved added celebrity through the making of a new world record with a thirteen-inch cannon. The gun was one of the two monsters in the lower part of a superimposed turret on the battle-ship *Kearsarge*. The big piece was loaded and fired four times in six minutes, and its projectile struck a target 16x26 feet in size, one mile distant from the vessel, three times out of four discharges and grazed the object the fourth time. This was unprecedented speed and accuracy in the case of so large a gun.

The rapidity with which one of these great guns is handled is due to the improved electrical mechanism for that purpose now in use. All the heavy lifting is done by machinery. The gun is nicely balanced and the turret can be turned around swiftly and with ease. A sailor has also invented an appliance whereby, in case the electric apparatus is shot away, a man may swing the turret about by pulling a lever, but only one of these devices is as yet in operation and it is attached to one of the *Kearsarge's* turrets.

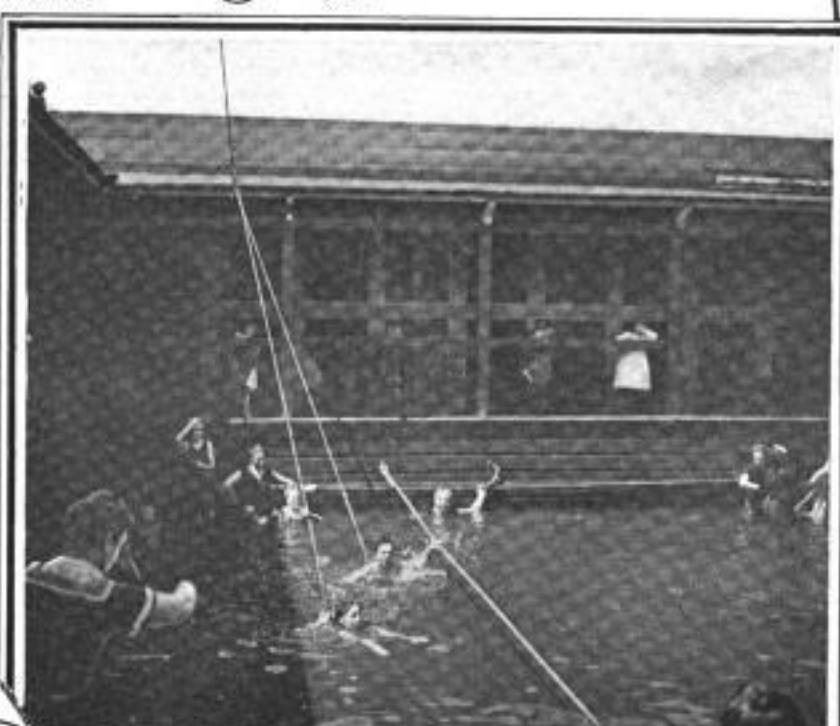
The thirteen-inch gun is fired by means of electricity. It goes off with a tremendous roar and the men near it find it necessary to stuff their ears with cotton. Sometimes the gun inexplicably hangs fire, and then the officer in charge sends the men away and himself investigates the trouble. On a British man-of-war is an instance of this sort the breech-plate was too hastily removed and the powder then exploded, killing all in the turret. The men composing the gun crews are in these days intelligent and well educated, and each in an emergency is competent to take charge of the firing. The men become much attached to the big guns, calling them their babies. Each gun has its pet name. One of the thirteen-inchers on the *Kearsarge* is named Fitz and its mate John L.

The drawing in this issue, showing the interior of the turret at the time of the firing of the thirteen-inch gun, was made by Mr. T. Dart Walker, our special artist with Admiral Higginson, commanding the North Atlantic Squadron. It is the first of a series of drawings dealing with naval subjects which will appear in *LESLIE'S WEEKLY*.





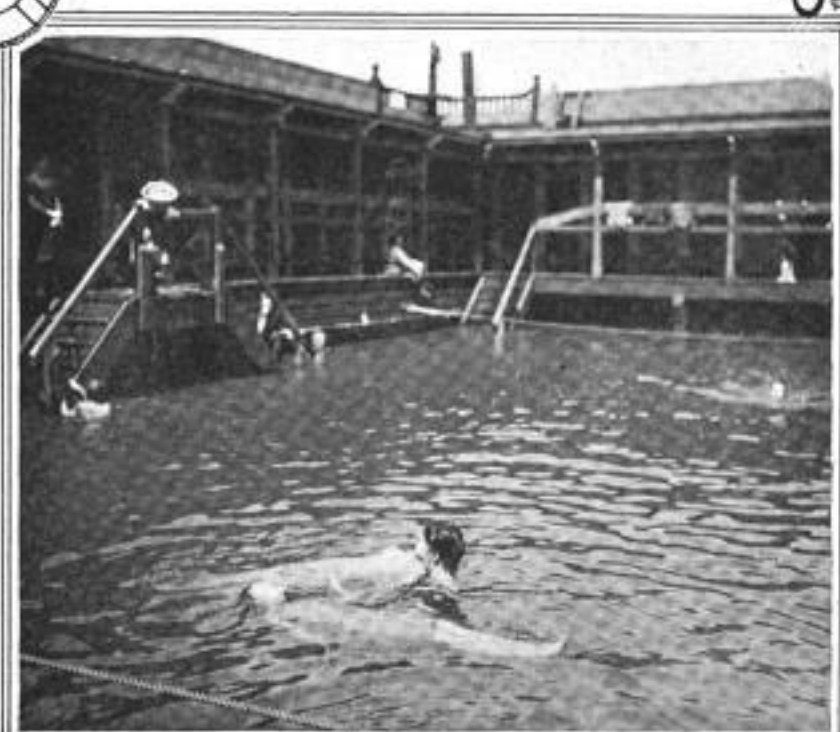
CLASS OF GIRLS ON THE FLOATING-BELT.



THE LAST APPARATUS USED—TRAVELING PULLEY.



RESCUE WORK—TEACHER SWIMMING WITH A CHILD ON HER BACK.



PUPILS LEARNING TO FLOAT.

NEW YORK'S UNIQUE FREE SWIMMING-SCHOOLS.  
THOUSANDS OF THE CITY'S POOR CHILDREN ARE GIVEN INSTRUCTION IN THE PUBLIC FLOATING BATHS.  
*Photographs by our staff photographer, G. B. Lucky.*



# Good Chances for Young Men in the Navy

By Harry Beardsley



CAPT. ALBERT S. SNOW,  
Of the Columbia.—Copy,  
right, 1900, by J. E. Parley

YOUNG MEN are wanted in the United States Navy—young men of good bodies, good minds, good habits. Already there are 25,000 in the service, probably, taken all in all, the sturdiest body of men and the most efficient in their calling in the world. The navy appropriation bill passed by the last Congress provides for 2,500 more, and it is this which has created the strong demand for more men to sail in the great floating forts of Uncle Sam. The Navy Department has sent its recruiting parties into the rural districts of the land, where those who come to enlist in the ranks of the nation's sea-fighting force will be country-born and country-bred men, who have in them the freshness, purity, and vigor of the fields. Navy officers have learned by experience that their

best recruits are not found among the population of the great cities. So the recruiting parties have been distributed to the smaller cities and towns, which are in the midst of the agricultural districts.

The good result of this course has already become apparent. The new recruits, who have come from the interior recruiting stations and have arrived at New York, to be taken into the service, are clean, intelligent, alert, and physically superior. The officers are congratulating themselves on obtaining such good material—raw as yet, but easily moulded into the finished product. The result of this recruiting work has made a demand for country boys in the United States Navy.

Of course the ideal naval recruit is the man who already knows something of the sea, who has a knowledge of the general work that is done on shipboard. Such a man has only to be trained in the special work peculiar to the trade of naval warfare. But very few of these men are to be had, so the navy is after the best raw material it can find, and this they are getting at present from the great interior of the United States. The quality of applicants who have applied for enlistment at the New York station, and also the degree of perfection required, are shown by this fact: Of 700 men examined during the last three months, only 200 have been accepted. The 500 were rejected mostly on account of physical imperfections. They were diseased, their eyesight was defective, their teeth were decayed, they were too short or too light in weight, or not sturdy and muscular enough. In the rural districts the proportion of those accepted is higher.

In the navy, as in all professions and business, the process of specialization is going rapidly forward, and it is this fact that furnishes an opportunity for a young man of ability and ambition, even though he have little schooling, to become within a comparatively short time a person of importance among his fellows and to earn a competent livelihood. In fact, the navy is looking for boys whom it can train in the special work which they will be

required to do. By this course two things are accomplished: the young man, who enters the service receives a practical education which fits him not only to hold important positions on board ship, but in the trades on land as well; and the navy itself is improved by this means, because more important, even, than good weapons of destruction are good men to fire the guns.

"A ship is such a complex organism," said Captain A. S. Snow, commanding the receiving ship *Columbia* in the New York navy yard, "that men have to be trained specially for the various and varied duties on board a man-of-war. It is this that furnishes an opportunity for advancement. If a man has mechanical skill it is possible for him to receive, after seven years of service, the highest pay of an enlisted man in the service—\$1,800 a year. In addition to this salary he is at no expense for food or lodging, and the matter of clothing is a minor item, because the uniform of the navy is cheap and the clothing is durable. Besides there is an inducement to save. On all money that is deposited with the paymaster of the ship by any man in the service, the government pays interest at the rate of four per cent.—which is a very profitable income."

Suppose a young man, without any previous training—from the farm, for instance,—presented himself for enlistment in the naval service, he would first be examined by the physician at the naval station. He must be free from disease, possess good eyesight and good teeth. He must be at least 5 feet 4 inches in height, stripped, and well developed, considering his height and age. Should he enlist as a landsman for training he would receive at once pay at the rate of \$16 per month, and he is given a complete outfit of clothing worth \$45. This includes three suits of white ducking, the picturesque working clothes, which are worn by all the "jackies" at work on a man-o'-war; one white dress uniform, one blue dress suit, one blue undress suit, three suits of woolen underwear, two pair of shoes, two pair of socks, one blue cap, three white ducking hats to wear while at work, one neckerchief and one overcoat. All this the recruit receives on enlistment. It is clothing enough to last a year. After that he must pay for his own wearing apparel.

Then he may choose the department of the navy's work in which he believes himself best fitted. If he writes a good hand and is ready at figures, he may enter at once the school for yeomen, which is in the New York navy yard. The yeomen are the clerical force of the navy. They are the men who keep all the records in the paymaster's office and other departments aboard ship. In the Brooklyn navy yard the yeomen class is under the instruction of John E. Tremere, chief yeoman, and a special class, in which instructions are given, particularly, in the work of the office of the paymaster of the ship, is under Chief Yeoman John F. Flynn. A man who passes the examination in the yeoman school at once becomes a yeoman of the third class and is assigned to duty on one of the ships of the navy. His pay is \$30 per month, and all the time that he was receiving his instructions he was paid \$16 a month. The next step in the yeoman class, entailing clerical work a little more difficult, brings a salary of \$35 per month; and the next, a yeoman of the first class, receives \$40 a month. These are book-keepers, stenographers, and typewriters. The next position in the

yeoman service is that of chief yeoman, and the salary is \$60 a month.

Suppose that the recruit shows mechanical skill. Again he is in demand. In the New York navy yard is an electrical school and a machine shop for landsmen who enlist for training. In these schools a thorough practical education is given. Men who pass through these schools may become electricians at \$30 a month, or machinists of the second class at \$40 a month. The instruction given in these preparatory schools is particularly in the line of mechanical knowledge that will be necessary in any part of the work of the ship, but men who have become good electricians and machinists in the navy have, after leaving it, secured first-class positions on shore, where they have an opportunity to use to advantage the knowledge acquired in the service of the government and while receiving government pay.

The navy is certain, however, of four years of the service of each man, because no enlistment is for less than that time. But there is opportunity in the mechanical line in the navy, because the machines of war are intricate mechanisms and it requires skilled hands to repair them and keep them in order. A machinist of the first class, involving a higher degree of skill than that of the second class, receives \$55 a month, and a chief machinist \$70 a month. Then when a machinist becomes an officer and he is in charge of parts of the ship machinery he receives a salary of \$1,800 a year. Any mechanical skill which a man may possess will at once be of use to him, because plumbers and fitters, painters, carpenters, blacksmiths, coppersmiths are all wanted.

There is a chance for the boys, too. They may enlist, if they are healthy, strong, and of good morals, and receive at once \$9 a month and an outfit of clothing, as the men do. They are taken for practice on a training ship, as are also the landsmen for training, and on that cruise they are made sailors. They are taught all there is to know about the navigation of a vessel. Then they receive \$15 a month, and the next advancement is to \$21. They are ready, then, to enlist as seamen in the navy.

"As an opportunity for lifework, the navy offers good inducements," said Captain Snow, "to the man who tends to business. War is not frequent, and while there is peace the vessels are usually lying in some harbor, and the man whose conduct is good has a great deal of shore leave. This relieves monotony and gives him an opportunity to see his family, should he have one."

One of the foremost among the enlisted men, who had charge of a gun during several actions in the Spanish war and is extremely loyal to the navy, said to me very seriously that there was one drawback to the service, "because," he said, "a navy man should never marry. It isn't the right thing to do," he continued; "you can't tell what moment you may be called away to the other side of the world, and then you do not see your wife and children again for months. If a man wants to marry he had better get out of the navy. It's not the place for a married man."

Captain Snow does not agree with this view.

"Should a sailor marry?" he was asked.

In answer the captain swept his hand toward the *Columbia* and said:

"Practically every man here has a wife and children!"

## What Congress Did.

THE SENSE of disappointment possessing the minds of many over the failure of the recent Congress to pass a Cuban reciprocity bill should not be allowed to obscure the fact that the country is indebted to that same Congress for several legislative measures of the most beneficial character and vital and wide-reaching importance. These may be briefly enumerated as follows:

A law authorizing the construction of a ship canal to connect the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and providing \$184,000,000 for the project. A law providing a civil government for the Philippine Archipelago. The repeal of \$73,250,000 of war taxes. The authorization of the expenditure of about \$2,500,000 annually in the reclamation of arid lands by irrigation. The establishment of a permanent census bureau. The appropriation of two hundred thousand dollars for the relief of volcano sufferers in Martinique. The extension of national bank charters for another twenty years. The prohibition of the sale of firearms, opium, and intoxicating liquors to natives of certain Pacific islands. The authorization of a new modern establishment at West Point.

In addition to these important pieces of completed legislation, the following prominent measures passed one branch and can be taken up in the other early in the next session: A bill making a reciprocal trade agreement with Cuba; bills for the upbuilding of the American merchant marine; for the establishment of a Department of Commerce; granting statehood to Oklahoma, New Mexico, and Arizona; to promote the efficiency of the militia; for the protection of the life of the President; providing further restriction of immigration, and creating the Appalachian Forest Reserve.

Of the laws actually enacted, four, those providing for an isthmian canal, for a civil government in the Philippines, for a national irrigation system, and the establishment of a permanent census bureau, would alone be sufficient to give the proceedings of the Fifty-seventh Congress an epoch-making importance. The provision for an extensive irrigation system in the Western States insures an enormous addition in the near future to the pro-

ductive area of the country, and thus to the wealth of the whole nation. In fact, the possibilities for good coming from this irrigation law to the agricultural interests of the region affected, and indirectly to the nation at large, are beyond all present estimation. As a measure for the development of the country it ranks with the homestead law and the opening of the transcontinental railroads.

Even greater as a stimulus to home industry and commerce will be the waterway across the Central American isthmus, for which provision is made. To bring an isthmian canal scheme down out of the realms of dreams and prophecies, of speculation and controversy, to a basis of potential reality was, in itself, a most memorable achievement. In the establishment of civil rule in the Philippines under provisions guaranteeing the native people the largest practicable measure of self-government and larger liberties and opportunities than they have ever yet enjoyed, the United States makes good its pledges to the world and gives practical attestation to its benevolent designs in the acquirement of these islands.

A permanent census bureau insures that continuity of service in this increasingly important department of governmental activity, essential to thoroughness and efficiency. As for the law applying to the sale of drugs and intoxicants among the natives of the New Hebrides and other Pacific islands, we have given a tardy, but none the less welcome, recognition to an imperative moral obligation, long ago recognized by other civilized nations, in our treatment of a people brought in a measure under our tutelage and peculiarly susceptible to the vices, as well as to the virtuous influences, of our advanced civilization.

Thus much for the things actually accomplished by the Fifty-seventh Congress. As for the measures which have passed one stage of legislation, we may hope that further agitation and discussion during the months intervening before the next session of Congress will help to insure for them early and favorable action. If satisfactory reciprocity treaties with Cuba and other nations, a ship-subsidy bill, and the statehood bills can be added to the record of the Fifty-seventh Congress, that body will deserve a foremost rank in the legislative annals of the nation.

## Freaks of a Flood in an Iowa Town.

THE FLOOD which recently wrought damage amounting to \$1,000,000 in the little town of Decorah, Iowa, had some features that were very peculiar. The inundation was caused by a cloudburst which followed a ten days' rain. A wall of water eight feet high rushed down Dry Run, a small creek which passes through the town, destroying much property and drowning two persons. M. T. Torsen, who was near his barns was swept away, but managed to grasp the handle of a neighbor's pump, to which he clung until he was rescued. His barns were borne along for several blocks and were deposited in the middle of a street, without damage to their contents, which included a horse and a cow. A hose cart was washed away from an engine house down a street, the hose unwinding as the apparatus moved on. Richard Bucknell's one-story cottage was carried three blocks and lodged against a large brick house. The rising water drove the family up to the attic, and Mr. Bucknell cut a hole in the roof through which he and his wife and children climbed into the second-story window of the brick residence and were saved.

The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul branch railroad was torn up for several miles. Two railroad bridges were swept half a mile from their foundations and piled together in a smashed condition in a grove. A section of the railroad 459 feet long was carried down stream, and 120 feet of it shoved under the lowest wire of a barbed-wire fence without disturbing the latter. Nearly 100 feet of rails was bent into the shape of a figure 6 without breaking the post on which the strain must have come. In some places rails were twisted around trees and broken off. A third railroad bridge was landed in a picnic ground.

This was the fourth disastrous flood in Decorah during the past twenty-seven years, but, as in the previous instances, the inhabitants went energetically to work to repair the damages, and now the town is itself once more.

PREPARE the system to endure summer heat by fortifying with Abbott's, the Original Angostura Bitters.

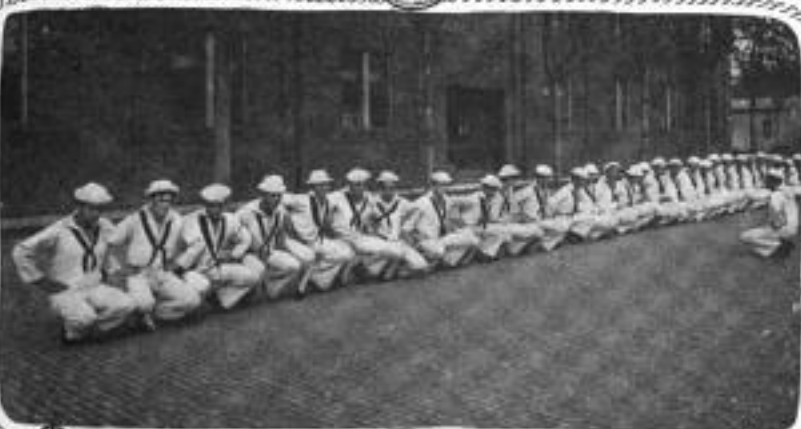




PHYSICAL EXAMINATION OF APPLICANT FOR ENLISTMENT.



THE BUSY CLASS IN ELECTRICITY.



ONE OF THE FIRST DUTIES OF THE NEW SAILOR—A "SETTING-UP" EXERCISE.



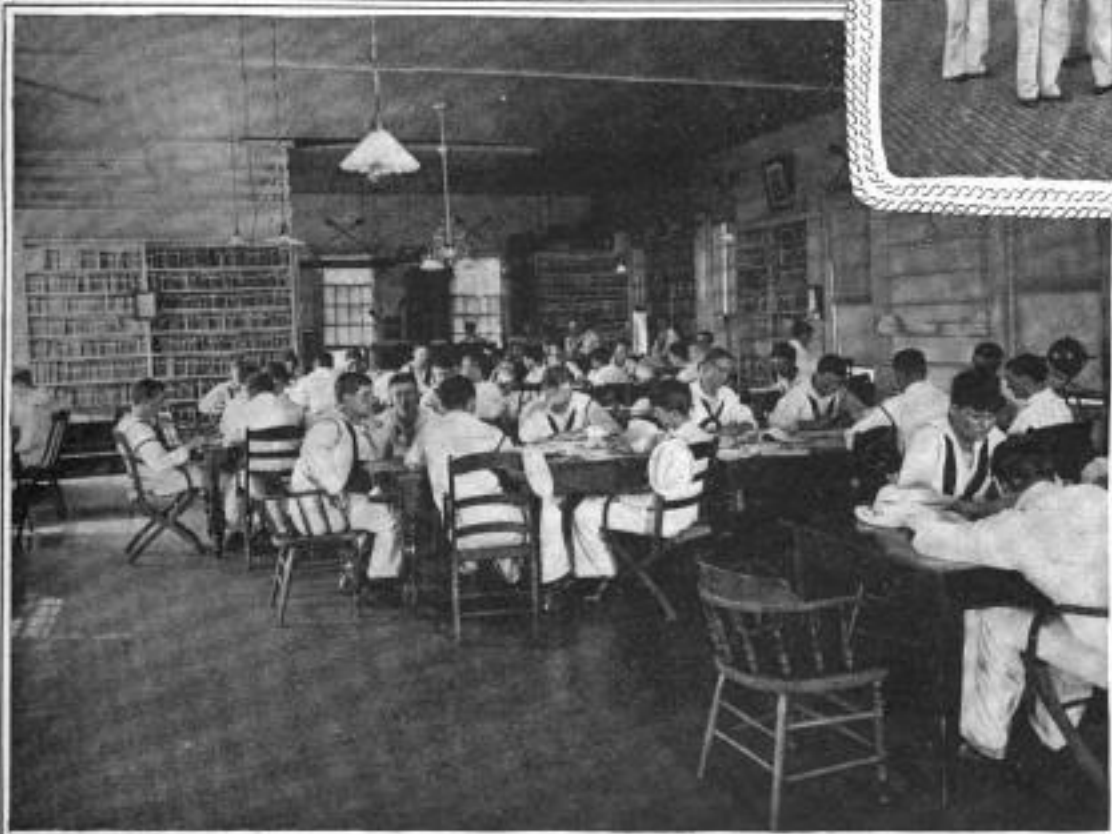
NEW RECRUITS RECEIVING THEIR ALLOTMENT OF SAILOR CLOTHES.



BEING SWORN INTO THE SERVICE.



A SECOND POSITION IN THE "SETTING-UP" EXERCISE.



THE YEOMAN'S SCHOOL—RECRUITS LEARNING CLERICAL WORK.



COLOR TEST—SELECTING SKEINS OF COLORED YARN.

## UNCLE SAM'S YOUNG "JACK TARS."

THE NAVAL SCHOOL OF INSTRUCTION AT THE BROOKLYN NAVY YARD.—Photographs by our staff photographer, G. B. Luckey.



# How To Get a Free Farm

By Waldon Fawcett

AS THE population of the country increases and the desirable government land available for free distribution for homestead purposes decreases, it is but natural that each new gratuitous apportionment of fertile tracts in the West should excite a greater amount of popular interest than any of its predecessors. At Uncle Sam's last gift party of this kind there were thousands of applicants for free homes in excess of the number which could be supplied; and it is believed that the enthusiasm among government offerings of this kind will reach a climax when there is opened for settlement in the near future upward of half a million acres of the most desirable land in South Dakota, comprising what was formerly a portion of the Rosebud Indian Reservation. Not only is this one of the largest tracts ever thrown open to settlers at one time, but from the standpoint of the present value of the land and its possibilities for development, it is easily one of the most important as well.

The tract to be given away by the government comprises all of the unallotted lands lying within the boundaries of Gregory County, South Dakota, approximating 416,000 acres, for which the United States government has recently agreed to pay to the Indians the sum of \$1,040,000. Gregory County embraces more than half a million acres of the Rosebud Reservation, but of this about 100,000 acres has been permanently allotted to different individuals of the tribe and is not of course included in the tract to be apportioned among the white men.

The land in Gregory County is without doubt the best and most desirable portion of the entire Rosebud Reservation, which extends over several counties, and it is indeed worthy to rank among the best tracts in the Northwest. To be sure the allotments reserved by the Indians comprise much of the choicest land, yet vast tracts of good quality remain unallotted. The whole tract is excellent for grazing, and the greater portion is good agricultural land, upon which excellent crops can be raised when there is sufficient rainfall during the growing season.

The government has seldom experienced greater difficulty in inducing Indians to sell their lands than in the case of the portion of the Rosebud Reservation soon to be opened. At the outset all the Indians demanded from \$7.50 to \$15 an acre for their land, a demand prompted by the circulation of reports to the effect that adjacent land in Nebraska and South Dakota was selling at from \$5 to \$10 an acre and that a syndicate of Iowa cattlemen were willing to pay \$5 an acre for the entire tract. Finally, however, the representatives of the government induced the Indians to sell on a basis of \$2.50 an acre. This point settled, the red men for a long time insisted upon having the entire sum turned over to them in one payment, but the government officials—acting for the best interests of the Indians themselves—finally induced the acceptance of a plan which provided for five annual installments. By this plan each Indian will receive \$30 a year for half a decade.

It is probable that in view of the tremendous rush which is certain to ensue when this new domain is opened to settlers it will be necessary for the government to resort to the lottery plan of distribution which operated so satisfactorily in connection with the recent distribution of Kiowa and Comanche lands in the Indian Territory. As

soon as the land has been surveyed and divided into homesteads the great contest will begin. Each application received will be numbered, and a corresponding number inscribed on a slip of paper will be placed in a great receptacle. When the fateful day of the drawing arrives slips will be drawn out one at a time and the homeseekers will have an opportunity to select their homesteads in the order in which their numbers appear. Thus the man or woman whose number is drawn first will have the choice of all the homesteads in the entire tract. There will be so many more applicants than can be accommodated that every person whose number is drawn will be considered fortunate, but naturally those whose numbers are drawn early in the lottery will be deemed especially lucky, for the reason that they will have an opportunity to secure the property in localities where towns are likely to be established. It may be noted in connection with the proposal to dispose of these lands by lottery that if this plan is resorted to it will be necessary for every applicant either to be on the ground at the time of the drawing or be represented by an attorney, and no attorney will be allowed to represent more than three clients. If a number be drawn the holder of which is not present or personally represented it will be thrown out.

When the land is ready to be opened for settlement a special proclamation to that effect will be issued by the President. It will provide for the formal opening of the tract to settlement at noon on a date designated, the disposition being subject to the homestead, town site, stone and timber and mining laws of the United States, and the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections in each congressional township being reserved for common-school purposes subject to the laws of the State in which the land is located.

In all probability all agricultural lands will be sold at the rate of \$2.50 an acre and grazing lands at the rate of \$1.25 an acre, one-fifth of the purchase price of each tract disposed of to be paid at the time of original entry and four-fifths at the time of making final proof. No purchaser is permitted in any manner to purchase more

than one hundred and sixty acres of land. A small fee and commission, which vary under different circumstances, must be paid at the time of making the original entry, but all commissions in the original and final entry will be computed at the rate of \$1.25 per acre, the ordinary minimum price of the public lands under the Revised Statutes.

As has been stated, there is within that portion of the Rosebud Reservation which is to be opened to settlement a considerable portion of land occupied and cultivated by individual Indians, to whom the property has been regularly allotted; and inasmuch as many of these Indian occupants will prefer to remove to lands within the limits of the reduced reservation, such improved lands as they may abandon will be thrown on the market along with the unimproved property, but unlike the latter will be sold to the highest bidder, with the understanding, however, that no sale shall be made for less than the full appraised value placed on the property by the government officials delegated to inspect it, which is likely to be approximately \$10 an acre. The proceeds of every such sale are paid to the Indian owning the property. No purchaser may acquire more than 160 acres of improved land, and each buyer of such property has thirty days after the date of the purchase for preference right of entry. In the unimproved land the classification as to what is to rank as agricultural land and what is to be denominated grazing land is made by an employé of the General Land Office under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

The general supervision of the opening of the new mecca of home-seekers will be under the direction of the General Land Office, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C., from whom may be obtained the blanks which must be filled out by applicants to enter the lands. The actual transaction of disposing of the property newly opened will be in the hands of a register and receiver, who will be designated in advance. This receiver upon receipt of the first payment of one-fifth of the purchase price from homestead claimants will issue cash receipts for the money, noting thereon "First payment." When final proof is submitted and final payment made the regular final receipt and certificate will be issued, as well as a cash receipt for the purchase money paid. In the case of the improved lands which are sold, in any case where a tract is bid off and the purchase money not paid the tract is again offered just prior to the conclusion of the sale, and the party to whom the tract was originally awarded will not, in the second instance, be recognized as a bidder.

It is believed that the reservation lands will be opened to settlers about September 22d. The Fremont, Elkhorn, and Missouri Valley Railroad is being extended from Verdigris, Neb., to Bonesteel, which is on the edge of the tract to be thrown open. This road will be completed shortly after September 1st, and will be the only all-rail route to the bounds of the reservation. Fremont, where the line begins, is on the Union Pacific Railroad, a short distance west of Omaha. Yankton, Running Water, Platte, and Chamberlain are among the places not very distant from the reservation which can be reached by rail. The drawing for homesteads, if that system is used, will take place at Bonesteel.



NEW LANDS FOR HOME-MAKERS, SHOWN BY DOTTED SPACE—ALL-THE-WAY RAILROAD RUNS FROM OMAHA TO BONESTEEL—OTHER PLACES ON MAP MAY BE REACHED BY RAIL.

## New York as a Foreign City.

IN THE city of New York there are only 737,477 white persons born of native parents, or but 21.4 per cent. of the population of the city. This statement means that out of every one hundred persons living within the municipal boundaries of New York seventy-eight are either foreigners, or the children of foreign-born parents, or colored people. New York, however, is not the first, but the second city of the country having the largest foreign-born population. Fall River, Mass., is first in that respect. Official figures show that there are in New York City more males under twenty-one years of Slavonic parentage than of any other people, and the number of Slavonic men more than twenty-one years of age exceeds that of any other nationality except Germans and Irish. In the Fourteenth Assembly District of New York County the percentage of Hebrew families with nine children each is six times as great as the Protestant percentage, while the number of Hebrew families with no children at all is but about one-half the Protestant percentage. South of Fourteenth Street and east of Broadway, in the borough of Manhattan, where the foreign-born people are most numerous, there live 538,494 persons. That is to say, that 28.4 per cent. of the population of the borough live in less than 10 per cent. of its area. In this region is the Eighth Assembly District, whose ninety-eight acres have an average of 735 persons to the acre. In the borough of the Bronx the average is but 7.7, and in the boroughs of Queens and Richmond but 1.8 to the acre.

There are more persons of foreign birth in New York than in Chicago, St. Louis, Philadelphia, and Boston combined. Manhattan has not one Assembly district—even on the upper West Side—where the number of foreign-born residents is below 25 per cent. There are only three other cities of more than 25,000 inhabitants in the State of New York in which the foreign-born population is in excess of that percentage. These are Buffalo, Rochester, and

Yonkers, the last almost part of the metropolis. Note the changing character of the immigration in recent years. Until 1890, out of a grand total of 15,427,857 immigrants accounted for an arriving in this country, 12,853,828 were natives of Germany, Ireland, Great Britain, Canada, Newfoundland, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark. Between 1891 and 1900, out of 3,687,464, these countries sent us but 1,539,926 immigrants. This decline has been offset by the increase in immigration from Austria, Hungary, Bohemia, Italy, Russia, and the area comprised within the former territory of Poland. The census of 1900 shows that there are in New York 1,007,000 males of voting age. About half of this aggregate are natives. Of the other half, 152,000 are not naturalized. Fewer than half the Italians, Russians, and Poles have taken steps for naturalization. Less than 1 per cent. of the native voters are illiterate, while 11.4 per cent. of the possible voters of foreign birth are without education. An estimate, based on official returns and special inquiries, divides the population of the metropolis by religious beliefs as follows:

Protestants .....	1,733,465
Roman Catholics .....	1,266,561
Hebrews .....	598,012

It is sufficient to say now that these figures mark a distinct and changed tendency, and that they are the forerunners of new problems.

HENRY McMILLEN.

## Nobly Risked Their Lives for Others.

THE FRONTIER days, when soldiers and the Indians fought frequently for the supremacy of the plains, were filled with thrilling incidents of bravery, self-sacrifice, and narrow escapes from death. Some of these have been immortalized by the brush of the artist, Charles E. Schreyvogel, who loves to paint these most characteristic and picturesque scenes in American life. The story

which he has told and which is reproduced on the front page of this issue of *LESLIE'S WEEKLY* is a story of the rough days in Arizona. During an Indian campaign a body of American cavalry occupied a stockade on a high ridge of ground, which was at once a refuge from a large troop of murderous savages and a stronghold from which effective attack could be made until a number of the Indians stole up to the very walls of the stockade and set fire to it. The soldiers were then in a hopeless situation. To remain in the stockade would be cremation; to leave it would be death from the Indians' bullets. Two of the troop volunteered to go for re-enforcements to the main body of cavalry not far distant. It was a willing and noble sacrifice, for they expected, and with good reason, to be shot. On their horses the two heroes emerged suddenly from the stockade, dashed down the hillside in full view of the Indians and in a rain of their bullets. One of the cavalymen, the story goes, fell mortally wounded; the other, bleeding from wounds, a bloody bandage on his head, reached the main body of troops and guided re-enforcements to his imprisoned comrades in time to save them. There were many other incidents like this on the frontier where men developed character as noble as the grandeur of the prairie.

## He Didn't Cross the Sea in a Hack.

MR. C. F. STANBURY relates in *The Barrister* many stories of Tom Nolan, the counselor, who for years kept the New York bar laughing at his conscious and unconscious drooleries. Once Nolan was arguing a case in behalf of clients who were sailors, and while in the midst of an exhaustive display of lore on nautical matters he was interrupted by the Court: "How comes it, counselor, that you possess such a vast knowledge of the sea?" "Does your honor think," responded Nolan, "that I came over in a hack?"





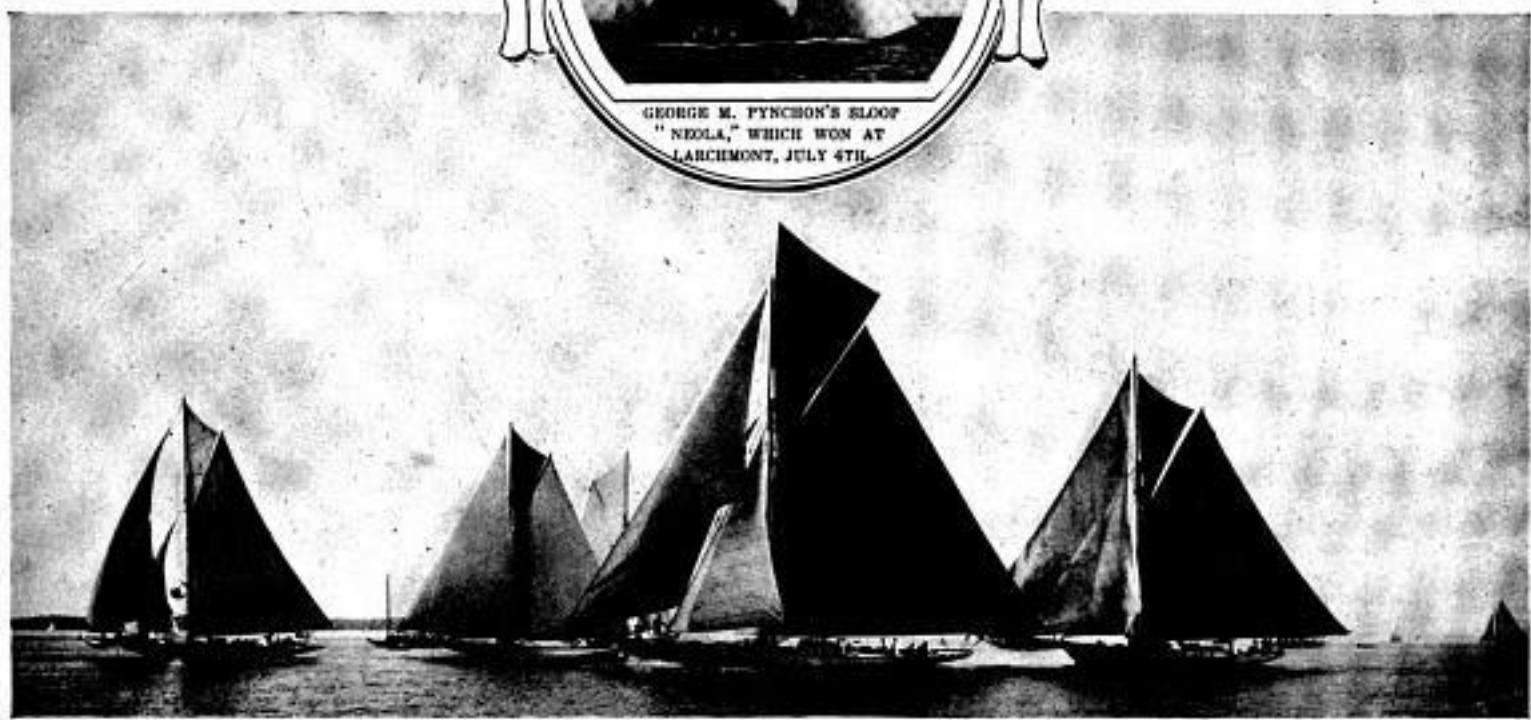
STARTING OUT TO BOARD THE YACHT A DAY'S CRUISE.



A CREW BUSILY "MAKING READY" FOR A RACE.



GEORGE M. PYNCHON'S SLOOP  
"NEOLA," WHICH WON AT  
LARCHMONT, JULY 4TH.



THE "HUMMA," OF H. B. DURYEA, ONE OF THE WINNERS AT THE LARCHMONT RACES.



ADMIRING THE FLEET OF YACHTS AT THE LARCHMONT CLUB DOCK, REGATTA DAY, JULY 4TH.

### HEIGHT OF THE YACHTING SEASON.

THE INVIGORATING SPORT OF THE WEALTHY WAS NEVER MORE POPULAR THAN NOW.

Photographs by A. B. Phelps.





THE NEW COMMANDER OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.

GENERAL ADNA R. CHAFFEE, WHO IS COMING FROM THE PHILIPPINES TO TAKE CHARGE AT GOVERNOR'S ISLAND.

### How to Regulate the Trusts.

*Continued from page 98.*

character. And again, it would tend to remove the incentive to abnormally increase the price to the consumer in order that dividends may be declared upon a capitalization greatly in excess of the actual amount of the capital invested. The contemplated enforcement of a policy of publicity with reference to all corporations engaged in interstate commerce has at least the merit that it cannot be construed as a radical step, and in my opinion this is important, since it is essential that the national government, in whatever direction it may seek to deal with the subject of capitalistic combinations, shall proceed with conservatism. Any drastic measure would be very likely to upset conditions in the business world and in all probability, therefore, would do more harm than good.

It must also be remembered, moreover, by persons who have under consideration the attitude of the national legislature in this matter that Congress has jurisdiction over corporations only when they enter the field of transportation to the extent of participating in interstate commerce. The national law-making body can scarcely be expected to correct all the evils involved in the operation of corporations if it has not the co-operation of the

governments of the various states, and certainly not if some of the states continue to manifest a willingness to encourage the organization of corporations of almost any character and with scarcely any limitation upon their powers so long as the state is enriched by the money paid for the privilege.

Comparatively limited as the jurisdiction of the national government might appear in the case, I cannot say that I am at this time in favor of a constitutional amendment broadening the power of Congress in this respect. I would first exhaust our constitutional power under the interstate commerce clause. Hundreds of attempts have been made to amend the Constitution of the United States and in only fifteen cases has success crowned the effort, so that it will readily be seen that the chance of securing remedial action in this direction is comparatively slight; whereas, even with a promise of the certainty of the passage of such an amendment, the lapse of time necessary before it would come into operation would constitute a serious drawback. It will be remembered that the minority easily succeeded in defeating a very conservative amendment on this same line during the last Congress.

I doubt if there is in labor circles any deep-seated opposition to combinations of capital. The sentiment of the private citizen on the subject will be determined by the effect upon his pocket-book. If the "trusts" are able

to supply the necessities of life at a lower cost than it has heretofore been possible to procure them, they will go far toward disarming opposition; but if, on the other hand, they, by stifling competition and over-capitalization, impose grievous and unjustifiable burdens upon the consumer, vigorous agitation for legislation on the subject must be expected as a natural sequence.

*(Reprinted by request, from Leslie's Weekly of March 26th, 1902.)*

### If You Are Tired

USE HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.

DR. M. H. HENRY, New York, says: "When completely tired out by prolonged wakefulness and overwork, it is of the greatest value to me."

### Pure Cow's Milk

made sterile and guarded against contamination, from beginning to baby's bottle, is the perfection of substitute feeding for infants. Borden's Eagle Brand Condensed Milk has stood first among infant foods for more than forty years.

TELEPHONE Service saves time. Time is the stuff of life. Have telephone service at your home as well as at your office and save time at both ends of the line. Rates in Manhattan from \$48 a year. N. Y. Telephone Co.





BARN CARRIED BY THE RAGING WATERS FOR BLOCKS, WITH CONTENTS UNDISTURBED—HOSE-CART PUSHED FROM ENGINE-HOUSE AND HOSE UNWOUND BY THE FLOOD.



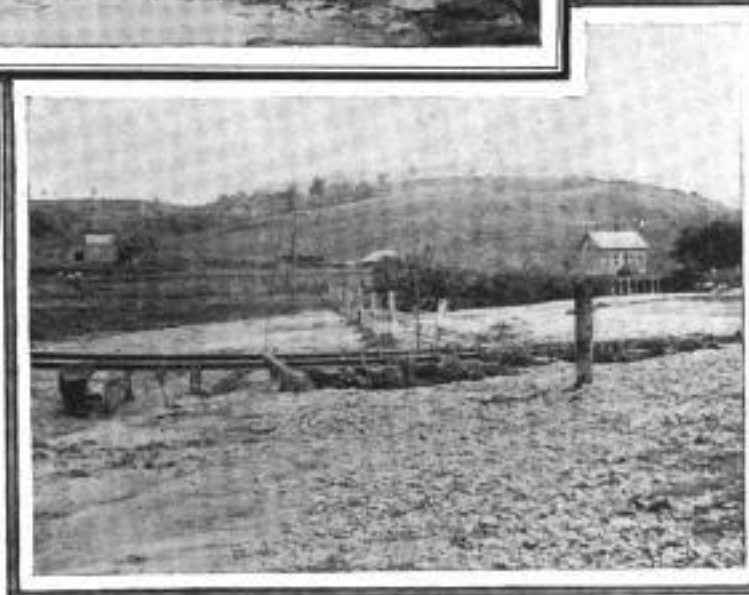
COTTAGE SWEEP AWAY AND DASHED AGAINST ANOTHER BUILDING—THE FAMILY ESCAPED THROUGH A HOLE IN THE ROOF.



TWO RAILROAD BRIDGES FLOATED HALF A MILE AND THEN FLUNG, SHATTERED, INTO A GROVE.



LONG SECTION OF RAILROAD TRACK CARRIED A QUARTER OF A MILE AND THRUST UNDER A WIRE FENCE, NOT INJURING THE LATTER.



ANOTHER VIEW OF THE DISLODGED TRACK—THE TELEGRAPH-POLE IN LEFT CENTRE MARKS THE EDGE OF THE ROAD-BED FROM WHICH THE RAILS WERE MOVED.



DAMAGE TO THE RAILROAD IN THE CENTRE OF THE TOWN, WITH HEAPS OF DEBRIS.



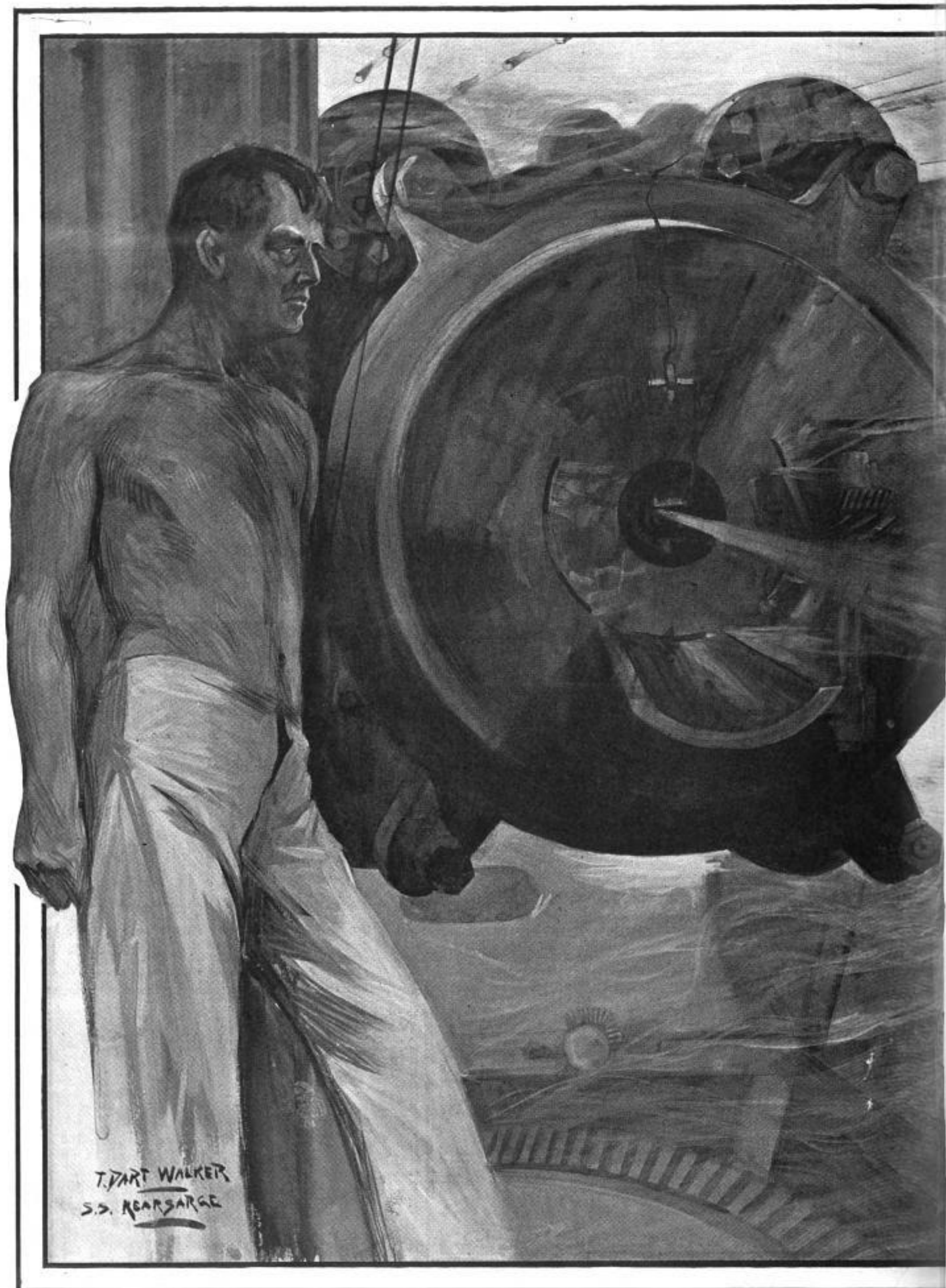
A STEEL RAILROAD-BRIDGE LANDED IN A PICNIC-GROUND.

### STRANGE FREAKS OF A DISASTROUS WESTERN FLOOD.

CURIOUS FEATURES OF THE FOURTH INUNDATION WHICH HAS DEVASTATED THE TOWN OF DECORAH, IOWA.

Photographs by Frank Muller and A. C. Thomas.—See page 102.

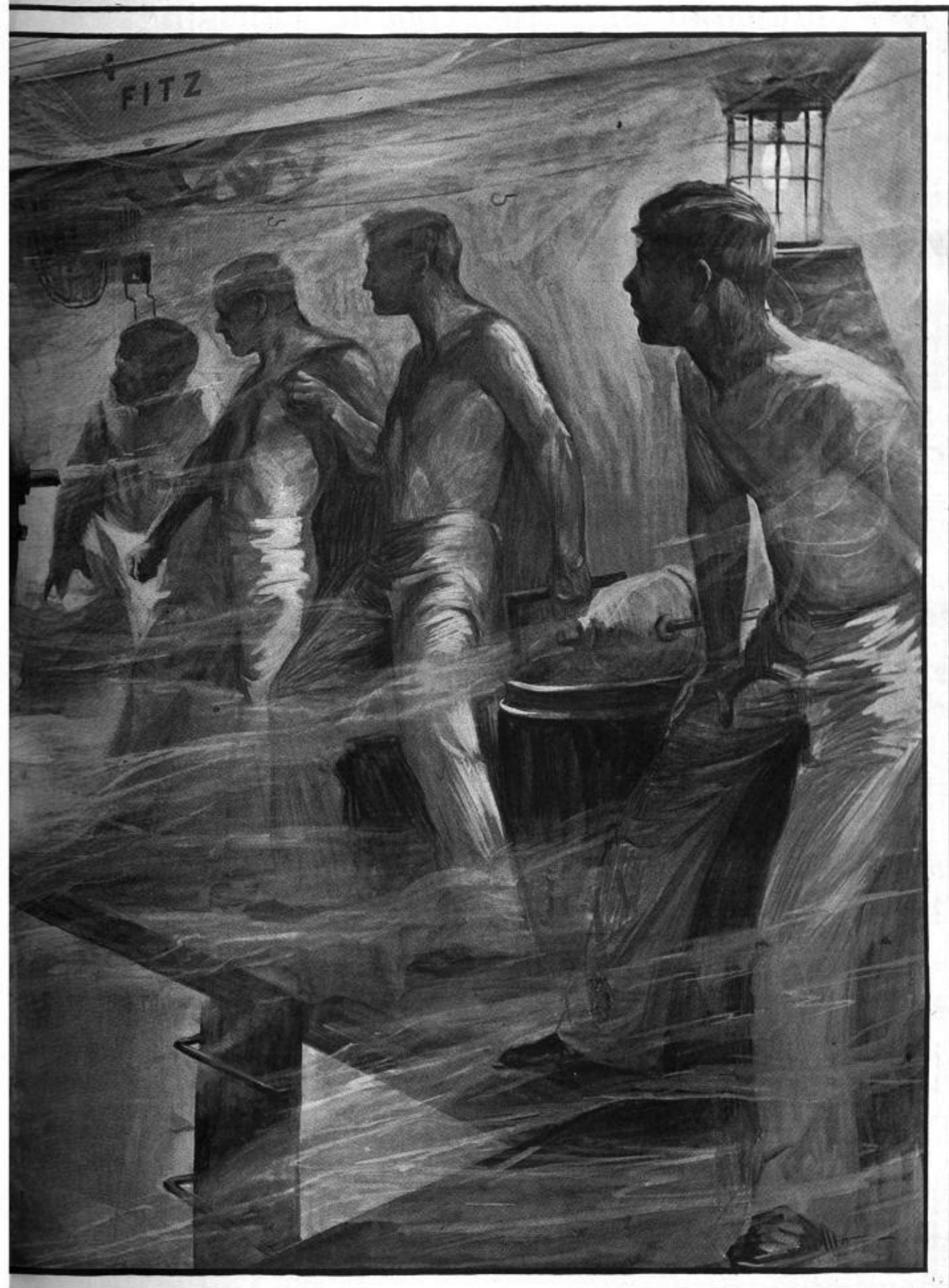




T. DART WALKER  
S.S. REAR SARGE

DISCHARGING A MONSTER GUN ON  
FIRST PICTURE EVER MADE OF THE INSIDE OF A SUPERIMPOSED TURRET AT THE MOMENT





DART THE BATTLE-SHIP "KEARSARGE."

OF FIRING A THIRTEEN-INCH CANNON.—*Drawn especially for Leslie's Weekly by T. Dart Walker. See page 100.*



# A Tenderfoot and the Apache Uprising

By Arthur J. Burdick

JOE LOWERY, foreman of one of the largest of New Mexico's cattle ranches, made it an invariable rule to hire every tenderfoot who made application to him for employment. Not that he stood in constant need of help, but that he and his coterie of cowboys were perpetually wanting amusement, and they found it, usually, in the tenderfoot during his one, two or three days' stay in camp.

Three days was the limit. The tenderfoot usually got his fill of cowboy life in that period, therefore it was that the cowboys felt it a necessity to make the most of their opportunities while they lasted. Thus it was that the tenderfoot who struck Lowery's camp found matters lively—for him—from the start to the finish.

Brady was, in appearance, the tenderest of tenderfeet when he struck the ranch. His flaxen hair hung in ringlets about his temples, his mild blue eyes had in them the innocence of childhood and his slender form was almost girlish in its delicacy. The thin lips seemed always to be smiling and his teeth showed white and gleaming, as so much ivory.

The boys fairly hugged themselves with delight when he was made one of the force.

"Cissy won't last twenty-four hours," was the prediction they made, but they were mistaken. In fact, they made several mistakes within the next few days.

Jack Dermott made one mistake the very first evening when, after a period of bantering, in which the new comer good-naturedly held his own, he reached out and tweaked one of "Cissy's" curls. He instantly measured his length upon the ground. He explained afterward that he didn't have time to dodge the tiny fist, which shot out with lightning swiftness. When he had picked himself up and while he was trying to staunch the blood that gushed from his damaged proboscis, he blurted out:



"SHOOK HIS FIST VINDICTIVELY."

"Confound it! can't you take a joke?"

"Certainly," laughed Brady, "and return one, too. Repartee is my strong point, my friend. Sorry you don't appreciate the joke. I notice you didn't miss the point, however."

This was surprise number one. The boys, discussing the circumstance that evening, agreed that Brady was a variation from the ordinary brand of tenderfoot.

The next morning the second number on the programme was brought on. A vicious bucking bronco was bridled, saddled, and brought out for Brady to ride. The other fellows exchanged expressive glances and fairly hugged themselves in pleasant anticipation. Brady sprang into the saddle and told the nag to "get up." He did so—up in the air, coming down with elevated back on four stiff legs, bunched. To the surprise of the spectators—and of the bronco, too, no doubt—the rider was not dislodged. He merely rose in his stirrups as the horse came earthward, and took the jar as easily and unconcernedly as he would the rocking of a chair. The bronco repeated the bucking process several times with a like result in each instance, and then he tried new tactics. He stood first on his hind legs and then on his forward, with no better results. Brady still stuck. Then the ugly brute leaped into the air and flung himself over backward, falling at full length upon his back, evidently hoping to crush his rider beneath him. Brady leaped lightly to the ground, and as the animal fell, he planted himself upon the head of the bronco and sat thereon.

Now a horse, as every one knows, is helpless with his head pinioned, and after a little ineffectual struggling the animal lay passive, and Brady took some paper and tobacco from his pocket, rolled a cigarette, lighted it, and sat in apparent enjoyment while he smoked it. When he had finished he arose, spoke to the animal, which also arose at his bidding, and leaping upon his back, he rode away at a brisk canter. Half an hour later he returned with the meekest piece of horse-flesh on the ranch. This was surprise number two. The boys experienced several others during the next few days, and then ceased to be surprised at anything that Brady did.

Then, one morning, came a rider from Bascom's ranch, thirty miles away, to warn the boys of an Apache uprising. The reds, he explained, had not, as yet, come to the actual slaughtering of the whites, but they were ugly,

discontented, and aggressive. They were stampeding cattle and stealing horses, and they were evidently waiting and watching for an excuse to begin killing the ranchers. The rider was passing from ranch to ranch, warning the settlers to be on their guard.

"We'll carry Winchesters and revolvers hereafter, till this trouble is over," said Lowery, after Bascom's man had ridden away.

"I had an idea I hired out to 'tend cattle 'stead of fightin' Injuns,'" growled Jack Dermott.

"Any man as wants his time can have it now," said Joe. "If keepin' the reds from runnin' off with the stock ain't 'tendin' cattle, what is it?"

There was no more grumbling and no one called for his time. Nothing further was heard of the Apaches till nearly a week had elapsed, and then, without a warning, from out the foothills near where the herd was feeding, came riding half a dozen Indians, whooping and howling and firing their guns over the herd, as they dashed straight at them with the evident intention of creating a panic. The leaders of the herd tossed their heads and began to bellow with apprehension. In ten minutes the several thousand head of cattle would be tearing across the plain, mad with terror and beyond control. Then, no doubt, from some point along the line of the hills, would ride a score or two of the thieving Apaches, and they would manage to swing the herd, or a portion of it, into some cañon or valley, where the animals could be slaughtered.

Dermott and Brady were nearest the Indians—the other boys were two and three miles away—and Brady drove his spurs into his horse and rushed forward to meet and intercept the red men. Sad to relate, Dermott made equal speed in the opposite direction. He explained afterward that he was going for help. It took Brady

about thirty seconds to get within shooting distance of the Indians; then he brought his horse to a standstill, raised his Winchester and fired six shots in rapid succession. Six Indians found themselves plowing turf with their noses. Brady had shot each man's horse from under him and in each instance the rider had landed on his head.

One by one the astonished Indians gathered themselves together and ran limping back to the hills. The other men soon came riding up and the cattle were quickly calmed. Joe noticed, when he stopped to examine the fallen ponies of the Indians, that each one had been shot through the head.

"I tell you, boys," he remarked, when telling of the circumstance later, "that Brady is no slouch. He may be a tenderfoot, but he's the toughest tenderfoot I ever saw."

"There's bound to be trouble now," said Joe that evening. "This is the excuse them devils have been layin' for an' they'll be back soon. Maybe to-night or to-morrow night, an' maybe not for a week, but back they are sure to come. If Brady, here, had killed two or three of the reds themselves, they might have overlooked it, but them horses—they'll never let that pass. We'll all have to lay out nights now till this is over."

Joe posted the men at different quarters of the plain with full instructions how to act in case of an attack. Brady was stationed, by his own request, in the neighborhood of a dugout over against the hills at a point near where the Indians had made their appearance when they attempted to stampede the herd.

Two nights passed and nothing happened. Then, on the morning of the third day thereafter, Brady rode around the hills to a point where he could command a view of the plain beyond. He sat upon his horse and swept the plain

with his eyes. Away out in the sage and mesquite was to be seen half a score of horsemen. They were Apaches. In the foreground, and not more than a mile away, was a camp-fire and by it three figures. They were watching his movements; and, even as he looked, one of them stepped a few paces toward him and shook his fist vindictively. A moment later shouts were borne to him on the wind and the mounted men in the background came toward him, riding at full speed. When they reached the camp, the others mounted and joined them.

Brady turned his horse and rode back around the hills to his shack. When he came in sight of the herd he fired his gun three times as a signal to the other boys that the attack was about to be made. Then he dismounted and backed his



"HE SWEEPED THE PLAIN WITH HIS EYES."

horse into the dugout, placed his cartridges within convenient reach, and stood in readiness. He had not long to wait before the foremost Indian came in sight around the point of the hill. Brady stepped forward, where he could be plainly seen by the rider, and waved his hand as a signal for the rider to turn back. The reply was a shot, which clipped the curl the humorous Dermott had playfully tweaked a few weeks before.

This act convinced Brady that the Indians meant fight, and a moment later the Indian lay silent upon the plain. Then two others, whose ponies were a little less speedy, rode into sight, and there were two shots and two riderless horses went galloping across the prairie. Next came five or six Indians, all in a bunch, and this time the shooting was not all on one side, but before the last two or three riders hove in sight the last half-dozen Indians had joined the silent figures on the turf.

That settled the battle. The Indians who came last turned and fled. When, three or four minutes later, Joe Lowery and Bill Clancy dashed past the bodies of the Apaches upon the plain and drew rein at the door of Brady's shack, they found him, coat off and sleeves up, trying to bind up an arm and a thigh which had caught Apache lead. He threw back his head to toss the curls from his innocent blue eyes, and smiled out at his companions.

"This shack came in mighty handy for the horse," he said. "I reckon I'd have been out a mount if it hadn't happened to have been here."

"Well, I'll be locoed!" ejaculated Lowery, turning to his companion. "He's thinkin' more about that hoss than he is of himself. An' we called that feller a tenderfoot!"

## Actor W. H. Crane's Summer Home.

THE ROOF that shelters William H. Crane, the actor, in his "fishing box" at Cohasset does not cover much dreamy elegance, but it is quite a comfortable home, nevertheless, and in thorough keeping with its thrifty and prosperous New England neighborhood. Mr. Crane has a notion that some ancestor of his was "a sad sea-dog," for in no other way can he account for his passionate love for the "blue water" and a certain irrepressible appetite for yachts and electric launches which seizes him every season. Mr. Crane's idea of a man's house, we are informed, "is that it should possess not only the attractions of an ordinary home, but also of the club and other places which fascinate the male character," and this is the ideal which he has approached in the sunny and hospitable home at Cohasset.

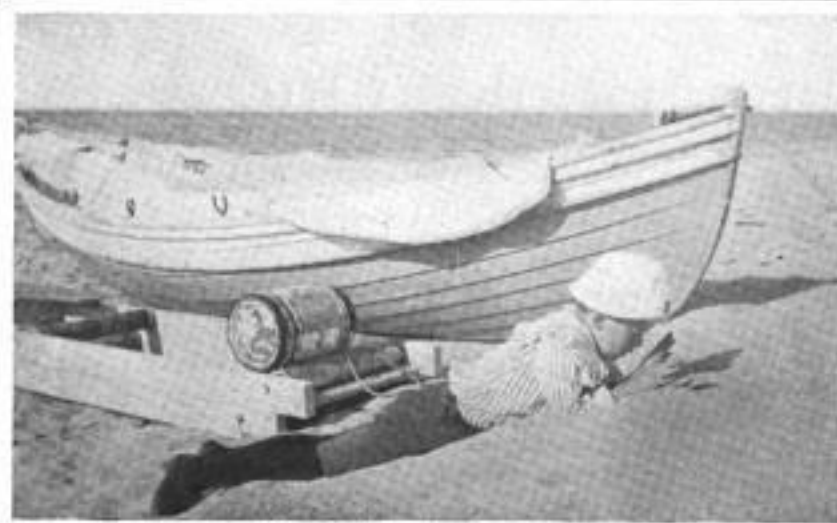


"PULLED REIN AT THE DOOR OF BRADY'S SHACK."





BEAUTY AND THE  
BEAST.  
W. P. S. Earle, New York.



PLAYING IN THE SANDS OF THE SEASHORE.—H. Greenwood,  
Worcester, Mass.



A FAIR NAVIGATOR AT  
THE HELM.  
W. P. S. Earle, New York.



A HOME-MADE MERRY-GO-ROUND.—J. A. Voller, Etan, Penn.



A WATERMELON PARTY.—W. S. Johnson, Galesburg, Ill.



HUNDREDS OF BATHERS ON THE BEACH AT ATLANTIC CITY.  
Mrs. Charles R. Miller, Baltimore.



A PICNIC EXCURSION TO THE TUNNEL NEAR GIRARDVILLE, PENN.  
Walter E. Swab, Girardville, Penn.



(PRIZE-WINNER.) THE PEACEFUL MEADOW.—J. W. Sperry, Oak Land, R. I.

OUR AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHIC CONTEST—RHODE ISLAND WINS.  
VACATION DAYS IN THE FIELDS, ON LAKE AND SEASIDE, ILLUSTRATED BY SKILLFUL AMATEURS.



# Among Books and Authors

By La Salle A. Maynard



MR. EDMUND GOSSE,  
Who is preparing a history of  
English literature.

supplemented his literary earnings with an income derived from a government position. He was at one time assistant librarian at the British Museum, and in 1875 he received the post of translator to the board of trade, which post he has held ever since. In the spring of 1884 he was elected Clark Lecturer in English Literature at Trinity College, Cambridge, in the place of Mr. Leslie Stephen, who had retired. For this appointment there were many candidates, fortified with testimonials from countless men of letters. Mr. Gosse's sponsors were three—Tennyson, Browning, and Matthew Arnold. The following year he received the honorary degree of M.A. from the university. In the winter of 1884-5 Mr. Gosse visited America.

THE TREMENDOUS hold upon popular favor obtained by "David Harum" has given it the most phenomenal run of the age. No other work of modern fiction has approached it, especially in so short a time. The figures given out by D. Appleton & Co., the publishers, of the sales since September 23d, 1898, when the book made its appearance, tell a remarkable story. January 1st, 1899, 15,000 copies had been sold, a most satisfactory run in itself; yet this was not even the beginning, for during the next six months 179,750 copies were sold and presses were kept going night and day. By January 1st, 1900, the total had jumped to 412,750, the following July to 460,750, and by the end of the year had passed the half-million mark. Thereafter the demand slackened, but the monthly totals, in themselves, still exceeded the tidal run of the ordinary novel. On July 1st, 1901, the gross sales aggregated 517,500 copies, and by the close of the year were 537,000. But now came another reaction. The typical personality of David had charmed the reading public across the ocean, both in England and on the continent, and the requests from foreign houses came so fast that an order was placed for an edition of 100,000 copies, which with the regular home demand brings the sales on August 1st to the gigantic total of 850,500 copies.



HILAIRE BELLOC,  
A new biographer of Robespierre.

man, he was not always as hot for blood as some of his associates. Referring to the documents covering the last seven weeks of the Terror, Belloc says, "and it will be discovered that Robespierre would not sign the lists of the condemned, that he protested against nearly all the more famous of the prosecutions, and that the body directly responsible for them, the committee of public safety, regarded him as a danger; more, you will find that the spokesman of that body says that Robespierre perished 'because he attempted to put a curb on the Revolution'; and you will find that those who chiefly overthrew him were men determined to push the Terror to a further extreme." Whether this reluctance on the part of Robespierre arose from a feeling of cowardice in the man, foreseeing the end of the awful business, or whether the Methodist parson in him got the ascendancy, M. Belloc leaves us to conjecture. He does not attempt, however, to whitewash the famous conspirator but simply

to tell all the truth about him as he has found it. Whatever may have been Robespierre's true character, he was the dominant figure in one of the most cataclysmic events in human history, and we are indebted to M. Belloc for the most satisfying portrait of the man that has yet been given to the world.

THE LATEST and most notable event in the sphere of religious journalism in this country is the transaction by which the New York *Observer* passed entirely out of the hands of the Prime family, who had been its owners for more than sixty years, and under whose editorial direction it became a recognized power in the Presbyterian denomination and the church at large. Rev. Dr. Samuel Irenæus Prime, the head of the family, and for many years editor-in-chief of the *Observer*, was a man of striking individuality, a born journalist, and a gifted and popular public speaker. His "Irenæus Letters," a weekly *feuilleton* on men and events of the day at home and abroad, replete with wit and wisdom of a rare kind, were a leading feature of the paper for a long period, and contributed much to its success. Another strong factor in building up a constituency for the *Observer* was the gracious and winning personality of Dr. Prime, which drew his readers, as well as other men and women, to him in bonds of intimate and lifelong friendship and affection. He was never too busy for a breezy chat with a subscriber who "just dropped in" to the office while in town, and always made it a point, as far as possible, to answer every letter or query which a subscriber directed to the paper, in a prompt and kindly way, no matter how apparently trivial the subject of it might be. Dr. Prime himself attributed much of his success in holding readers to the



THE RUSKIN MUSEUM, AT CONISTON, ENGLAND.

paper to these little civilities, which, imbued as they always were with a spirit of sincere kindness and genuine courtesy, made the recipients feel that the writer was a real and true friend.

In his later years Dr. Prime had associated with him in the management of the *Observer* his brother, Rev. Dr. Edward G. Prime, his son, Rev. Dr. Wendell Prime, and a son-in-law, Rev. Dr. Charles A. Stoddard. On the death of the elder Prime, some fifteen years ago, Dr. Stoddard became chief owner of the paper and was its editor-in-chief and general manager up to the time of the recent sale, maintaining its high standard and large influence to the end of his service. The new owners of the *Observer* are both men of large and successful newspaper experience. One of them, Rev. Dr. John B. Devins, has been managing editor of the *Observer* for five years, and was formerly connected with the New York *Tribune*; the other, Mr. John A. Offord, has been business manager of the paper for seven or eight years, and was formerly connected with the New York *Evangelist* in the same capacity.

It is not generally known that Dr. Samuel Irenæus Prime was also editor for some years of "The Editor's Drawer," the humorous department of the well-known *Harper's Magazine*. Dr. Prime himself was one of the sunniest and most genial men who ever lived, a capital storyteller, and with a flow of ready wit that gave his conversation, his writings, and his public speeches a sparkle rarely excelled. These qualities gave a special fitness to the selection of Dr. Prime as editor of the "Drawer," although for various reasons, more obvious at the time than they would be now, it did not seem judicious to let it be known that a reverend doctor of divinity and editor of a leading Presbyterian journal was also the "funny man" of a magazine. In his later years Dr. Prime used to speak of this connection to his intimate friends, with a characteristic chuckle, as in itself one of the best jokes of his life. And we think that old readers of *Harper's* would bear us out in the assertion that the "Drawer" was never conducted with more freshness, vivacity, and genuine interest than it was in those early days under the management of Dr. Prime.

THAT PEOPLE do read poetry in these days, and Burns in particular, is evidenced by the fact that no less than four complete editions of the great Scotsman have recently appeared from London and Edinburgh houses almost simultaneously. One of them is edited by William E. Henley.

## NOVELS WRITTEN

with a distinct and obvious moral purpose are the *forte* *moire* of critics, and yet such stories have done an immense amount of good in the world, as all must admit. Providing one has the natural gift for it there is no way of showing up any existing evil so effectively as in the guise of fiction. Where the treatise or the sermon designed to strike a blow at some great wrong, however brilliantly and eloquently worded, may hope to gain a thousand readers, the story with a like purpose executed with equal power will have its ten thousand. It was thus with Dickens's "Little Dorrit," Charles Reade's "Put Yourself in His Place," and Harriet Beecher Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin," all of these being aimed primarily at some existing injustice in the social system. For these reasons Mr. Josiah Flynt may succeed in impressing certain aspects of the tramp evil upon many through his story of "The Little Brother" (The Century Company), who have not read his studies and observations on this subject as they have appeared in the magazines and other publications during the past ten years, although these sketches, based, as they have been, on personal experiences in Hoboland, have not been lacking in life, color, originality, and dramatic interest. Mr. Flynt's purpose in this story is to let the public understand that a great many of the so-called "kidnapped" youngsters are in reality simply runaways with romantic temperaments, and that trampdom claims many of them, where they are "kids" at first and stool-pigeons for the grown-up vagabonds, and from this apprenticeship are graduated into full-blown hoboes. Of such kind is Benny, the hapless lad in this story, whose hardships and privations on the road lead to his pitiful death. As there are said to be some fifty thousand tramps in the United States, it is surely worth while knowing how their ranks are recruited as the truth is disclosed in Mr. Flynt's story.



JOSIAH FLYNT,  
Author of "The Little Brother."  
(The Century Company.)

DESPITE THE fact that the actual resting-place of Oliver Goldsmith is not known, there is a movement on foot in England for the erection of an elaborate monument over or near the supposed grave of the poet in the Temple Churchyard, London. Goldsmith's burial-place was not definitely known when the plain stone slab with its simple inscription, "Here lies the body of Oliver Goldsmith," was placed in its present position, but the stone has served as the shrine at which homage has been paid to the poet's name for many decades. It is said that over a hundred persons daily visit the quiet corner in the shadow of the Temple Church.

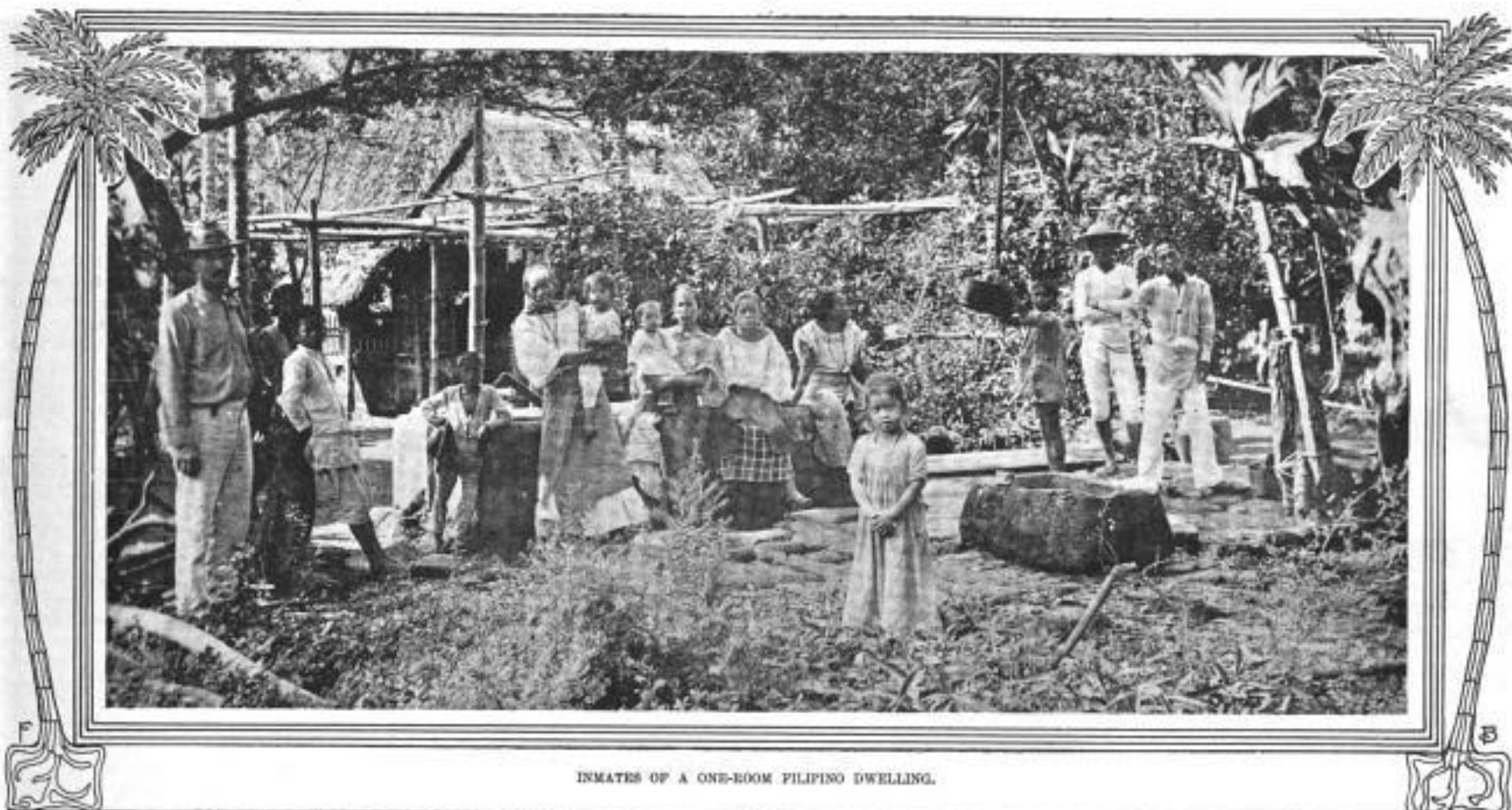
JAMES HUNEKER, author of "Melomania" (Scribner), has been associate editor of the *Musical Courier* since 1887. He came from Philadelphia, where he studied both theology and law before devoting himself finally to music. For two years he studied the piano in Paris, under Theodore Ritter, and during the ten years following was professionally associated with Rafael Joseffy. He has been musical and dramatic critic of the *Morning Advertiser*, and is now music editor of the New York Sun.



JAMES HUNEKER,  
Who wrote "Melomania."

NO SPOT in England is more fragrant with memories of Ruskin than Coniston, in the lovely lake district, hallowed also to all true lovers of literature as the home of Wordsworth, Coleridge, and other master singers of days gone by. It will be remembered that Ruskin, in his autobiography, dwells with many tender and characteristic touches upon the joys and satisfactions which came to him during that part of his life spent among the hills and moorlands of this picturesque region. It was wholly appropriate, therefore, that Coniston, in whose pretty lakeside churchyard the remains of Ruskin lie, should be selected as the site of a building, recently opened, wherein have been gathered by reverent hands the choicest mementoes of the great essayist and art critic, in the shape of manuscripts, pictures, and others of his works and belongings. As Ruskin has an assured place among the immortals, so this museum at Coniston is certain to be a shrine to which many pilgrims will turn their feet in all years to come.





INMATES OF A ONE-ROOM FILIPINO DWELLING.



EVIL RESULTS OF CLOSING THE CANTEN AT LUCENA, LUSON—SOLDIERS FLOCK TO A Grog-shop.



BELLES AT BAAC, MARINDQUE, WHO ARE FILIPINO INFORMANTS AND CARRY HIDDEN DAGGERS WHILE PRETENDING FRIENDSHIP FOR OUR SOLDIERS.

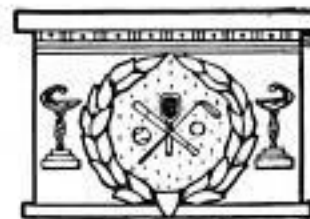


NATIVE GIRLS CARRYING WATER IN IMMENSE BAMBOO RECEPTACLES.

### STRIKING GLIMPSES OF FILIPINO LAND.

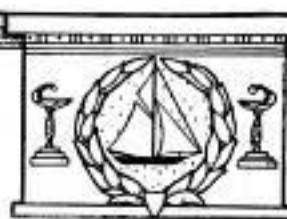
SCENES OF PECULIAR HUMAN INTEREST IN OUR FAR EASTERN ISLANDS.—Photographs by E. J. O'Leary, Second Infantry, Manila.





# In the World of Sports

THE MARKED REVIVAL OF CYCLING—INTERESTING GOSSIP OF THE RACERS



**CYCLE-RACING IMPROVING.**—With the general revival of interest in cycling comes, as a natural consequence, a larger attendance at the various meets held throughout the country. This is apparent throughout the East, where more meets have been held than was the case at this time last year. It is a fact, also, that the racing men, both amateur and professional, are riding faster this year than ever before, both in open competition and in paced races. The latter is easily accounted for by the fact that the motor pacing machines in use at present

are better than those in use last year, making faster time and furnishing better pace, in steadiness and protection, to the rider going at railroad speed behind. Still some of the early races, especially those at Manhattan Beach, N. Y., have been marred by the fact that one competitor has had a ten horse-power machine while a four or five horse-power machine has been used by the other. The man with the big machine will invariably win if he has anything like the speed and endurance of his rival. Hereafter when matches of this sort are arranged it will be agreed that the men will ride behind motors of the same power. The big machines use an automobile tire on the rear wheel, which gives the rider behind a fine surface to follow. As to the sprint riders, F. L. Kramer continues, as predicted, to set the pace for the professionals and will probably do so to the end of the season. Iver Lawson has shown that he cannot hold his sprint, and it looks as if "Major" Taylor, who has returned from Europe, will have to do better riding than he has ever done before to hold his own. "Pluggie" Bill Martin returned from Australia to take Kramer's measure, but admits that he is not in it with the young champion. Martin is the cycling wonder of the age, being forty-two years old, and is good at anything from a quarter-mile sprint to a six-day grind. Kramer's friends hope to see him visit Europe next year, as they believe that he is the fastest man who ever rode a wheel. He would take Europe by storm as Zimmerman did years ago, as he is a modest, unassuming fellow not unlike "Zim." The old champion has gone abroad to ride exhibitions this year. While on the topic of cycling, the recent parade in New York surprised many people. It was up Fifth Avenue before the homes of New York's millionaires, and 3,000 riders were in line. Many thousands witnessed the parade and voted it a success. It was the first wheelmen's demonstration since 1897.

**ARE MILLIONAIRES' HORSES PAMPERED?**—The poor success of the high-class horses owned by William C. Whitney on the running turf this season has caused much discussion among breeders, owners, and trainers during the last few weeks. I have talked with several of the well-known trainers about New York, but few of them can give any reason for the continued ill luck of the millionaire owner, who has spent several fortunes in purchasing animals of speed and of the best breeding. Mr. Whitney's bad luck began when he sent Nasturtium to England

with the hope of winning the English classic, the Derby. When Nasturtium left these shores Mr. Whitney had in his possession the most promising lot of two-year-olds, probably, ever owned by one racing man in this country. Even Nasturtium was not missed, good colt that he was. Then Nasturtium went wrong and was brought back to this country, and this misfortune was followed by the sickness of his other colts and fillies down on Long Island, and a stable which last year looked to have all the three-year-old classics in this country at its mercy cannot win an ordinary handicap. Yankee, Blue Girl, Endurance by Right, and Goldsmith are all away below their form, and the other animals in that stable have done no better. One trainer, who did not wish to criticize the methods at the Whitney stables, said that he thought that the millionaire's horses had been pampered and fondled too much. He considered heated stables and covered sheds were all right in moderation, but thought the Whitney horses had had too much of them. He believed that possibly if the Whitney horses had roughed it as the animals of other and less wealthy owners had done, better results might have been obtained. He argued that a horse, like a human being, cannot thrive without plenty of fresh air. Great crowds continue to flock to the tracks, both East and West, and this season will undoubtedly prove to be the banner year for racing in this country.



M. H. Tichenor, J. B. Hoskins, Jockey Lester Swift, John W. Gates, John A. Drake, Trainer Walsford. JOHN W. GATES MILLIONAIRE SPECULATOR AND SPORTSMAN, WITH PROMINENT HORSEMEN, AT THE WASHINGTON PARK TRACK, CHICAGO.



MRS. GEORGE GOULD, STANDING IN THE SEAT OF HER AUTOMOBILE, ANXIOUSLY WATCHING HER YOUNG SONS, JAY AND KINGDON GOULD, IN A SPIRITED GAME OF POLO, AT LAKEWOOD, N. J.



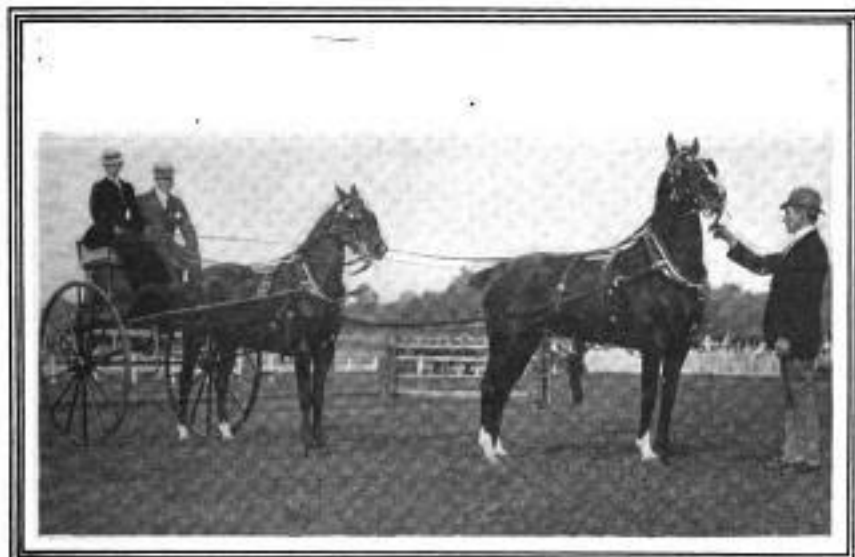
GREAT PARADE OF WHEELMEN ON FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, JULY 32TH, IN CELEBRATION OF THE TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE INVENTION OF THE SAFETY BICYCLE.—Lackey.

**CAN CRESCUS DO TWO MINUTES?**—Followers of light harness racing are watching the early try-outs of Cresceus with much interest this year. The splendid work done by the holder of the world's trotting record last year, a mile in 2:02½, indicated to close observers that Mr. George Ketcham's stallion would come nearer to the two-minute mark this year than possibly any other trotter had done. Mr. Ketcham says that he believes his stallion will accomplish the two-minute mark this year. The Abbot, Lord Derby, Borahm, and the other circuit followers, are also stepping out in lively fashion, foreshadowing one of the liveliest seasons on the national circuit in years. Mr. Ketcham uses the lightest and costliest harness ever made on Cresceus. He is the inventor of several little contrivances which, in his opinion, have helped and will further help Cresceus in his races this year. Unlike The Abbot, Cresceus is the most docile and lovable of animals and readily makes friends with strangers. The Abbot is almost a man-eater. GEORGE E. STACKHOUSE.

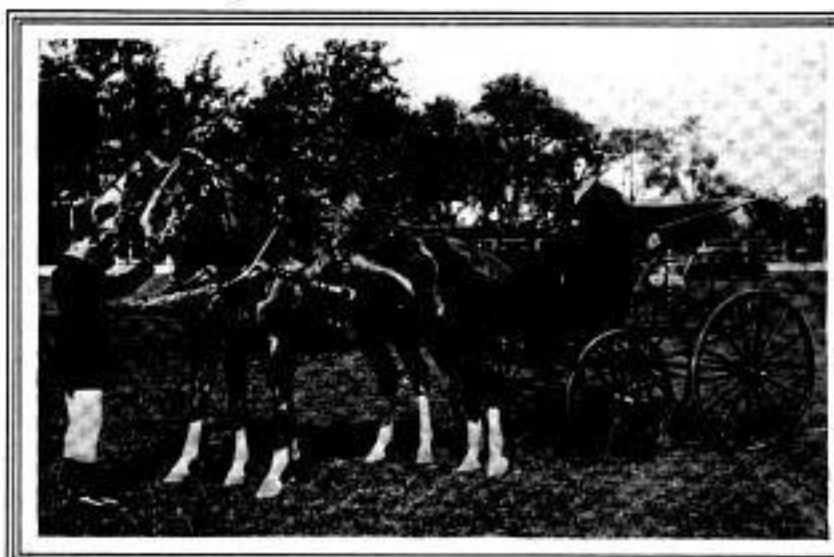




MISS HAVEN, DAUGHTER OF G. C. HAVEN, DRIVING FOUR-IN-HAND.



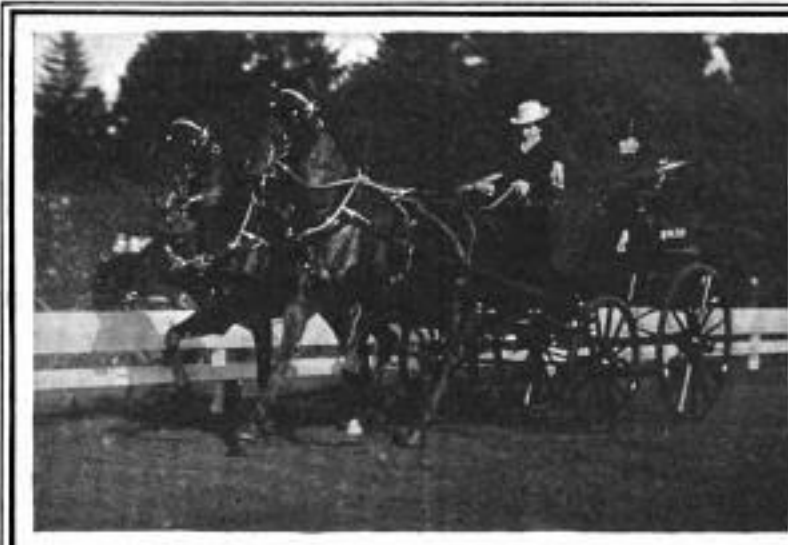
MISS FLORENCE L. STOKES AND HER TANDEM TEAM.



MRS. JOSEPH E. WIDENER AND HER HANDSOME "WHITE-FOOT" PAIR.



MRS. JOSEPH L. KERNOCHAN IN HER COACH.



MRS. DANIEL S. LAMONT DRIVING "SUNBURST" AND "FAVOR."



MISS MILLS, DAUGHTER OF OGDEN MILLS, AND HER SMART FOUR-IN-HAND.



MRS. GEORGE P. EUSTIS DRIVING IN HER IRISH JAUNTING-CAR WITH MRS. E. L. AGASSIZ.

### SOCIETY'S EXPERT HORSEWOMEN.

SOCIAL LEADERS IN NEW YORK WHO CAN HOLD THE REINS PHOTOGRAPHED IN THEIR FAVORITE TURNOUTS.

Photographs by E. M. Bidwell.



# Hints to Money-makers

**NOTICE.**—This department is intended for the information of the regular readers of *Leslie's Weekly*. No charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. Correspondents should always inclose a stamp, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. Inquiries should refer only to matters directly connected with Wall Street interests. Subscribers to *Leslie's Weekly* at the home office, at regular subscription rates, namely, \$4 per annum, are placed on a preferred list, which entitles them, in emergencies, to answers by mail or telegraph. Address "Jasper," *Leslie's Weekly*, 110 Fifth Avenue, New York.

**THE WESTERN** plungers whose eccentric but successful methods in Wall Street are attracting so much attention are led by John W. Gates, of Chicago, a good man weighing something over two hundred pounds. Despised at first and rejected afterward by the Eastern leaders of finance, Gates finally compelled recognition of his careful nature by securing such a twist on some of the great railroad properties that it was impossible to get rid of him without accepting, substantially, his terms. Mr. Gates himself, however, has had one or two bad twists. It is the general impression that he wishes he had kept out of the corn corner. But he is a resourceful man, as adroit as he is resourceful, and as audacious as he is adroit. He is not the first financial meteor that has shot across the Eastern sky, projected from the West. James R. Keene, all the way from San Francisco, where his phenomenal success as the leader of the Mining Exchange brought him wealth and reputation, came to New York many years ago with the avowed purpose of cleaning out Jay Gould; and when the quiet little man of Wall Street—peace to his ashes—heard the news, he remarked, in his characteristically nonchalant way, "Keene is coming on in his private car; I will send him back in a cattle-car." Within one year Keene's fortune was gone and his reputation as a daring speculator was badly damaged.

But Jim Keene learned some things in the East. He learned the necessity of repose and repression, and in due time, being a man of brains, he made himself a factor in Wall Street, and at last won general recognition as the ablest and most successful stock manipulator in the market, a reputation he still retains. He has paid the penalty of success by his broken health, and is seeking recuperation abroad, taking a few "flyers" in the market by cable all the same.

That Gates will meet his ups and downs is just as certain as anything can be if he remains in Wall Street. All the able and successful men who have ventured into the arena of speculation, and haven't finally graduated into the upper class of conservative financiers, have had a like experience in Wall Street, from the time of Daniel Drew to the days of Jim Fisk. Some there are who predict that the danger in the present situation lies in the over-ambition of the apparently successful group of Western speculators at a time when stocks are selling on the average at their highest. Everybody knows that over-speculation, over-confidence, over-production, over-lending to the officers and directors on the part of banks, and over-lending on fragile collateral, are among the principal causes of bank failures and panics. This is a time to bear the fact in mind.

The condition of the money market of late has been attracting serious attention. The large withdrawals of money from New York by banks in the West and South have not been because of better business in those sections but because of over-speculation and shrinkage in values. The speculative fever which reaches all over the country portends ultimate anxiety, liquidation, distrust, disquiet, and distress. While it is true that last year's drought has not, apparently, thus far decreased the earnings of our principal railroads, the Treasury Department's report reveals that during the last fiscal year our agricultural exports were ninety-one million dollars below those of the preceding year, and our excess of merchandise exports for last June was the smallest recorded since June, 1897. Another bad corn crop would be a blow the force of which cannot be measured. The corn crop will not be out of danger until toward the middle of September, in all probability. What hope is there of a Wall Street boom until this critical period has been passed?

I have alluded to the strain in the money market. The London exchange dreads an approaching liquidation in its highly speculative mining shares, which have been boosted

to ridiculously high figures. Our interest in this matter lies in the fact that the great American financiers who have been staggering under a load of securities during the past year, and seeking, without success, an opportunity to sell them to the public, are tremendous borrowers of money abroad. One report, no doubt exaggerated, estimates that American bankers are borrowing as much as two billions of dollars in Europe. A depression in the foreign money markets, or panicky conditions which might lead to the withdrawal of a large part of these loans, would certainly cause great alarm in this country. I do not write in this vein to alarm my readers. I only intend to warn them that this is a good time to take profits, to get out of the market, and to

be prepared for the days of clouds and darkness that always follow seasons of alluring sunshine.

"H." West Superior, Wis.: I do not advise the purchase.

"Extra," Helena, Mont.: Two dollars received.

You are on my preferred list for six months.

"H." Skinner's Eddy, Penn.: I would have nothing to do with the party. He has no rating.

"H." Danville, Quebec: If you would like to speculate at some risk it offers you an opportunity.

"C. A. B." New York: Nothing is known on Wall Street regarding the concern, but the business as profitable if properly managed. The capital looks very high, but if your friend has inside information he is better able to advise you than I am.

"C." South Dakota: All but heading, which is apparently very closely held. Missouri Pacific looks as if it was being sold by insiders on every advance. Wabash preferred is a long way off from dividends. Atchison and Baltimore and Ohio seem to have very strong support.

Continued on opposite page.



## Why They Do Not Eat Ducks in Honan, China

A story which is told to the little Chinese children  
Repeated by  
Alice Hamilton Rich

**THE PEOPLE** in Honan do not eat ducks, especially wild ducks. No one is allowed to kill them; it is regarded as almost like killing a person. The reason for this care is found in the following story:

Long, long ago, there was a widow who had a very bright son. The brother-in-law, because the widow refused to marry him, took away all the property and turned the widow and son out to die. The mother found some work, but being afraid the wicked uncle would kill her son, she sent him far away, but the god of good luck took the boy for his brother and went with him. He was very, very fortunate and finally became an Emperor. It then became his duty to find his mother, not only because he was anxious to care for her, but also because she only knew where were the ancestral tablets and graves. Great rewards were offered for her discovery, and all the mandarins put out proclamations to that effect. Finally, a wise man came to the Emperor and asked him what kind of birds lived in his province (the King did not even know in what province he was born). The Emperor replied that he remembered as a child seeing, in spring, great numbers of wild ducks. The wise man then said, "give me a letter written to your mother and I will send it to her." The Emperor was very glad to do this, although he greatly wondered how it would be possible for the wise man to know where to send this letter.

One day the poor widow was washing rice at a pool when a wild duck came fluttering down at her side, but something seemed wrong with its wing. On examining it she found there was a letter attached to it. She thought the letter must surely have come from the gods, so carried it to the village elders. On their examination, they found it was addressed to the widow, and brought not only good news to her, but good fortune also to the whole village. Word was sent to the Emperor, who first rewarded the wise man, then sent a handsome eunuch, accompanied with a long procession of mandarins and their attendants, bearing banners and rich presents to all in the village who had been kind to his mother. He also punished all who had been unkind. Many of the young men of the village were called to the Emperor's court, and the taxes for that whole province were lightened, and in gratitude the officials declared that henceforth the wild duck was to be free from all danger.

To this day no one is permitted to kill this bird, as they still believe that it is a good-luck bird.

## Two Tours to the Pacific Coast

VIA PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

LEAVE New York August 2d, visiting Chicago, Denver, Colorado Springs, Salt Lake City, San Francisco, Del Monte (Monterey), Santa Barbara, Los Angeles, San José, and Portland on the going trip.

Returning, Tour No. 1 will run eastward through the magnificent Canadian Rockies by leisurely daylight trips, with stops at Glacier, Banff Hot Springs, and other points, reaching New York on August 31st.

Tour No. 2 will run eastward via Yellowstone National Park, including the usual six-day trip through that interesting preserve, arriving New York September 4th.

Special trains will be provided. Rates from New York, Philadelphia, Washington, or any point on the Pennsylvania Railroad east of Pittsburgh, including transportation, Pullman berth, and all meals on the tour except during the five days spent in San Francisco, when Pullman

accommodations and meals are not provided:—

For Tour No. 1, \$200. Two persons occupying one berth, \$180 each.

For Tour No. 2, \$250, including all expenses through Yellowstone Park. Two persons occupying one berth, \$230 each.

A preliminary announcement outlining the various details will be furnished upon application to Ticket Agents, Tourist Agent, 1196 Broadway, New York, or Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Pennsylvania Railroad, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.

## OFFICIAL LEGAL NOTICES.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT in THE CITY RECORD of July 5 to 18, 1902, of the confirmation by the Board of Revision of Assessments and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessments for LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS in the Borough of the Bronx: 24th Ward, Sections 11 and 12, Kingsbridge Road sewer, from Webster Avenue to Valentine Avenue; also, Fordham Road branch sewer, from Kingsbridge Road to Valentine Avenue. EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller, City of New York, July 2, 1902.

## OFFICIAL LEGAL NOTICES.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT in THE CITY RECORD of July 8 to 21, 1902, of the confirmation by the Board of Assessors and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessments for LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS in the BOROUGH OF THE BRONX:—

23D WARD, SECTION 9, EAST 151ST STREET REGULATING, GRADING, CURBING, FLAGGING, LAYING CROSSWALKS AND FENCING, from Mott Avenue to Exterior Street.

24TH WARD, SECTION 11, TREMONT AVENUE REGULATING, GRADING, CURBING, FLAGGING AND LAYING CROSSWALKS, from Jerome Avenue to Aqueduct Avenue.

24TH WARD, SECTION 13, KAPPOCK STREET REGULATING, GRADING, CURBING, FLAGGING, LAYING CROSSWALKS AND FENCING, from Spuyten Duyck Parkway to Johnson Avenue.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller, City of New York, July 5, 1902.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT in THE CITY RECORD of July 1 to 15, 1902, of the confirmation by the Supreme Court and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessment for opening and acquiring title to the following named street in the Borough of the Bronx: 24th Ward, Section 11, East 182d Street (Andrews Place) opening, from the Croton Aqueduct to Jerome Avenue. Confirmed June 13, 1902; entered June 30, 1902.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller, City of New York, June 30, 1902.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT in THE CITY RECORD of July 3 to 17, 1902, of the confirmation by the Supreme Court and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessment for opening and acquiring title to the following named street in the Borough of the Bronx: 24th Ward, Section 11, East 182d Street (Andrews Place) opening, from Webster Avenue to Park Avenue (Vanderbilt Avenue West). Confirmed June 19, 1902; entered July 1, 1902.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller, City of New York, July 1, 1902.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT in THE CITY RECORD of July 5 to 18, 1902, of the confirmation by the Board of Revision of Assessments and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessments for local improvements in the Borough of Manhattan: 12th Ward, Section 8, Nagle and 10th Avenues sewers, between Academy and 207th Streets; also, branch sewers in 202d, 203d, 204th, and Hawthorne Streets, Wadsworth Avenue regulating, grading, curbing, and flagging, from 173d Street to 11th Avenue.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller, City of New York, July 2, 1902.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT in THE CITY RECORD of July 5 to 18, 1902, of the confirmation by the Supreme Court and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessment for opening and acquiring title to the following named street in the Borough of the Bronx: 23d Ward, Sections 9 and 10, East 165th Street opening, from Sheridan Avenue to Webster Avenue. Confirmed May 23, 1902; entered July 3, 1902.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller, City of New York, July 3, 1902.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT in THE CITY RECORD of July 12 to 25, 1902, of the confirmation by the Board of Assessors and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessment for LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS in the BOROUGH OF THE BRONX:—

23RD WARD, SECTION 10, ST. JOSEPH'S STREET SEWER, from the existing sewer at Thompson Place to Robinson Avenue; SOUTHERN BOULEVARD BRANCH SEWER, both sides, between St. Joseph's Street and the street summit north of Dater Street; UNION AVENUE BRANCH SEWER, between Southern Boulevard and East 140th Street; WALES AVENUE BRANCH SEWER, between St. Joseph's Street and the street summit north of Dater Street; CONCORD AVENUE BRANCH SEWER, between St. Joseph's Street and Dater Street; also, BEACH AVENUE BRANCH SEWER, between Southern Boulevard and the street summit north of Dater Street.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller, City of New York, July 11, 1902.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT in THE CITY RECORD of July 12 to 25, 1902, of the confirmation by the Board of Assessors and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessments for LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS in the BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN:—

12th WARD, SECTION 2, 164th STREET SEWER, between Amsterdam Avenue and Kingsbridge Road; also, KINGSBRIDGE ROAD SEWER, east and west sides, between 162d and 165th Streets.

19th WARD, SECTION 5, LEXINGTON AVENUE SEWER, west side, between 50th and 51st Streets, LEXINGTON AVENUE SEWERS, east and west sides, between 75th and 76th Streets.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller, City of New York, July 11, 1902.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT in THE CITY RECORD of July 18 to 31, 1902, of the confirmation by the Board of Revision of Assessments and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessments for LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS in the BOROUGH OF QUEENS:—

3D WARD, FRANKLIN PLACE SEWER, about 300 feet east of Summit Street; thence westerly to Summit Street; also, SUMMIT STREET SEWER, from Franklin Place to Maple Avenue.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller, City of New York, July 17, 1902.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT in THE CITY RECORD of July 18 to 31, 1902, of the confirmation by the Board of Revision of Assessments and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessments for LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS in the BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN:—

12TH WARD, SECTION 8, EDGEcombe AVENUE PAVING, from the north line of 153th Street to the south line of 171st Street, where the same intersects the east line of Amsterdam Avenue.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller, City of New York, July 17, 1902.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT in THE CITY RECORD of July 18 to 31, 1902, of the confirmation by the Supreme Court and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessments for OPENING AND ACQUIRING TITLE to the following named street in the BOROUGH OF THE BRONX:—

24TH WARD, SECTIONS 12 AND 13, GUN HILL ROAD (formerly Old Avenue) OPENING from Jerome Avenue to Bronx River. Confirmed May 28, 1902; entered July 17, 1902.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller, City of New York, July 17, 1902.



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## Hints to Money-makers.

Continued from preceding page.

"M." New Haven, Conn.: I regard it as too speculative.

"H." Philadelphia: I do not regard it as in any sense an investment, and it looks to me as if it were a very poor speculation.

"S. S." New York: I would not advise its purchase: it is convertible into bonds, and you can do as well by buying the bonds.

"E." Nashville, Tenn.: I do not regard it as a "steel," but it is an over-capitalized speculation conducted by shrewd and in many respects capable men.

"P." Wakefield, R. I.: It is not rated among the best, and the company shows by its prospectus that it is nothing but a cheap speculation. I would keep out of it.

"Z." Philadelphia: (1) Change noted. (2) Chicago and Great Western is a fair speculation only if the market maintains its strength. There is no assurance that the corn crop is safe.

"B." Allentown, N. J.: I am not advising the purchase of anything at this time. United States Leather common and Chicago and Alton common are highly speculative and are as good as anything if you insist on taking a flyer.

"E. G." New York: The capitalization of the Okemine Mining Company is so enormous that I cannot regard it in any sense as an investment, nor do I advise its purchase for speculation until greater developments have been made.

"E. T." New York: You are not the only one who has complained of the juggling with the bank stock. It looks like a case for the courts, but it would not pay you to litigate unless you hold a considerable quantity of the stock.

"M." Dedham: The stocks you name all have speculative possibilities, but all have had a very substantial rise. Chesapeake and Ohio, as the most active on your list, will give you the best opportunities for quick trades, but this is a good time to keep out of the market.

"H." Columbus, O.: (1) There seems to be increasing bitterness of feeling between the Gould and Pennsylvania interests. Unless there is a reconciliation I should regard the prospects of Western Union as unfavorable. (2) I would not subscribe my faith. Mail. You ought to be able to sell it without much loss.

"K." Detroit: (1) Have been making inquiries regarding the copper concern. Very little is known about them by traders on Wall Street. They all have the appearance of being highly speculative. (2) You should be a subscriber at the home office at full rates to be entitled to a place on my preferred list.

"Plunger," St. Paul: I am told that September corn offers opportunities for speculation. This statement is made by one who believes that September corn will sell at a record price. I do not usually advise regarding the grain market and only give you this opinion as that of one who has been conservative and successful.

"W." Chicago: I gave you the advice that came from the headquarters of the company, and was ostensibly honest. Either my advisers were ignorant or misleading. At all events, I did the best I could. Later on I hope to hear from one who is fully posted and who, if he cares to, can give me the inside of the matter, which I will be glad to communicate to you.

"B." Brooklyn, N. Y.: You must understand that all mining propositions must partake largely of a speculative character, because it is impossible to know what is under ground until you have thoroughly made an exploration, and even then the product of the mill alone would give the value of the ore. If you are seeking a speculation, the company offers you a fair one.

"G. A. D." Far Rockaway, N. Y.: You inadvertently addressed me at *Harper's Weekly*, with which I have no connection. Des Moines and Fort Dodge sold last year as low as 18. It has had a very heavy rise, but speculatively still attracts attention and some favor. (2) General Electric will suffer in the first wave of business adversity. (3) Is a member of the New York Stock Exchange with good rating.

"B. P. L." San Francisco: All the New York local traction dividend-payers have advanced to high prices. What the effect of the completion of the rapid-transit subway will be and also of the franchise tax law litigation remains to be seen. Metropolitan looks high enough, but I hesitate to advise its purchase, for in time a combination of all local traction interests and perhaps of all electric and gaslight properties may give it a much higher value. You might make a transfer of one-half of it on the line suggested.

"Reader," New York: (1) It is impossible to predict what Metropolitan or any other investment stock will sell at while the market is being handled, as it is, by a lot of eccentric plungers who seem to be able to make a successful dash in almost any direction. It must be borne in mind that dividend-paying stocks of good reputation can be easily manipulated for a rise, because investors are not inclined to part with them and speculators find it risky to trade largely in them. (2) Evansville and Terre Haute offers fair opportunities for speculation in an active rising market. (3) Brooklyn Rapid Transit is in the hands of wealthy financiers and expert manipulators. It

never has paid a dividend and never has earned one per cent. Its high price is maintained solely on the possibilities of the future. It is therefore a dangerous stock to deal in at the present prices. (4) It is advisable to keep out of the market when it is at such a high plane, and when experienced financiers are looking for trouble in several directions. I still believe that Toledo, St. Louis and Western is one of the cheapest stocks on the list. (5) Any of the industrials that have had such a heavy decline as United States Rubber offers fair speculative chances.

Continued on page 118.

## Jim Snack.

"It was due to the courage of James E. Snack, the motorman, that the fire was not attended with injury and possible loss of life to many persons. With flames raging about him Snack remained at his post until all the passengers had been moved to a place of safety and the train sidetracked. Then, closely gassed by the flames the motorman jumped headfirst through a window in the tracks, ten feet below, receiving slight injuries." —*Daily Paper.*

HE boasted no high-sounding name,  
Nor ancient lineage.  
He had no thought to seek for fame—  
He conducted thus to gauge:  
He didn't think at all, in fact;  
He saw no other way to act.

He was a humble motorman;  
His name was just Jim Snack.  
A three-car Brooklyn train he ran  
Upon the lofty track.  
He had small learning of the schools;  
Just got the word and followed rules.

The hour was late, the day was spent;  
The weary people all—  
Men, women, children—homeward bent,  
Had climbed the structure tall.  
They filled the cars from door to door,  
And still pressed closer for "one more."

There came a crash and then a flame  
Oh, what a fearful plight!  
Oh, wretched fate without a name!  
Oh, horror, wearing sight!  
Below, the smoking, stony street  
Around, blank space forbids retreat.

The women shriek, the children cry.  
The stifling human mass,  
With frenzied effort, vainly try  
The narrow doors to pass.  
The crouched cowers, dressed like men,  
Seek only flight from slaughter-pen.

Composed as in his daily work,  
With not a thought of choice,  
Though well he knows what dangers lurk,  
Jim baits with stentor voice  
The man on whom his eyes first fall—  
"On fire up here! Send hurry call!"

Some agonizing minutes more  
He holds his duty's place,  
Till up the ladders eager pour  
The firemen, in a race  
To save the lives the fiend would claim  
And fill with floods the maw of flame.

Then, with his thought of duty rich,  
The blazing, dripping train  
He runs upon a safety-switch,  
And clears the line again:  
That men may their occasions meet  
For which were made the line and street.

Now, headlong, through the flaming wreath  
That circles round his car,  
He plunges to the track beneath.  
Noe cracks of wound and roar.  
He counts it all in the day's work  
Men must expect, where dangers lurk.

He was a humble motorman;  
His name was just Jim Snack.  
A three-car Brooklyn train he ran  
Upon a lofty track.  
Noblesse oblige to him was Greek.  
Reward or praise he did not seek.

Z. E. LEWIS.

Reduced Rates to Salt Lake City.  
Via PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, ACCOUNT  
GRAND LODGE, B. & P. O. E.

On account of the Grand Lodge, B. & P. O. E., to be held at Salt Lake City, August 12th to 14th, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets to Salt Lake City, from all stations on its lines, at reduced rates. Tickets will be sold and good going on August 6th to 8th, inclusive, and will be good to return until September 30th, inclusive. Tickets must be validated for return passage by Joint Agent at Salt Lake City, for which service a fee of 50 cents will be charged.

For specific rates and conditions, apply to ticket agents.

## Summer Tours to the North.

TWO TOURS TO CANADA VIA PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

For the summer of 1902 the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has arranged to run two personally-conducted tours to Canada and Northern New York. These tours will leave July 19th and August 13th, including Niagara Falls, Thousand Islands, Rapids of the St. Lawrence, Quebec, The Saguenay, Montreal, Au Sable Chasm, Lakes Champlain and George, and Saratoga, occupying fifteen days; round-trip rate, \$125.

Each tour will be in charge of one of the company's tourist agents, assisted by an experienced lady as chaperon, whose especial charge will be unescorted ladies.

The rate covers railway and boat fare for the entire round trip, parlor-car seats, meals en route, hotel entertainment, transfer charges, and carriage hire.

For detailed itinerary, tickets, or any additional information, address Tourist

Agent, Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 1196 Broadway, New York; 860 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; 780 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.; or Gen. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.

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WELLS GUARANTEE INVESTMENT.  
Company in the hands of bankers and men of  
integrity and experience in the oil business. To  
raise funds for further development of the property  
a limited number of shares are being offered at

## \$1.00 PER SHARE.

This Company now owns 53 Producing Oil Wells  
and 1 Gas Well. Has 52,145 acres Oil and Gas  
Land, mostly in West Virginia, adjacent to the  
40,000 acres recently purchased by Standard Oil  
Co. In January last we predicted that this stock  
would be selling for \$1.00 per share in June. This  
prediction has been fully verified. We now predict  
\$3.00 per share this time next year.

Send remittances, or for further information,  
write, to the Company,  
27 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK

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TWENTY COPPER, GOLD AND SILVER  
MINES CONSOLIDATED UNDER THE  
MANAGEMENT OF THE

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This Company, composed of the leading business men  
of New York, Chicago, and Leavenworth, Kansas, after  
years of hard work, was enabled to complete the con-  
solidation which gives it the ownership and control of  
this vast property, located in the very heart of the Globe.  
Arizona mineral belt. Every one of these twenty mines  
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THERE is as wide a difference between my prop-  
osition of the Yuma Consolidated Mine and  
Milling Co. and the average proposition of an ad-  
vertised mine as between daylight and darkness.  
The Yuma pays 12 per cent. now—in all future  
probability will never pay less—and I believe will  
pay twice 12 per cent. in twelve months. I would  
like to tell you the whole story by mail. CHARLES  
C. WOODWORKS, 69 Wall Street, New York.

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THE Clock Without the Key—the clock that needs no winding—the clock that is right, goes right,  
and stays right—and the price is right—was gradually perfected until it was a complete mechan-  
ical wonder, and at once gained public approval.

This clock wonder is appropriately called the

## "KEYLESS CLOCK"

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## The United States Clock Company of New York

It is protected by the strongest kind of patents in the United States and Europe. It goes for one  
whole year without attention, and it keeps time—the best of time. It's a beautiful clock—a novel  
clock—a safe clock—an ever-reliable clock—a clock that causes no trouble.

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The four manufacturing departments are on Centre Street and Broome Street, New York. The  
general offices and expanding rooms are at 40 and 42 Broome Street. You see the clock.

The "KEYLESS CLOCK" is not sold at clock stores, but only at the office of THE UNITED  
STATES CLOCK COMPANY, which are being established everywhere.

GOOD, RELIABLE MEN, with limited capital, can secure territorial rights to represent this  
greatest of money makers. If you know a good man, tell him you know of a good thing; come and  
see the wonder clock or send for prospectus and estimates.

## "Keyless Clock" SHARES are now \$7.50 each

Par value \$10.00, full paid and non-volatile

The stock of the "KEYLESS CLOCK" Company sells as rapidly as the clock. If you want an  
investment that is absolutely safe, instantly profitable, sure to increase in value, send your subscription.  
Full Telephone stock sent from nothing to \$4000. UNITED STATES CLOCK stock will be a  
higher investment in the very near future.

More orders at 50 per cent. profit are now on hand than the four departments can turn out.  
REMEMBER: This is not a scheme or project, but an established, profitably thriving company,  
with factories in full operation, goods in great and growing demand, no debts, mortgages, or other  
obligations, and with a big deposit and surplus in National banks in New York.

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"Yes, he's a 'Skipper of Industry.'"  
"Eh? How so?"  
"If there's any industry around he skips it."

College idiot (indefinitely)—"It doesn't necessarily follow."

Kind friend—"What doesn't?"

College idiot—"Why, a dog—when you whistle for it."

"Dearie," said Mrs. Loveydovery, "I see in the paper that a man out West has had his stomach removed. I wonder why?"

"I suppose," said Mr. Loveydovery, "that his wife persists in trying to cook all the new-fangled things she reads about in the recipe department of the *Ladies' Home Weekly*."—Judge.

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William McCreath, 48 Guilford Street, Buffalo, N. Y., says: "I am a well man to-day where a year ago I was a total wreck. Several doctors had failed to cure me of blood poison. I was rid of my sores and my skin became smooth and natural in two weeks, and after completing the treatment there was not a sore or pimple on my body, and to-day I am absolutely well."

Every railroad running into Fort Wayne brings scores of sufferers seeking this new and marvelous cure, and to enable those who cannot travel to realize what a truly marvelous work the doctor is accomplishing, they will send free to every sufferer a free trial package of the remedy, so that everyone can cure themselves in the privacy of their own home. This is the only known treatment that cures this most terrible of all diseases. Address the State Medical Institute, 3306 Elektron Building, Fort Wayne, Ind. Do not hesitate to write at once, and the free trial package will be sent sealed in plain package.

## Hints to Money-makers.

Continued from preceding page.

"G." St. Louis: I advise the lady to keep her money. The concern has not a good reputation financially.

"Inquirer," New Haven Conn.: A booklet describing what is meant by short sales of stocks will be sent you free of charge if you will inclose a two-cent stamp to W. E. Woodland & Co., 25 Broad Street, New York, and mention *LESLIE'S WEEKLY*. The same firm issues a weekly opinion of railroad securities which will be sent to your address without charge.

"Doubtful," Philadelphia: I am a little surprised to hear that the botanist in charge of the government bureau of plant industry should write an endorsement of a plantation company's enterprise. Such action is very unusual, for the endorsement naturally carries great weight. It would be easy to ask your Congressman regarding the status of the botanist.

"W." Patheogue, N. Y.: (1) Buffalo Gas bonds look like a reasonable speculation with an investment character. My preference would be the Central of Georgia first income. (2) I am not in favor of the purchase of any of the Copper shares. (3) If half that is promised from the electrical equipment of the Manhattan Elevated is realized the stock looks cheaper than that of the Metropolitan Traction Company.

"A." Westport, Md.: (1) I hardly regard it as the best form of investment. (2) As I have said before, Southern Pacific, it is generally believed, will be further advanced as market conditions permit, but I am not advising the purchase of securities at present. (3) I might say the same about Tennessee Coal and Iron. (4) Since the manipulation of the old Lined Oil concern I have had no use for its successor.

"Carr," Madison, Wis.: (1) The cut in rates between Chicago, St. Louis and New York points by the Walrus in opposition to the Pennsylvania signifies that a railroad war may be on before long. "Gentlemen's agreements" do not seem to embrace the Gould and Pennsylvania interests. (2) Earnings of Tennessee Coal do not indicate more than about 5 per cent. on the common stock. I am not advising its purchase.

"Banker," Des Moines, Ia.: President Schwab, of the steel trust, in my judgment, makes the most extravagant and unwarranted statements regarding the value of that property. He does not tell us that if the company charged off for depreciation from year to year as much as Carnegie was accustomed to do on his great plant there would scarcely be a dollar of surplus at the end of the year for dividends. If the steel trust is such a tremendous money-maker, why does it need \$50,000,000 now and why is \$10,000,000 not considered too high a figure to pay the J. P. Morgan syndicate for guaranteeing the exchange of stock for bonds? These are questions, I venture to add, that neither Mr. Schwab nor any other official of the United States Steel Trust will care to answer.

"S." New Orleans: (1) The annual report of the American Chile Company showed undivided profits, after the payment of the full dividends on the preferred and common shares, of over \$600,000, or almost fully the amount of the dividends on both classes of shares. The statement was very favorable. (2) I would buy Union Pacific convertible four rather than the common stock of the road. About \$92,000,000 of these bonds are outstanding. They mature in 1911 and are subject to redemption at 102½ after 1906. Until that time the holders can convert them into common stock at par upon presentation. This is really a four years' option on the common stock, which ought to be worth considerable money, for if the stock should have a heavy advance the bondholders could take advantage of the opportunity to make a fair profit. Meanwhile, if the stock should decline, the bonds standing ahead of the preferred and paying 4 per cent. interest will be a substantial investment.

New York, July 24th, 1902. JASPER.

## Life-insurance Suggestions.

[NOTICE.—This department is intended for the information of readers of *LESLIE'S WEEKLY*. No charge is made for answers to inquiries regarding life-insurance matters, and communications are treated confidentially. A stamp should always be inclosed, as a personal reply is sometimes deemed advisable. Address "Hermit," *LESLIE'S WEEKLY*, 110 Fifth Avenue, New York.]

JUST how the fraternal insurance scheme works is again plainly disclosed by the circular announcing the failure of the order of "The Mystic Fraters of the Covenant," which was started some two years ago in Illinois. It offered such an attractive opportunity for what was supposed to be cheap insurance that it received large additions to its membership from week to week. Now it suddenly discovers that the enthusiasm of its members is gone, that one after the other they have resigned, until, as the circular states it, "we haven't enough members left to carry on the business of the order legally, and, being unable to get new ones to take their places, we have, at our own expense, made an arrangement

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The firm of Sohner & Co. has grown constantly in favor with the public since its founding, and this is a natural result on account of its reliability and trustworthiness. This firm has shown so much enterprise and real ability in the management and "push" of its business, that even competitors freely acknowledge the leading position it occupies in the trade.

with the 'Tribe of Ben-Hur,' whereby they will assume the risk of all our policy-holders." It is interesting to note that The Mystic Fraters of the Covenant, reporting an insurance business of \$199,000, was able to show admitted assets of only a little over \$800. It is safe to say that every other fraternal insurance order, whenever it ceases to attract new membership, must speedily share the fate of the Mystic Fraters. As the death rate of these orders is increasing and the assessments are made more burdensome, there is less and less attraction for new members and more and more risk for those who remain in the ranks.

"K." Bonanza, Ore.: It is ridiculous to believe that any company for \$1 a year can issue a policy conferring such benefits as you mention.

"E. R." St. Louis: The company you mention is reliable and its contracts satisfactory. Of course it is not as large nor as strong as the New York company to which you refer.

"C." St. Paul: If the words you quote from your policy are correctly quoted you must accept the company's offer, because you have entered into a contract which neither side can lawfully break.

"M." Portland, Ore.: An annuity at your time of life and considering your circumstances would be the wisest investment; \$10,000 would purchase an annuity of about \$900 a year for the remaining years of your life. As you have no dependents and no heirs, and only yourself to look after, this would certainly give you a much handsomer income during your declining years than you could possibly get by investing the money in securities.

*The Hermit.*

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### Books Received.

THE MENORAH. By Frederick Trevor Hill. 12mo.  
(New York: The P. A. Stokes Company.)

THE RESCUE. By Anne Douglas Sedgwick. (The  
Century Company.)

LIFE AT WEST POINT. By H. Irving Hancock.  
Illustrated. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

THE BOBBED TEMPLE. By Maurice Maeterlinck.  
Price, \$1.40 net. (Dodd, Mead & Co.)

HARDWICK. By Henry Edward Reed. Price,  
\$1.50. (Harper & Brothers, New York.)

NOT ON THE CHART. By Charles L. Marsh.  
Price, \$1.50. (Frederick A. Stokes Company,  
New York.)

THE BORN FIGHT FOR FREEDOM. By Michael  
Duffy. Illustrated. Price, \$2.00 net. (Funk  
& Wagnalls Company, New York.)

WILD LIFE IN FIELD AND ORCHARD. By Ernest  
Ingersoll. Price, \$1.40 net. (Harper &  
Brothers, New York.)

THE HEROISM OF THE STRAIT. A Romance of  
Detroit in the Time of Pontiac. By Mary  
Catherine Crowley. Illustrated, 12mo. (Bos-  
ton: Little, Brown & Co. \$1.50.)

THE GOD OF THINGS. A Novel of Modern Egypt.  
By Florence Brooks Whitehouse. Illustrated,  
12mo. (Boston: Little, Brown & Co.)

IN THE COUNTRY GOD FORGOT. A Story of To-day.  
By Frances Charles. (Boston: Little, Brown  
& Co.)

THE RED ANVIL. A Romance of Fifty Years Ago.  
By Charles Reginald Sherlock. (Frederick  
A. Stokes Company.)

MY JAPANESE WIFE. A Japanese Idyl. By  
Clive Holland. (Frederick A. Stokes Com-  
pany.)

THOSE DELIGHTFUL AMERICANS. By Everett  
Cotes (Sara J. Duncan). (D. Appleton &  
Company.)

HEARTS COURAGEOUS. By Hallie Bernice Rives.  
Illustrated. (The Bowen-Merrill Company,  
Indianapolis, Ind.)



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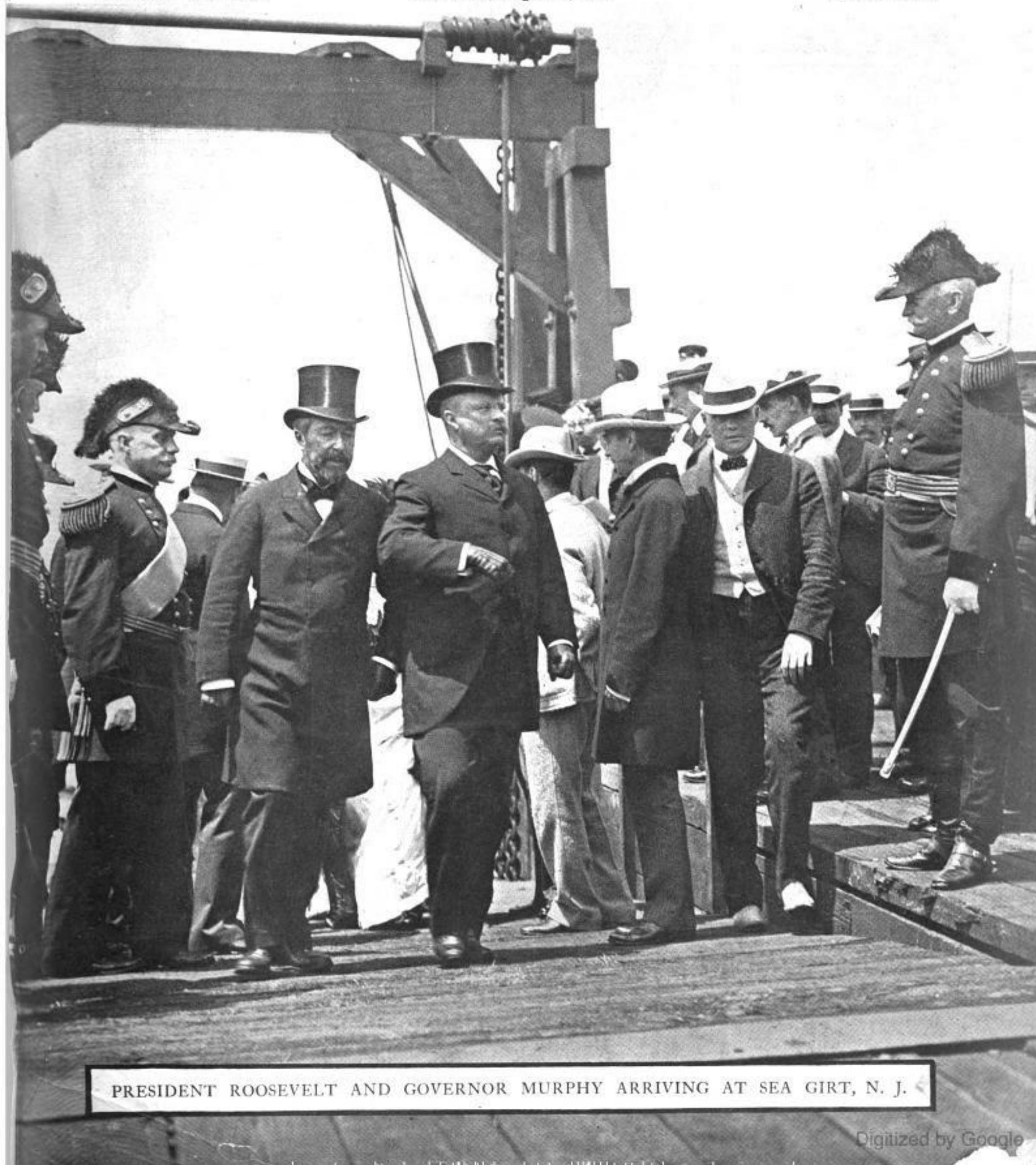
# LESLIE'S WEEKLY

Copyright, 1902, by Judge Company, No. 120 Fifth Avenue

Vol. XCV. No. 2448

New York, August 7, 1902

Price 10 Cents



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Thursday, August 7, 1902

## A Spanish Victory at Rome.

WHEN JUDGE TAFT was sent on his special mission to Rome we pointed out the impolicy, not to say the impropriety, of the precedent established by President Roosevelt in this formal recognition, for the first time, by the United States, of the temporal status of the Roman See. In view of the peculiar relations, more or less hostile, existing between the Vatican and the government of Italy—a government most friendly toward the United States—we questioned the wisdom of the President's action and remarked that the outcome would be awaited "with a considerable degree of anxiety." The outcome has been a humiliating failure. No other could have been expected. Anxiety over the future on the part of Republican politicians, however, hardly warranted Archbishop Ireland's well-meant but gratuitous intrusion of his explanation, or of apology for, the real situation.

We have suffered a defeat, and the victory, curiously enough, belongs to Spain. The objectionable friars are mostly Spanish subjects, and therefore claim that they come within the provisions of Article IX. of the Paris Treaty of Peace, which says: "Spanish subjects, natives of the peninsula, residing in the territory over which Spain by the present treaty relinquishes or cedes her sovereignty, may remain in such territory or may remove there, retaining in either event all the rights of property, etc. . . . In case they remain in the territory, they may preserve their allegiance to the crown of Spain by making before a court of record within a year from the date of the exchange of ratifications of this treaty, a declaration of their decision to preserve such allegiance."

Retaining their allegiance to Spain and also retaining ecclesiastical domination over the Filipino parishes where they resided but where they were heartily detested by the natives, the friars had a monopoly of religion and hence exercised a potential influence in municipal affairs. Before Dewey's victory they were the government, and they used all their powers after the fall of Manila to defeat the purposes of the United States. We shall not enter into a discussion of the moral influence of many of these friars. That is left to others or to another time. Devoted Roman Catholics as the Filipinos are, they drove these friars from their parishes by force, putting to death by torture some who would not be driven, and seizing and retaining possession of much of the valuable property owned by the four orders of the Church against which this enmity was chiefly directed. One of the purposes of Aguinaldo's insurrection was the confiscation of the friars' lands; and if he had succeeded, there would have been no question for this government to settle at Rome.

President Roosevelt's desire to be fair and honorable in his dealings with the Church led to the unfortunate mission of Judge Taft to Rome, and to the very generous offer to purchase the lands of the dispossessed friars at a handsome price, provided that Rome would send the objectionable clergymen to other parishes where they would be more acceptable. Most of the friars are now seeking refuge in Manila. They dare not return to their parishes, though under the treaty of Paris they are entitled to peaceful possession of their property, and the army certainly could not be employed to reinstate them. What remains to be done but to pay for their property and ask them, in the interests of peace, to retire?

The administration had received assurances, we are told, that the proposals of the United States would be favorably regarded at Rome, realizing, as the Church did, that our attitude was not one of hostility to Rome, but that it was due entirely to the undying hatred of the Filipinos toward the friars. It was necessary to relieve this unfortunate situation or prejudice the establishment of American civil government in the islands. The commission of cardinals which conducted the negotiations on behalf of his Holiness showed by its very organization that an unfavorable outcome was expected. We have it on the high authority of that distinguished churchman, the Rev. Dr. Rooker, that two of the members of the sub-committee belonged to the mendicant order which the Washington government would drive out of the Philippines and that a third member was a Spaniard. The last mentioned is Cardinal Vives y Tutor, a Spaniard by birth, one of the youngest members of the sacred college and a special representative of all the Roman Catholic orders in Spain. With his appointment on the commis-

sion by the Pope, the last hope of a successful result of Judge Taft's mission vanished.

We have, therefore, as the result of an honest, well-meant but misconceived effort to conciliate the Roman See and to settle the question of the friars in the Philippines, only a promise that Rome will send an apostolic delegate to Manila to continue the negotiations with the Philippine authorities. The result will probably be a demand for a still further diplomatic recognition of the Vatican at Washington as well as at Manila.

And the anti-imperialists continue to smile.

## Who Wins in 1902 Wins in 1904.

SENATOR VEST and the other statesmen and politicians, Democrats and Republicans, are mistaken who are saying that the congressional election of 1902 will have no particular consequence except as affecting a few sorts of legislation. Congressional contests which take place in the middle of a presidential term have a function which these gentlemen overlook. They show the direction and the strength of the partisan currents, and usually point out the way in which the presidential elections two years later will go.

The Whig victory for Congress in 1838, in the middle of Van Buren's service, was followed by the tidal-wave triumph for the Whigs, "Tippecanoe and Tyler, too," in 1840. In 1842 the setback for Tyler's party foreshadowed the return of the Democrats to power in 1844, when they nominated Polk. Polk's party's reverse in the congressional election of 1846 portended the defeat of his party in 1848, when Taylor, the Mexican War hero and Whig, went to the White House. The Democrats elected the Congress of 1850, in the middle of the Taylor-Fillmore administration (they also elected the Congress chosen in 1848), and the Whigs dropped out of the presidency and the Democrats under Pierce went in in 1852. When the Republicans carried Congress in 1858 they began to feel that they had a good chance to win the presidency in 1860, and they did win it.

Between the Civil War and the reconstruction days, too, and the present time these congressional off-year elections have often told the story for the presidential canvass two years later. The Republican setback in 1882 because of the Garfield-Conkling feud was followed by the defeat of Blaine and the election of Cleveland in 1884. The defeat for Harrison's party in the middle of his term in 1890 was succeeded by his expulsion from office in 1892 and by Cleveland's re-entrance into the White House. When the congressional election in 1894, in the middle of Cleveland's term, went against his party the country had a right to expect the overthrow which that party suffered two years later when led by the Nebraskan populist and sorehead. Similarly, when the Republicans held on to the Congress chosen in the middle of McKinley's term, in 1898, the outlook was bright for them for 1900.

There have been instances when the mid-presidential term congressional elections failed as pointers for the bigger canvass two years later. Thus, the Republicans carried the House of Representatives chosen in 1854, though by a plurality only, while they were beaten in the Fremont-Buchanan canvass two years later. In the middle of Grant's second term, in 1874, the Democrats carried Congress, but they were beaten in the presidential canvass of 1876, though by a margin so small that the electoral commission had to be called in to settle the contest. In 1878, too, the Democrats won Congress (they also won it in 1876) while the Republicans elected Garfield and Arthur in 1880. In general, however, the congressional off-year canvasses are reliable portents for the bigger campaigns two years later. If the Republicans lose the Congress elected in 1902 they may as well prepare to get out of the White House in 1904.

## Renewed Persecution of the Jews.

ALMOST AS tenacious and inexplicable as the racial peculiarities and general characteristics of the Jewish people themselves are the prejudices and antagonisms with respect to them cherished and often manifested by other people in various parts of the civilized world. One might think that in our day of tolerant and enlightened thought, when the contributions which the Jews have made and are making to science, literature, and art, to industrial wealth and financial progress, are coming to be recognized at their full value, that at this time the blind and unreasoning hatred of the race which formerly obtained would lessen and vanish away. And so it has, in a great measure, in most enlightened communities; in others, it seems to remain in full force.

Just now a new anti-Jewish movement seems to be sweeping over parts of Europe, more especially in the East. Fifty thousand Jews have, it is stated, been ordered to quit the mining province of Russia, and to reside within the pale after sacrificing their occupations and their property. In Roumania, also, they are being forced to emigrate by a series of laws which practically deprive them of all means of subsistence. They have absolutely no rights, and live at the mercy of a population which hates them to such a degree that their Parliament has declared all Jews to be foreigners, although they have been resident for centuries. Neither Germany nor Austria will do anything for them, and it seems impossible for western Europe, which is more tolerant, either to protect them or to find them a new habitat.

The problem, then, what to do with the Jews, appears, from a European point of view at least, to be almost as insoluble as our own problem of the colored race. One thing seems clear, that it is not to be solved by wholesale emigration or colonization, such as the Zionists propose, any more than our negro difficulty can be cleared

away by a like process. The only rational solution now presenting itself in either case is that lying through education of the right kind, through development to a higher, broader, more tolerant and humane plane of life and thought for all classes concerned; a slow process, it is true, but apparently the only one that holds out any promise of success.

## The Plain Truth.

THE STATEMENT that all newspaper representatives were to be excluded from attendance on the approaching army and navy manoeuvres turns out to have been entirely erroneous. Our alert and capable Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Moody, says it has never been the purpose to make any special mystery about the coming joint manoeuvres. He will extend, so far as he can, the ordinary courtesies which the press has usually received. In this country where so much pride is manifested in the splendid and patriotic work of the army and navy, a pride largely stimulated by the press, a policy of news suppression would not be in any sense satisfactory. The administration has repeatedly shown by the utterances of the President and the members of his Cabinet that this fact is appreciated.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT that President Roosevelt intends to displace Augustus P. Winbush as collector at New Orleans comes none too soon. This appointment was made by President McKinley in fulfillment of a pledge given to Senator Hanna. It was nevertheless an unfit appointment, and while President McKinley in this matter showed his splendid loyalty to his best friend—he did it at the sacrifice of his own reputation and to the detriment of the public welfare. The protest against Mr. Winbush's appointment was of such a nature that it should have been regarded both by Senator Hanna and the President. The fact that he is to be superseded by a gentleman of integrity, high standing, and acknowledged fitness ought to be a consolation to Senator Hanna, but whether it is or not, the action of President Roosevelt in this matter will be heartily approved.

THE REPUBLICAN managers ought to pass an immediate and unanimous vote of thanks to the blatant, self-conscious bundle of self-conceit from Nebraska who has twice led the Democratic party to defeat and who, finding himself cast out and rejected on all sides, now threatens to follow an independent party in the next presidential campaign. This creature of circumstances, this political soldier of fortune, who, while denouncing the aristocracy of wealth has managed to accumulate a fortune of a quarter of a million dollars for himself, is the most successful free advertiser, not barring the circus or the stage, of his time. He has sufficient influence not only to induce the Associated Press to send out his rambling vapors, but also sufficient influence to secure their publication in the over-crowded columns of even our greatest newspapers. No other political Lazarus, dead and buried, receives such attention. Why not let him alone!

THE LEADING newspapers of the country will be interested in the fact that the contract for the construction of the Brooklyn part of the great Rapid Transit system of New York distinctly provides that no portion of the Brooklyn tunnel or its cars shall be used for advertising purposes. The alert Brooklyn newspapers have seen to it that their interests in this matter were carefully safeguarded. They have shown greater diligence and common sense than the newspapers of the Borough of Manhattan and of many others of our large cities. The *Troy Times*, in its thoughtful comment on this fact, says—and we commend its utterance to the attention of the press generally—that "this prohibition is significant, because it indicates the growth of the conviction that the proper place for advertising is in the newspapers and not on street bill-boards or the walls of conveyances. The opinion is gaining force that there is essential injustice in permitting owners of franchises for the purpose of public conveyance to turn their vehicles or routes into advertising mediums and thus to encroach upon a function toward which the publishers of periodicals have contributed much time and effort, and to the use of which they are legitimately entitled."

THE BELIEF of Governor Odell that the Republican party in New York must put its best foot forward in the approaching campaign is that of every other thoughtful member of the party. Evidences multiply that ex-Governor Hill, now recognized on every hand as the leader of the State Democracy, is making the effort of his life to unify conflicting factions and bring about a harmonious Democratic State convention. His purpose, it is said, is to name as a candidate for Governor the ablest, purest, and most representative Democrat that he can prevail upon to accept the nomination. He intends to place a strong ticket in the field; to conduct the fight himself, and to make it a speaking and argumentative campaign, both on State and national issues. There is no question that a large number of prominent Democrats, bankers, and others, especially in New York City, who openly advocated McKinley's re-election, are now quite as openly declaring their renewed adhesion to the Democratic party since its populist idiosyncrasies have been discarded. Talk of Governor Hill's acceptance of the gubernatorial nomination is ridiculous. No such thought has entered his mind. The splendid record made by Governor Odell, his devotion first to the interest of the tax-payers and to the best welfare of all the people, entitles him to a renomination and to a re-election. He has not thus far said that he would accept a renomination, but his friends believe that he will. He will make the strongest candidate that the party can name.



## PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT

AMONG THE members of the American delegation who went over to London to attend the coronation



MISS WILSON,  
Daughter of Gen. James H. Wilson.  
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ceremonies was Miss Wilson, the eldest daughter of General James H. Wilson, appointed by President Roosevelt as one of the special representatives of this country on that occasion. Miss Wilson has figured prominently in Washington society, where her many graces, her beauty and accomplishments, have made her deservedly popular. She has been highly educated and is a fine musician. Her father, General Wilson, is a veteran of two wars, having served with distinction in the Civil War, in which he rose to the rank of major-general, and also in the late conflict with Spain, in which he commanded our forces in Porto Rico. His wife is a daughter of General J. W. Andrews, of Wilmington, Del., where the family home now is.

GENERAL THOMAS L. JAMES has a good story to tell in the *Utica Observer* of an incident which occurred during the visit of the present King of England to this country in 1890. Colonel George Bliss, who, at that time, was Governor Morgan's private secretary, was detailed by the Governor to meet the prince and his suite in New York and accompany them to the capitol of the State at Albany. The party left by the famous steamboat *Daniel Drew*. A foreign steamer had just arrived and a number of letters were handed to the prince just as the steamboat left the landing. He was so busy reading them and in dictating replies to his secretary, being seated in the wheel-house, that when the boat arrived at Poughkeepsie, where a large crowd had assembled, he declined to show himself, saying that he was too busy and that his mind was too much occupied by his correspondence. The Duke of Newcastle, who was in charge of the party, urged him to go out on the paddle-box and exhibit himself, but he declined. "Let Colonel Bliss appear in my stead," he said, and so, that the crowd should not be disappointed, the gallant colonel did go out and stood upon the paddle-box. He was taken for the prince and was received with enthusiastic cheering, and bowed his acknowledgments as the steamer left the dock. Few if any in the crowd knew that it was not the prince upon whom it was bestowing its plaudits.

THE PRACTICAL completion of the great Trans-Siberian Railroad, linking St. Petersburg with



M. SERGE DE WITTE,  
The Russian statesman, diplomat,  
and financier.

Vladivostok on the Pacific coast, is an achievement for which credit is chiefly due to M. Serge de Witte, the Czar's resourceful and brilliant minister of finance, and it forms not the least among the many great achievements of his long and remarkable career. It was M. de Witte who devised and executed a scheme for financing this road in the face of a bitter opposition, and who as boldly and resolutely pushed the enterprise forward in spite of all difficulties and discouragements to its triumphant conclusion. And while this railroad

has been a constant and heavy drain on the Russian treasury, the finances of the empire have been so well managed by M. de Witte that no embarrassment has been felt in any quarter and the credit of Russia has never been better than, it is good as, it is to-day. For M. de Witte is not only a prudent and far-sighted financier, but an able statesman and diplomat as well. He is one of the chief props, in fact, to the throne of the Emperor Nicholas. M. de Witte has just come into greater prominence through sending a note to the European Powers proposing a conference to consider measures to restrict the trusts. It is claimed that the object is to apply in the economic domain the principles of The Hague peace conference. M. de Witte's scheme, however, is regarded in some quarters as really designed to protect Europe from American commercial aggression.

DR. CARROLL D. WRIGHT, in addition to his work as United States commissioner of labor, is acting president of Clark University, at Worcester, Mass., and he is also the executive head of the National Conference of Charities and Correction. Notwithstanding the duties of these positions Dr. Wright found time recently to do efficient service in the personal investigation of the coal strike at the request of the President.

THE PUBLIC decoration of Mr. Francis Kimbel, president of the American Chamber of Commerce of Paris, on the night of July 4th at the annual banquet, was one of those occasions which cause an American's hat to fit just a little tighter, and quite a number of those present knew not and cared not whether they sang the "Marseillaise" or the "Star-spangled Banner." When Monsieur Trouillot, minister of commerce, pinned the grand cross of the Legion of Honor on Mr. Kimbel's coat and kissed him on both cheeks Mr. Chauncey Depew remonstrated forcibly, and insisted in his speech afterward that his prerogatives were being infringed upon, and intimated that if Lieutenant Hobson were only present to assist him he would stop the whole business. Mr. Kimbel is a partner in the giant shipping and forwarding firm of Michel & Kimbel, who, prior to the advent



FRANCIS KIMBEL,  
President of the American Chamber of Commerce in Paris.

of the American Express Company in Paris, practically controlled the shipping and forwarding between Paris and United States ports. He is a genial, warm-hearted gentleman whose hearty hand-shake and pleasant smile make you feel at home at once, and his present distinction gives general satisfaction to the American colony. He is quite a connoisseur of paintings and his office is always decorated with some new purchases in that line for which he has not yet arranged a place at home.

THE AMERICAN people will have an opportunity this fall to do honor to three of the bravest and most brilliant Boer leaders, Generals Botha, De Wet, and Delarey, who, it is said, are coming here to collect funds for their countrymen who were ruined by the war. An official history of the conflict will be written by Botha, who is the most gifted man among the Boers, so far as literary ability is concerned.

AMONG THE quite numerous centenarians now living none seems to have borne the burden of years with better grace than Mr. William H. Seymour, who celebrated his one hundredth birthday at his beautiful and historic home in Brockport, N. Y., on July 15th last. Mr. Seymour was born in Litchfield, Conn., and in his days of business activity he was widely known in the western part of the State as a successful merchant and manufacturer. He was one of the first to realize the benefit to the world of harvesting machines, and he associated himself with the late Cyrus H. McCormick, inventor of the well-known reaper, in the manufacture and sale of that wonderful sower of labor on the farm. Mr. Seymour did much to encourage the development of this reaper, and was duly rewarded for it. In spite of his great age, Mr. Seymour is in excellent physical condition. His eyes are not dim and his powers are not failing. His mind is active, his memory retentive, and he takes a lively interest in all that is going on in the world, being sufficiently up to date to even enjoy a ride in an automobile. Well may he be envied the rich store of experience and knowledge acquired during the first century of his well-spent life.



MR. WILLIAM H. SEYMOUR,  
A Brockport centenarian who rides in an automobile.

A PATHETIC interest attaches to the gift of \$92,064 which John D. Rockefeller recently made to Oberlin College, being a part of his pledge of \$200,000. The receipt of this check completed the \$500,000 endowment movement for which the late President John H. Barrows labored so earnestly in the last year of his busy life.

ONE OF the most remarkable political campaigns ever known in this country within the ranks of a single political party was that recently concluded in the renomination by the Republicans of Hon. Robert M. La Follette as Governor of Wisconsin. The most singular feature of the campaign consisted in the fact that the choice of Governor La Follette to succeed himself was hotly and even bitterly opposed by almost the solid Republican press of the State, and also by most of the leading politicians of his own party, backed, it was declared, by the wealth and influence of the corporate interests of Wisconsin. Despite all this array, however, Governor La Follette captured the delegates from two-thirds of the counties, and when the State convention was held in Madison on July 17th he received the nomination by an overwhelming majority. This signal victory is ascribed chiefly to the fact that the farmers, as a rule, stood by the Governor from start to finish, and as Wisconsin is distinctly an agricultural State, with no large cities outside of Milwaukee, this support was amply sufficient. Governor La Follette has stood out for six years past in energetic and aggressive advocacy of the taxation of corporate property at the same rate as individual property and the substitution of direct primaries for delegate conventions. These were the chief grounds of the opposition to him and the real issues of the campaign. La Follette's success, therefore, may be fairly regarded as a triumph for these principles within the bounds of Wisconsin at least. Many strong and sweeping charges and counter-charges of bribery and corruption were made by the opposing elements during the campaign which, it is to be feared, will leave roots of bitterness within the Republican party in Wisconsin for a long time to come. The renomination of La Follette, under the circumstances, is likely, some of his admirers believe, to make him a conspicuous figure in national politics in the near future. He served in Congress from 1887 to 1891, where he made a notable record for himself as a member of the Ways and Means Committee and one of the framers of the McKinley tariff bill.

ONE OF Lord Salisbury's pet anecdotes is the story of a barber of Portsmouth who, after cutting the statesman's hair, placed this sign in the window: "Hair cut, 3d. With the same scissors as I cut Lord Salisbury's hair, 6d."

ONE OF the most effective arguments in the interests of peace is the pictorial representation of the horrors of war. Whether designed for that purpose or not, it is certain that paintings and other works of art setting forth in graphic detail the miseries and sufferings due to the pursuit of arms are the best possible object lessons for teaching the principles of kindness and humanity. A young artist who has won deserved distinction as a battle painter in recent years is Mr. Caton Woodville, of London. His pictures of stirring and eventful scenes in the lives of such generals as Marlborough, Wellington, and Wolseley have made him famous. More recent than these are his paintings of the battles of Orange River, Maagersfontein, Ladysmith, and other scenes of blood and carnage in the South African war. Mr. Woodville has traveled in all parts of Europe and the East, visiting battle-fields which he desired to reproduce on canvas—for it is not his method to paint from hearsay but so far as possible from first-hand knowledge. His splendid equestrian portrait of King Edward VII. attracted an immense amount of attention in London.



MR. CATON WOODVILLE,  
Whose battle-paintings have given  
him world-wide fame.

LORD KITCHENER was entertained at a public banquet in Johannesburg a few days previous to his departure for England. "Men of his temper," said Lord Milner, in proposing his health, "are commonly supposed to be less sensitive to the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune than others, but no man has felt more than Lord Kitchener the loss of the many gallant officers and men. But all the more honor is due to him that he never let the acuteness of his sorrows and disappointments deflect the steady, unswerving pursuit of his aim." In the course of his reply Lord Kitchener said of the Boers, "Whatever our previous opinion, we have come to realize that they are a virile race, and an asset of considerable importance to the British empire."





CROWD AT ASBURY PARK STATION TO SEE THE PRESIDENT'S TRAIN PASS.



A FINE OPPORTUNITY FOR A SNAP-SHOT—THE PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR MURPHY.



ENTERING THE STAND BEFORE MAKING HIS

ADDRESS TO THE NATIONAL GUARDSMEN.



THE PRESIDENT ACKNOWLEDGES THE CROWD'S GREETING AS HE DRIVES TO THE SOLDIERS' CAMP.



THE MULTITUDE ON THE FIELD AWAITING THE PRESIDENT'S ARRIVAL.

### NEW JERSEY'S WELCOME TO ROOSEVELT.

THE PRESIDENT REVIEWS THE GALLANT NATIONAL GUARDSMEN AT THEIR CAMP AT SEA GIRT.

Photographs by our staff photographer, G. R. Lockey.





THE LEADERS IN THE LIVELY CANOE CONTEST.



START OF THE INTERESTING DINGEE RACE, THE ENTRIES BEING SAILORS FROM THE YACHTS.



THE AMUSING TUB-RACE IN FRONT OF THE CLUB-HOUSE OF THE LARCHMONT YACHT CLUB.



FASHIONABLE THRONG ON THE CLUB'S GROUNDS.



FOUR STRENUOUS COMPETITORS FOR THE SWIMMING PRIZE.

EXCITING SUMMER DAY'S CONTESTS AT A FASHIONABLE RESORT.  
THE AQUATIC SPORTS ON "LADIES' DAY" AT LARCHMONT, A FAMOUS SUMMER SETTLEMENT OF WEALTHY  
NEW YORKERS.—Photographs by our staff photographer, G. B. Luckey.



# All Immigration Records Broken

MORE FOREIGNERS ARRIVED FROM EUROPE LAST YEAR THAN EVER BEFORE IN THE COUNTRY'S HISTORY

By T. Williams

NO OTHER country in the world admits so many immigrants as does the United States, and in no other land have such elaborate arrangements been made to receive and care for the foreigners who flock to its shores. During the year ended June 30th, 1902, a total of 648,743 immigrants were allowed to enter this great republic. This is the record figure for one year, and it exceeds that of the preceding year by 160,825. For the year ended June 30th, 1902, as many as 493,380 immigrants landed at this port alone, or more than the aggregate for the whole Union in the previous twelve months. Coming as they do in such vast numbers, the immigrants would fare badly were it not that on their arrival they become for the time being wards of Uncle Sam. They are treated with a sort of paternal solicitude and no effort is spared by the faithful among the immigration officials to protect them and speed them safely to their destinations. With this national philanthropy is mingled a prudence which seeks to prevent the addition of undesirable elements to our population. The process which exemplifies this two-sided policy contains numerous features of interest, and it may be observed at its best at the chief immigration station of the Union, situated on Ellis Island, in New York harbor.

When the hundreds of immigrants carried in the steerage of an ocean steamship have run the gauntlet of Health Officer Doty's quarantine down New York Bay the vessel steams up to her pier in the city and there the passengers are transferred to barges and towed to Ellis Island, where they disembark. The well-filled barges often resemble similar craft packed with excursionists from the East Side, and the aliens seem weary of crowding and voyaging, and eager to land. Those of the poorer class are often grimy and strangely and shabbily dressed, although numbers of the women wear bright and picturesque costumes. These include Italians, Russian Jews, and several other nationalities. They appear generally to be of a low order of knowledge, if not intelligence, as well as of physical development. The better class, comprising natives of Great Britain, Germany, and Scandinavia, frequently are as well attired as are average Americans. Better developed physically, and mentally superior to the former class, they are more desirable acquisitions to American citizenship.

Some of the debarking immigrants demonstrate their pleasure at having at last got to America; more are merely quiet and contented or patient, while there is a sprinkling of those who are sad and homesick. When the gang-plank is in position they toil up from the barges, carrying bundles of belongings—large and heavy, or scant and light, as the case may be. These represent in many instances the total property of their owners, apart from a little money, but the better class also possess trunks filled with effects more or less valuable. Led by one of the bureau of immigration employes, and kept in motion by repeated "hurry orders," the procession of "green-horns" straggles up to the open doors of the big main building of the station, which to the majority of the strangers must have an awe-inspiring official look.

After reaching the entrance the immigrants are required to mount a stairway leading to the landing bureau on the second floor. There they are obliged to pass in single file through a narrow runway for inspection by a uniformed officer of the marine hospital service. Each immigrant, except the small children, carries a card denoting his group and number—for the immigrants are handled in blocks of thirty—and this is stamped by a clerk as the new comer goes by. Then begins the march toward the doctor, who scrutinizes the eyes and scalp and also the general appearance of each immigrant. The medical man is so skilled and has so keen an eye that the work of inspecting proceeds rapidly. Whenever the doctor's trained glance informs him that all is right the people move along with scarcely a check. But the least suspicious indication causes him to stop the approaching man, woman, or child and examine the subject carefully. Sometimes he pries up the eyelids and takes a good look at the under sides; sometimes he sounds the ribs of a man or peers under the handkerchief tied about some one's neck. Not even the infants in arms escape his observation. When carried youngsters are large enough to walk he has them put on their feet in order to discover whether they are lame or have any other physical defect. Now and then the doctor waves into a detention pen some unlucky individual whose condition is doubtful, for later and more particular examination. Occasionally the doctor washes his hands in an antiseptic solution.

Once past the doctor the immigrant is directed to a pen the letter of which corresponds to the one on his card. The latter shows to what group of thirty the holder belongs. Each of these groups is recorded on a manifest prepared on the other side by the steamship officers, and which gives the names and particulars as to age, calling, physical, financial, mental, and moral condition of the members of the group, their prospects in the United States, etc. Each group is kept in the pen until called for by a registering clerk. Then the group passes along an aisle to the registration desk, where the immigrants are questioned one by one in order to verify the memoranda on the manifest. If the manifest and the immigrant's statements do not materially disagree the immigrant, if he proves to be qualified, is at once granted his "discharge." If there is shown to be a serious error in the manifest, such as a false name, the otherwise qualified immigrant is detained until the steamship company pays the legal fine of \$10. Persons having little or no money,

and thus liable to become a public charge, but otherwise fit, are sent to detention rooms and kept there until relatives or friends can be communicated with and either send money or tickets or arrive in person to claim and to go surety for them. Such immigrants, even if they have no friends, are also released if responsible benevolent individuals or societies agree, as is frequently the case, to take them in charge and find work and homes for them. All immigrants bound for New York City are detained until friends or reliable parties come for them. This is done with a view to protect them from sharks and swindlers who lie in wait for the unsophisticated. On no account are immigrant women and girls permitted to leave the island without due escort.

Detention also occurs when an immigrant, although possessing sufficient cash, is believed to come within the prohibited classes of idiots, insane, criminals, contract laborers, etc. In the cases of all detained persons who are not soon allowed to go, hearings are held before special boards of inquiry, which decide whether the parties concerned shall be excluded and deported or not. A first decision to exclude may be appealed from, but a second decision is final. The record of exclusions shows how strict is now the endeavor to keep unfit persons from entering the country. Out of some batches of thirty as many as twenty-four persons have been ordered excluded and returned to the port from which they sailed. Of course the average is far below that figure, but many a group of lower-class immigrants loses members while crossing the line, and deportations have greatly increased under the present management. The expense of feeding detained and of feeding and deporting excluded immigrants is borne by the steamship company which brought them here.

When the immigrant able to look out for himself and his family, if he has one, is granted permission to land he proceeds to exchange his foreign money for that of the United States, at an office established under government sanction, where a fee for the service is charged. He then procures railroad tickets, if the place he is bound for be distant from the city. Some immigrants have already paid for their tickets on the other side; others now proudly make their initial purchase with American money. This new kind of money is a puzzle to most of the immigrants, who have to take what is given them on faith. After obtaining their tickets the travelers lay in stocks of provisions, which are sold in the building at reasonable prices by dealers who have secured the privilege from the government, the rates being publicly posted. At an express office on the scene all baggage is checked through. The immigrants who are to travel by rail are led to a large room, partitioned off into sections each of which is a sort of Ellis Island station for a particular road, and at stated times are carried from the island in special boats and conducted to the proper stations by trusty men and started securely on their land journeys. Most of the "New Yorkers" are met in good season by friends and are conveyed on the regular ferry-boat to the landing place near the Battery. In this manner, by energetic work, the island is relieved of the greater portion of the alien multitude on the day of its arrival. In May last some 13,000 immigrants were disposed of in the course of two days. Sometimes too many immigrants arrive in a single day, or else reach the island too late to be disposed of even by hard work on the part of the officials up to midnight, and then the overplus, as well as the regularly detained ones, have to be provided with sleeping quarters. These consist of hundreds of "double-decked" iron bedsteads, with two berths to each, and each accommodating four persons. The bedsteads for the men fill a large room on the top floor and occupy much space in the corridors. Those for the women and children are located elsewhere. At times many hundreds are lodged for the night in this fashion.

It is in the detained immigrants that sympathetic interest chiefly and naturally centres. These temporary prisoners are separated according to sex, the women being quartered in one part of the long building and the men at a distance in another. Often several dismal days elapse before word is received from the detained immigrants' friends. It is a curious fact that immigrants who are not relying on friends sometimes cause their own detention merely by understating the amount of money they possess. A few days in virtual prison, however, makes them willing to confess their wealth and then they are set free. Occasionally an inspector may misunderstand the immigrant and the latter may be detained without real good reason until the facts come out.

The scenes when detained persons are called for by their friends are not seldom affecting. Those about to be liberated in this way are gathered in a cage-like structure and before they are freed their friends are closely questioned as to identity and relationship. There is often much embracing and shedding of tears when long-parted relatives meet again.

The excluded immigrants, who have a special place of confinement, are the unhappiest and most disappointed of those under detention. In many instances their unfitness for admission is apparent, but the good appearance of some of them excites wonder as to why they are to be sent back. The officials of the bureau, however, always have excellent reasons for their action. Men and women of fine seeming may have been proved to be criminals or disreputable characters, who would be a detriment to any community. Occasionally detained individuals, es-

pecially those in the excluded list, make desperate attempts to escape to the main land. One excluded immigrant climbed from the roof pen down a steampipe, burning himself badly on the way, and hid himself for a whole afternoon before his flight was detected. Officers who searched for him after dark at length overtook him just as he was about to launch a rude raft which he had constructed with the object of attaining the New Jersey shore. Four men did get away once in a watchman's boat and were never recaptured. But owing to the vigilance of the officers of the bureau, plots to leave surreptitiously are usually futile.

The stowaway is frequently a troublesome proposition. He is almost always young, vigorous, determined, and a likely fellow, but if nobody agrees to vouch for him he has to be detained and sent back. This is not necessarily the last that is seen of him. He may return in the first steamer on which he can again stow himself away. One youth made four successive appearances at Ellis Island in this way before his persistence was rewarded.

One of the notable features of the care taken of the immigrants is the attention paid to them by missionaries of several religious denominations and the agents of benevolent societies. These philanthropic people are continually on the watch for cases of need and distress, and they have been the means in countless instances of preventing injustice and affording succor to their transient charges. The work they are doing is of the kind that merits unstinted praise.

The force of officials and employes engaged in handling the business at Ellis Island mounts up into the hundreds. The salaries of these and the other current expenses aggregate a large sum, but the greater part of this is repaid to the government in the form of the head tax of one dollar per immigrant collected from the steamship companies. With this corps of workers it is possible to do everything systematically and promptly. The record of each immigrant is carefully preserved, which involves a vast amount of book-keeping. But there is no unnecessary red tape, and the aliens are now treated in the main quite as considerately as would be crowds of like size and character in the heart of the city. That to a considerable extent advantage has in the past been taken of the more ignorant immigrants and that they have been misused and fleeced by dishonest employes of the bureau is not denied. But abuses of this sort are to be kept at a minimum, if not extirpated, under the present administration at the island. The new commissioner, Mr. William Williams, a thorough, resourceful, and hard-working executive, his able and experienced deputy, Mr. Joseph Murray, and their helpful associates, are doing their utmost to make the conduct of affairs more honest, efficient, and humane, and have already taken stringent measures to remedy admittedly bad conditions. On this point Mr. Allan Robinson, secretary to Commissioner Williams, speaking for the latter said:

We came here on April 28th last, just in time to strike the biggest rush of immigrants on record—82,000 of them arriving during May, the largest number for a single month in the history of the bureau. We found the method of dealing with them the poorest one imaginable. It had not been deliberately devised, but had simply grown up in the course of years. Responsibility and work were divided among different sections in a most unbusiness-like way. Duties properly belonging to one set of officials had been allotted to another, and there was a lack of order and system. Politics had entered completely into the running of the bureau. Many men were slack, neglectful of duty, and idle, depending solely on their political backing for retention in service. Some of these even refused to obey the orders of their chiefs. We proceeded at once to make radical changes. We insisted that each man perform his full share of labor, or else give up his place. We demanded perfect obedience to the chiefs and excluded politics from the establishment entirely. Merit alone is now the ground for permanency of employment. Under this administration the tone of the service has improved 100 per cent.

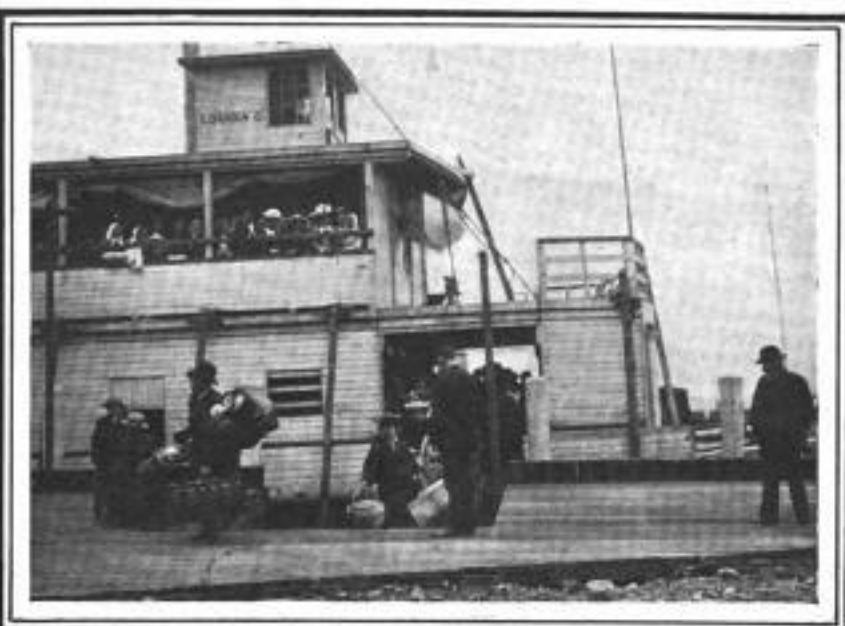
We have also made notable improvements in the system of transacting business here, defining duties more sharply and expediting matters greatly. It is true to a degree that this island has been, as it has been described in Congress, "a nest of thieves." Ignorant immigrants are easily fleeced by dishonest officials. But we have set our faces firmly against all that sort of thing. We are determined that full justice shall be done to the immigrant and some of the changes made have had that end in view. The feeding of the immigrants, the changing of their money, and the handling of their baggage have now been placed in the hands of men in whose honesty we have absolute confidence. Mr. Williams's two great objects are: First, to administer the laws without fear or favor. Second, to properly safeguard the immigrants.

Employes of the bureau, as well as outsiders having dealings with it, have expressed their satisfaction with the new régime, praising it for the firm, systematic, and honest manner in which it is managing the affairs of the station. Some of the specific reforms effected in behalf of the immigrant are reductions in formerly extortionate prices of provisions, and in excessive rates for carrying baggage and fees for exchanging money. The alleged practice of detaining qualified immigrants at the station for days in order that the restaurant keeper might make money out of them does not flourish in these days. The new commissioner has made a number of changes in the personnel of the force and it is said that he contemplates other changes and still further action in the direction of reform.





MAIN BUILDING OF THE ELLIS ISLAND IMMIGRATION STATION.



IMMIGRANTS GLEEFULLY COMING ASHORE FROM A CROWDED BARGE AFTER A LONG VOYAGE.



PASSING THE ORDEAL OF EXAMINATION BY A MEDICAL OFFICER.



QUALIFIED IMMIGRANTS WHO CAN BE RELEASED ONLY ON ARRIVAL OF FRIENDS.



A GROUP OF THIRTY IN A WAITING PEN, ANXIOUS TO BE REGISTERED.



EXCHANGING FAMILIAR FOREIGN MONEY FOR PUZZLING UNITED STATES CURRENCY.



SECURING TICKETS FOR LONG JOURNEYS BY RAIL.

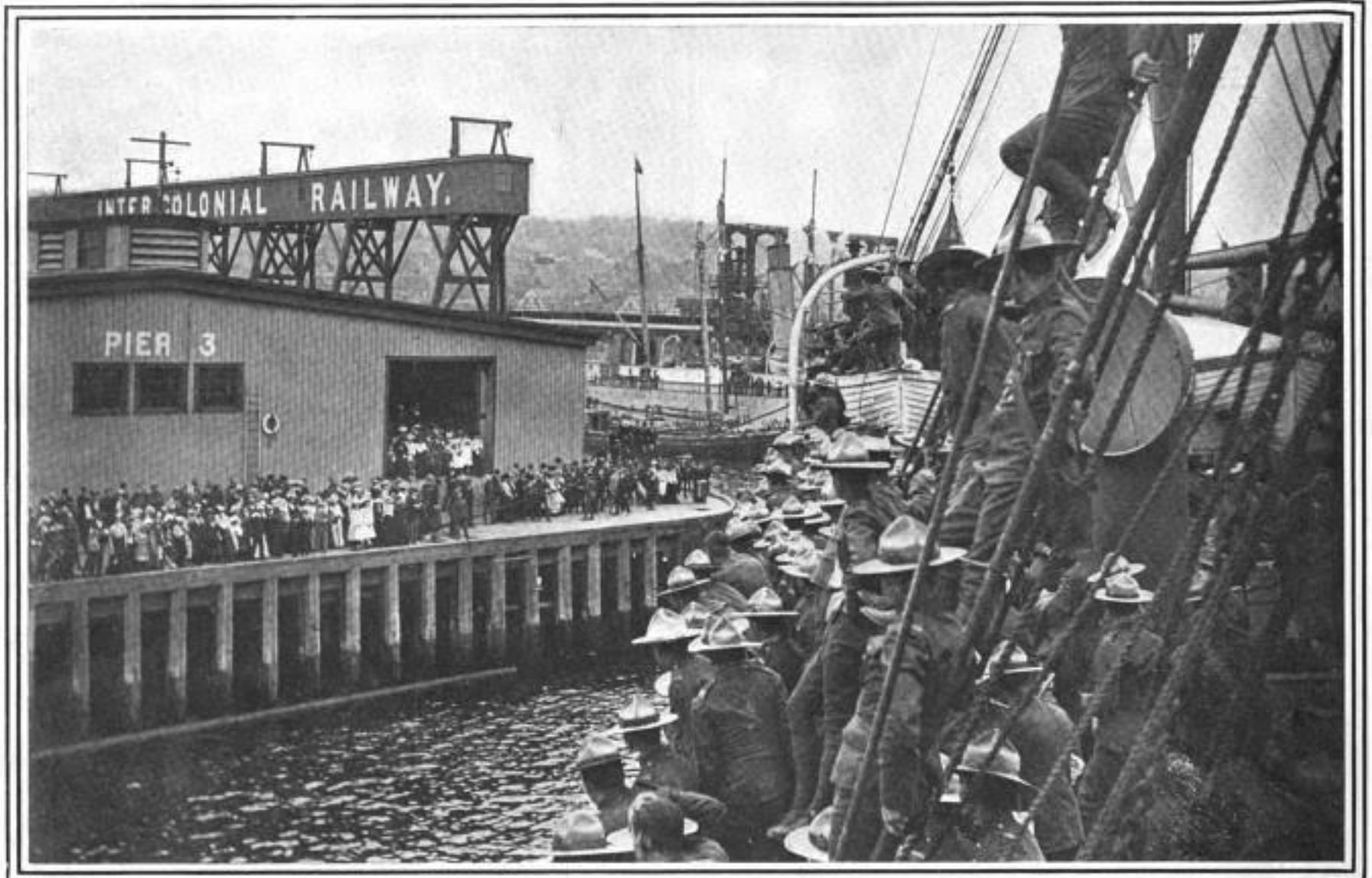


SAFELY IN SIGHT OF THE PROMISED LAND, AND ABOUT TO BE DEPORTED.

MULTITUDES OF IMMIGRANTS HURRYING TO AMERICA.  
ELLIS ISLAND, WHERE NEARLY HALF A MILLION ALIENS LANDED DURING THE PAST FISCAL YEAR.

Photographs by our staff artist, G. B. Luckey.





FIRST CANADIAN REGIMENT TO RETURN FROM SOUTH AFRICA.

ARRIVAL OF THE SECOND CANADIAN MOUNTED RIFLES AT HALIFAX, ON THE TRANSPORT "WINIFREEDIAN," JULY 23D, AFTER THE DECLARATION OF PEACE.  
*Photographed for Leslie's Weekly by Thomas J. Curran.*

### Troubles of a New Commonwealth.

THE NEW ship of state, which began its voyage a little over a year ago under the Southern Cross, bearing the name of the Australian Commonwealth, finds itself in danger of shipwreck at the very outset on the craggy reefs known to modern politics and statecraft as the tariff question and the race problem. The first Federal Parliament, which adjourned on December 13th last, after a session of eight months, devoted a large part of its session in furious debate over a tariff bill and two different measures aiming at the exclusion of certain nationalities from Australia, and a great amount of ill-feeling was stirred up in consequence which has not yet abated.

The weary old issue of free trade and protection precipitated the hottest fight, and it sounds like a familiar echo from Washington to read in a Melbourne paper about one party accusing the other of the crime of mere stone-walling, and the latter protesting that cabinet officials were engaged in a dark conspiracy to rush the tariff through without debate. The various States of the commonwealth, like our own, differ widely on the tariff issue, some standing for free trade, and others as strongly for protective duties, the latter apparently being in the majority.

The race problem has settled into a controversy over "a white Australia," with the various parties and sections separated as widely, and apparently as hopelessly, as they are over the tariff issue. A majority of members, for example, returned to the Federal Legislature by the Queensland electorates is favorable to the abolition of Polynesian labor, while the government of Queensland itself, largely supported by members of both houses of the State Legislature, is strongly impressed with the absolute necessity for its continuance.

According to one party and its newspaper organs the commonwealth is threatened with a "Japanese Peril," and their influence was strong enough to secure the passage of a bill by one of the provincial legislatures excluding certain classes of the Japanese. But this measure was afterward vetoed by the imperial government at Westminster, on the ground that its provisions are not in harmony with imperial interests, and if a measure on similar lines were adopted by the commonwealth Parliament, it is believed that it would share the same fate. This issue of "a white Australia" promises, in fact, to lead to a longer and more bitter struggle than the tariff or any other question, the contention being not only between the different Australian States but between the commonwealth itself and the home government. It is even whispered that the division over this may lead to the secession of some of the States or the separation of all from England.

Feeling in Australia over the influx of Chinese, Japanese, and Polynesians has been growing for years, and the demands for exclusive measures have been more and more insistent and imperative. It is declared that the presence of these aliens is a menace to the health and morals of the country, and most of all to free white labor,

As for the Japanese, it is claimed that the legislation of that country is not over-liberal to Australians, and in their military schools the Japanese make no secret of their ultimate aims to acquire territory in Australia. Accordingly, the policy of Australia to prevent the Japanese from getting a foothold there sufficient to assist the latter's plans of conquest is regarded as a question of the gravest importance.

Queensland, or northern Australia, is particularly exercised over the proposed exclusion of the South Sea Islanders, or "kanakas," as they are called, upon whom it depends largely for the cultivation of its cane-sugar plantations, which yield a product valued at over \$5,000,000 a year. The cane-sugar men insist that the exclusion of the kanakas would ruin their industry, and they have appealed to the British throne to veto the exclusion bill passed by the Federal Parliament. Thus local interests conflict with each other and also with the principle laid down by the English Secretary of State for the Colonies, that legislation which imposes disqualification on account of race or color is contrary to the general conception guiding British rule through the empire.

In view of these conflicts and widely variant policies it is not surprising to hear regrets expressed already that the commonwealth ever was formed, and that the Tasmanian Legislature is even seriously considering the question of withdrawing from the federation. There are such minor and purely local questions also as the selection of a site for the Federal capital, which appears to be no nearer a settlement than it was a year ago. The removal from Melbourne, its present location, is strongly opposed, but New South Wales insists that the final location must be somewhere within the limits of her territory, as being the most central and most populous of the States. And there the matter stands.

Looking from this distance, the talk of secession or independence on the part of any Australian State on account of such differences as those named, serious as some of them are, appears rash, hasty, and ill-considered, since the new federation has only had a year of trial. With the exercise of patience, moderation, and mutual forbearance all around, even such knotty problems as the tariff and the exclusion of aliens may yet be solved satisfactorily and the commonwealth remain intact to work out the still weightier problems which the future is certain to bring.

### How Won?

JUST a man and just a maid,  
 Just a hammock in the shade,  
 Just a pair of laughing eyes  
 Tinted like the summer skies,  
 Just a little argument  
 Savoring of sentiment,  
 Just the theme of love begun,  
 And just this—the maiden's won!  
 ADELAIDE PUGH.

### The World's Costliest Real Estate.

THE EXCEEDINGLY high and rapidly advancing price of land in the business sections of New York City has forced the erection of many lofty buildings in the endeavor to supply the increasing demand for convenient office room. Floor space, if it is to be obtained at reasonable rates, has now to be created far in the upper air. So many towering structures have been reared that in some localities they rise above the streets like the walls of deep canyons. The constructing of such edifices involves immense amounts of money and the buildings make material and welcome additions to the assessment rolls of the city. So urgent is the call for business quarters, that the height of new buildings will be limited only by the line of safety or the size of the construction fund.

In the lower portion of the city, skyscrapers are multiplying fast. Among the most important of them are those comprised within the bounds of the so-called "insurance district." Here there are many huge buildings, accommodating thousands of busy workers and affording facilities for a fabulous aggregate of business transactions. A not extensive view from the roof of a building on William Street takes in, among others, the following structures: Lawyers Title Insurance Company, 44½ to 46 Maiden Lane; Mutual Life Insurance Company, 28 to 40 Nassau Street; Empire, 69 to 73 Broadway; Gillender, 1 Nassau Street; Manhattan Life Insurance Company, 66 to 70 Broadway; Commercial Cable, 20 Broad Street; Queens Insurance Company, 67 to 89 William Street; John Wolff, 66 Maiden Lane.

The collection of buildings of which the above form a part is one of the most valuable in the world. The buildings named have a total valuation, according to the assessment rolls, of about \$12,000,000, but it is probable that they would sell for nearly \$20,000,000. The other structures in the area referred to doubtless add several million dollars of value to this aggregate.

### A Wholesome Tonic.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.

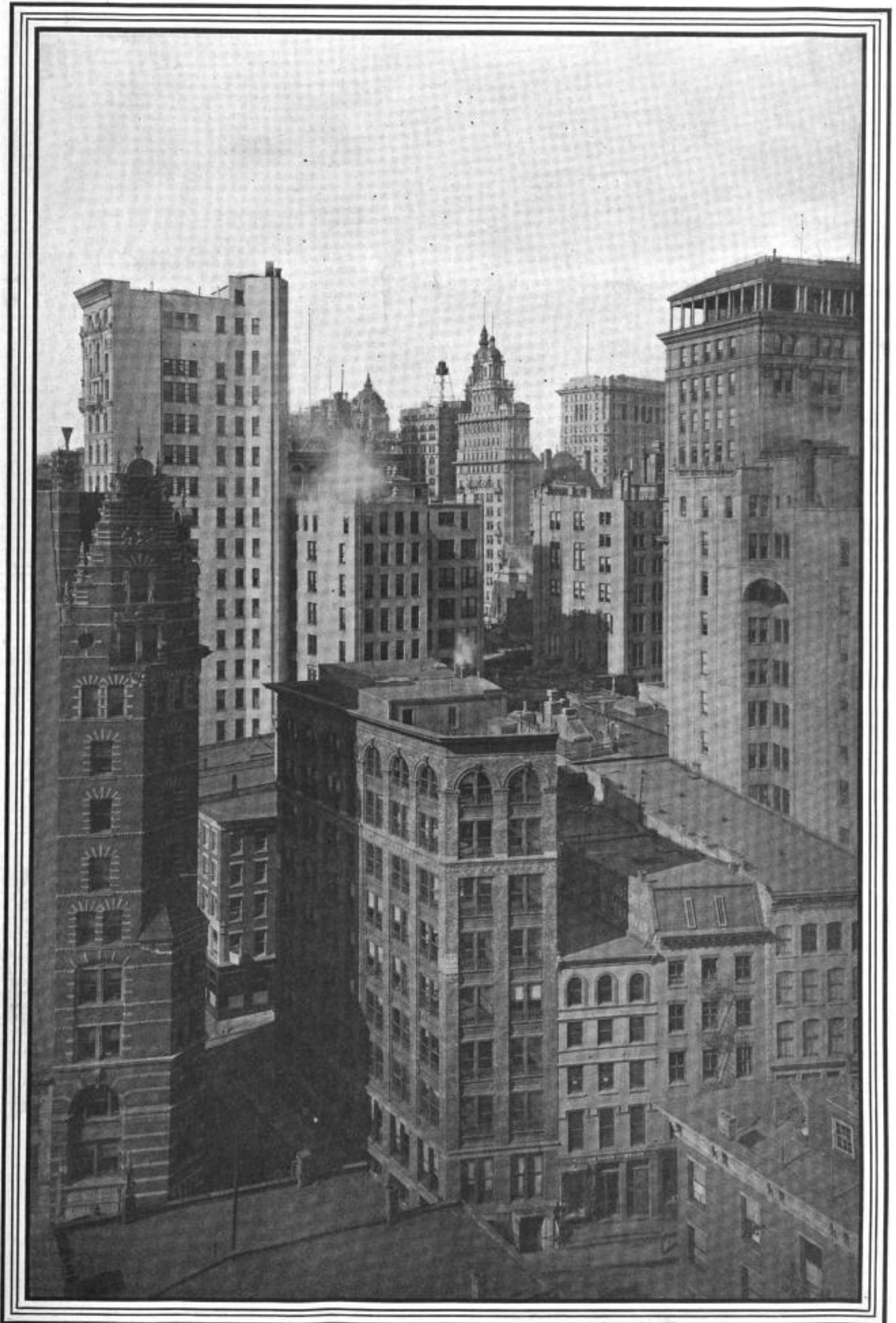
DR. S. L. WILLIAMS, Clarence, Iowa, says: "I have used it to grand effect in cases where a general tonic was needed. For a nerve tonic I think it the best I have ever used."

### Feeding to Fit

is the problem with infants. The growing child has ever-changing needs but a perfect milk can never go amiss. Borden's Eagle Brand Condensed Milk is the acme of substitute feeding. Send 10c. for "Baby's Diary." 71 Hudson St., N. Y.

TELEPHONE Service is the modern genius of the lamp. With a telephone in your house the resources of the whole city are at your elbow. Rates in Manhattan from \$48 a year. N. Y. Telephone Co., 15 Dey, 111 W. 38th.





ONE OF THE WORLD'S COSTLIEST GROUPS OF BUILDINGS.  
TOWERING BUSINESS STRUCTURES IN NEW YORK'S INSURANCE DISTRICT, WORTH MORE THAN \$20,000,000.

*Photograph by George P. Hall & Son. —See page 128.*



# HYACINTHS

By Kate Milner Rabb



DOWN in southern Indiana, where the broad Ohio curves abruptly to form what is known as the Porket, in the low bottom land, its air heavy with miasma from the sluggish waters of Willow Pond Ditch, lies the little village of Eureka.

But to the eyes of Dick Maxey, prematurely bent and broken by unremitting toil over the barren hills of northern Kentucky, these huts scattered over fertile fields appeared a land of promise. Greek was a tongue unknown to him, but his enthusiastic exclamation of the name unwittingly gave its interpretation—"I have found it! I have found it!"

His enthusiasm was not to be wondered at. In the rich black soil corn and tobacco attained a wonderful growth, one acre producing more with less labor than did his entire rocky farm across the river. And his first joy was uncheckered by any knowledge of the treacherous floods that in a night creep up the "pond" from the river, sweeping away a season's labor and leaving with the "back water" a legacy of insidious malaria that saps the strength of the disappointed toiler and makes labor, even in this Eden, bear the primal curse as heavily as in the hills he had forsaken.

He soon learned it, yet lost not with the knowledge his elasticity and love of life. While his dark-browed neighbors pessimistically prophesied a freshet or a premature frost or an epidemic of hog cholera as a certain sequel to a year of unvaried prosperity, hope sprang perennial in Dick Maxey's breast. This crop failed, that was washed away, animals sickened and died, but he, Dick Maxey, "ovah heah," was still a little nearer things.

The Kentucky heritage, the few paternal acres from which he had vainly tried to wrest a living, lay back in Breckinridge County among rock-ribbed hills and deep, swift, quickly swollen creeks. When the fifteen miles of bridge paths—roads by courtesy only, for they were impassable by wagon—had been traversed to Hardinsburg he found nothing there save men like himself, who idled about the streets and talked drawlingly of country happenings. There was a saloon, but Dick had no taste for that kind of dissipation. In his soul a voice was ever calling him, had been calling from his boyhood. He could not know that it was a legacy, a curse, maybe, from ancestors of long ago (for poor, unlettered Dick was well descended), belles and cavaliers who laughed and were gay in London town and on Virginia plantations, and whose souls cried out against imprisonment in this barren spot. The years of guiding the plow up hill and down among stumps and stones, the round of dreary farm work performed in the most primitive fashion, had never silenced their voices, ever crying to him of "seem' things."

But how to see them without money? His dealings with the village stores consisted solely in the barter of farm products for necessary "store goods." The corn that came into his hands was always of the smallest denomination. Accumulation, even with the thrift of a miser—and this Dick had not—was impossible.

But "seem' things," when most unexpected, became a possibility. Dick had a cousin who may have heard voices, too. At any rate, he had managed, years ago, to escape from the hills, had studied medicine, and had settled in an Indiana county, not far away. Through him, Dick learned of the possibilities of bottom land, and with his help reached the little village of Eureka with his wife and baby, there, on a rented farm, to begin life anew.

It was slow, but the novelty of life among these Hoosiers, who were so different from his people, though only the river flowed between them; the flat fields, the muddy, sluggish, treacherous creeks, so different from the clear, swift streams to which he was accustomed; the neighborhood of the county seat and the good roads that made weekly visits to it a possibility—all combined to give engrossing interest to life. Then there was money—he handled it—real quarters, half-dollars, and dollars. As yet, he had none to lay by, but it at least passed through his fingers.

Joy transfigured his face as he rode home one afternoon in August, gilded like Midas by the setting sun, and joyful as Midas in the first possession of his gift, ere he learned its fatal con-

sequences. Leaping from the wagon he clucked to "he horse to find its own way to the barn, and in a voice trembling with excitement called to his wife:

"Jinny!"

Jinny, a rural Madonna, appeared in the doorway, the baby in her arms.

"Come heah, honey! Heah, Pansy! Come to pappy!"

Straightway two dimpled hands flew out, and with a crow of delight Pansy leaped into Dick's arms. In another minute the dimples were buried in the crubby blond beard and the little body was churning up and down to give pappy the hint that locomotion was more to be desired than petting.

Dick's prominent gray eyes became eloquent as they rested on the babe in his arms. Unknown to himself, as passionate a love for beauty filled the homely little man as e'er inspired an ancient Greek. He realized dimly sometimes as he gazed at the baby that this flower had blossomed into his barren life to gratify an ever before unsatisfied longing for beauty. Life among the rocky hills was not conducive to good looks, and Jinny was not beautiful, although he had first been attracted to her by a bright color and the dainty curve of her rounded cheek, a curve hinted at in Pansy's face, though yet concealed by baby plumpness. But Pansy was a baby to be carved in marble, and not a curve of the little body, not a fleck of gold in the hair, not a glance of the black-fringed, dark blue eyes was lost on the beauty-loving father.

"Come in now, honey," he said, coaxingly. "Pappy's got somethin' to tell Pansy's mammy. D'reckly I'll tote you up to the barn."

Pansy cuddled under his chin as he stepped indoors, her blue eyes eloquent of content.

"Jinny!" he cried, excitedly. "We're goin' to Millville to-morrow—you an' me an' Pansy. That's goin' to be a circus an' I've got the money in my pocket to take us in."

Jinny smiled. She had never seen a circus and no thought of the necessities for the coming winter that might be purchased with the silver dollar balanced on Dick's finger for Pansy to blink at, troubled her innocent soul. Jinny had never had the aunt's store of wisdom placed at her command; she was just another poor, foolish grasshopper.

That night Dick sat in the moonlight doorway with Pansy and told Jinny of the glories of the posters he

had seen that day, and of how lucky he was to get cash for his load of early potatoes.

"We can go right to Cousin Doc's," he said, excitedly, "an' put up the boss. More'n likely, ef we start early enough, we'll get thar in time to see the p'rade. Then we'll go back thar to dinneh, an' aft' dinneh—Pansy! Pansy!"

In the excess of his enthusiasm he seized the baby, flung her up and caught her in his outstretched arms. "We'll see the circus!"

As he talked on, Pansy crawled cautiously from one parent to the other. Now she carefully touched her mother's bare foot, now tagged at the hem of her homespun dress and chuckled at her achievement. Having won a smile as a reward, she crept back and pulled herself up to her father's shoulder, twisted her fingers in his beard, in his hair, and swung herself back and forth, crowing lustily.

"Neveh mind, honey, just wait tell you see the ol' elephant. Then I reckon you'll have somethin' to holler foh. You'll hold tight to ol' dad then, won't you?"

Pansy shivered as he caught her in his arms.

"Pansy cold?" Dick jumped to his feet, reproaching himself for his carelessness. "Night air hurt pappy's baby? Let's jump in bed, now, lambie!"

Jinny shivered, too, as she rose from her chair. "Peah's like I'm aguish to-night. Reckon I'd better be goin' to bed, too."

Early as they rose the next morning, the August sun already beat down pitilessly on the long stretches of unshaded dusty road, bordered on one side by the sparkling river, dotted with yellow sandbars, on the other by fields of tall corn or the tropical-like gray-green tobacco plant. Here and there an isolated group of tall pecan trees rose like giants from the lowlands, and they occasionally passed a bit of woodland whose sycamores, beeches, and walnut trees towered far above the undergrowth of persimmon, hazel, and pawpaw bushes.

"Hump yo'self, Bill!" Dick addressed his horse in the conversational tone of the tiller of the soil, to whom the animal is something more than a beast of burden. "Hump yo'self, ol' boy, or we'll be too late foh the p'rade."

"I'm tired to death!" Jinny leaned wearily back in one of the splint-bottomed chairs that served as wagon seats. "So's Pansy. I'm 'feard she's sick. She neveh slept this way afore."

Dick looked reverently at the baby face pressed against the mother's breast, but he protested stoutly.

"Sho, that's nothin'! She's just restin' up to get good an' ready foh the p'rade. Pansy's sharp, she is. Brace up, ol' gall! You're not sick, an' if you air, I don't know a better place in the country to go to than Cousin Doc's. He'll fix you an' Pansy up in no time. That's the beauty of goin' thar. An' aft' you've rested up a little an' had yo' dinneh, I reckon you an' Pansy'll feel right smart pearter than you do now."

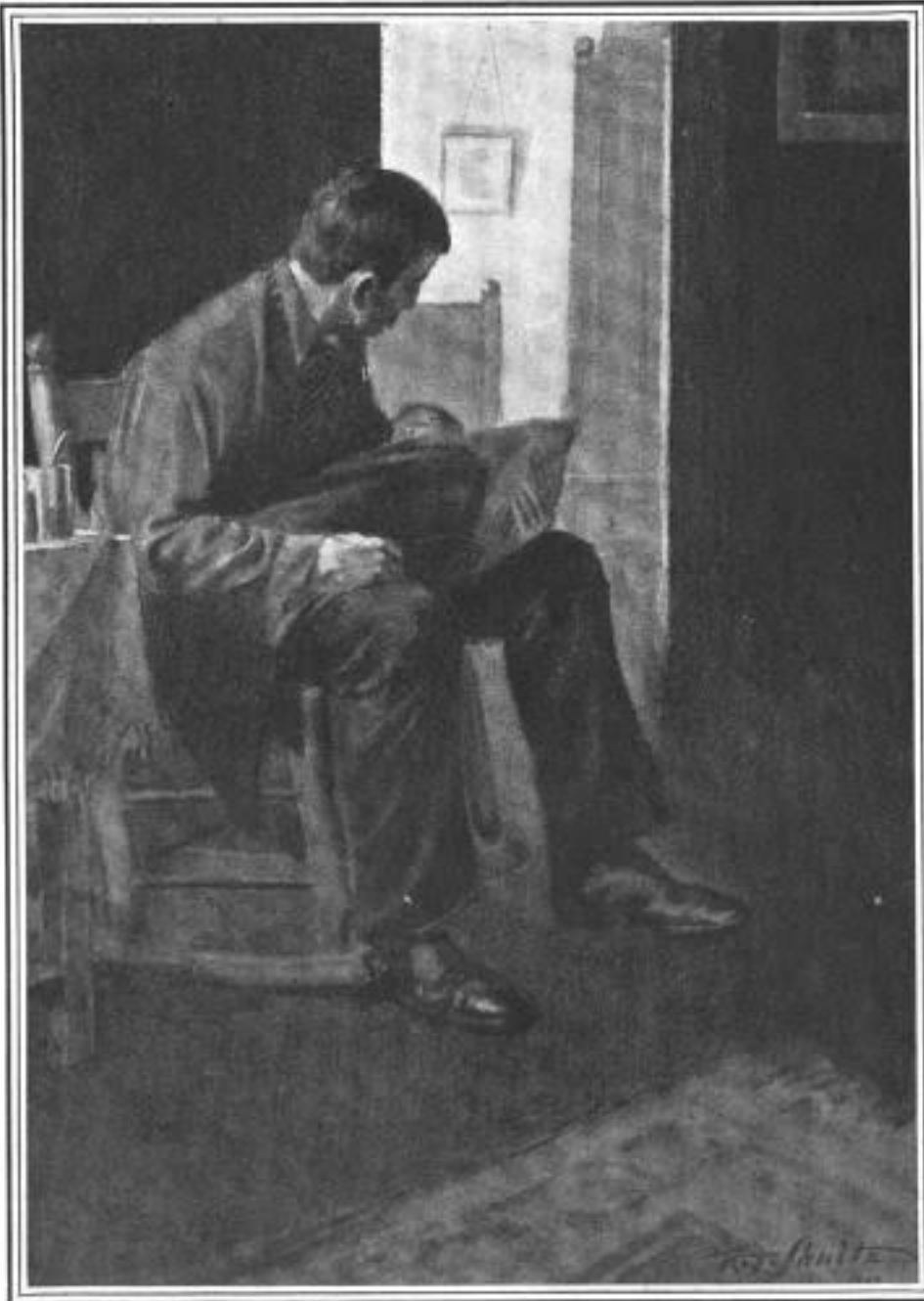
Cousin Doc's wife, her face strongly marked with disgust and disapproval, met them in the dark hall, whose green oilcloth floor-covering and green and stone-colored wall paper gave an effect of refreshing coolness in contrast with the sunny street.

"Dick Maxey! Well, if this isn't just what I'd expect of you! I wouldn't be afraid to bet anything I own—if I was a betting character, that is—that you've dragged your wife and that baby up to town this hot day to spend your last dollar on the circus."

"You wouldn't lose yo' bet, Cousin Emmeline." Dick's manner was conciliatory; for the life of him, he couldn't help being afraid of her, but his eyes met hers squarely.

"And Pansy in her second summer, too; teething, of course," she continued, still frowning, for she resented Dick's free-and-easy Southern assumption of relationship. "Come in, Jinny! You look half dead. Put the baby down here, Dick. Dinner will be ready in a minute. Don't you stir a step till I call you."

Cousin Emmeline pressed Jinny back in her chair and hurried into the kitchen. In theory she was merciless to the people she classed as "trifling," in which category stood Dick; in practice there was no warmer heart,



"THERE HE HELD HER PATIENTLY, CROONING OLD AIRS, SONGS OF HIS BOYHOOD."



no more generous hand in the county, as any tramp or back-door beggar—to say nothing of the county's poor—could testify.

"You'll never lay up a cent in your life," she began as they sat down to dinner and she heaped the plates from the profusion on the board. "You'll end in the poor-house yet as a result of such extravagance. How do you expect ever to buy you a farm, or to clothe Pansy, or to lay up anything for old age, if you do like this—always running about, gratifying every foolish whim?"

Dick ate his dinner in silence, his ears deaf to Cousin Emmeline's sharp words, which might otherwise have embittered the dinner of stalled ox. He never tried to defend himself. Though Dick had never read the Koran he felt, like Mohammed, that if he had but two loaves of bread he would sell one and buy hyacinths with which to nourish his soul. He knew, as instinctively, that any such emotion would be perfectly incomprehensible to Emmeline, so he made no attempt to argue with her. To-day, moreover, he was abstracted; happy in the thought of dreams realized, of the voices that would this day be silenced.

"Let's hurry, honey," he said, as they pushed back from the table. "You see, this is a big thing for us," he explained to Cousin Doc. "We ain't none of us ever saw a circus afore, an' we want to see the whole thing. I reckon it's an ol' story to you all."

"I went to the circus once when a child," replied Emmeline stiffly. "I haven't wanted to waste my money that way again. For that matter, if I had wanted to go a second time I should have considered it a wicked extravagance. The parade went by here this morning, but I couldn't leave my bread to watch it. I reckon you'd have let it burn up if it had been you, Dick. I'll venture you've left more than one thing undone on your place to-day that will be spoilt before to-morrow."

More pin-pricks, these, quickly forgotten in the wonders revealed on their entrance to the circus tent. Pansy, more languid than usual, lay against her father's breast while he pointed out the long-necked giraffe and the great hippopotamus, and wondered over the sea-lions and laughed at the monkeys. Tenderly Dick held her on his knee while they watched the lovely ladies and agile gentlemen canter around the ring, bareback, leaping through hoops and performing wonderful feats of horsemanship, or gazed breathless at their performance on the high-hung trapeze. When the clown uttered his wonderful witticisms Dick paused in his nudging of Jinny long enough to whisper, "Next time she comes she'll be old enough to understand, too, and laugh at the ol' feller!"

Regretfully they rose at the close of the performance. "Can't stay foh the concert this time, ol' gal," Dick confided to Pansy. "Next time we will, though. Pappy's baby had a good time?"

Pansy smiled languidly and turned her face, with half-closed eyes, against his breast. So she lay motionless,

the thick brown hair in wet clusters about her face, as they walked home, uttering no sound until he attempted to lay her on the sofa in Cousin Doc's sitting-room.

"Neveh mind, honey! Don't cry! Pappy'll nurse his Pansy," he said, soothingly, in response to her fretful wail. "Pappy'll hold you, honey; pappy's not tired."

He hummed, as he rocked, the air that the clown had sung to the equestrienne that afternoon—a handsome lady she, on a beautiful dapple-gray steed, her up-to-date riding-habit strange to Dick, accustomed to the long, full, black calico riding skirts of the hills:

"Whoa, Emma!"

"You put me in such a dilemma!"

"You all go on an' eat yo' suppeh, Cousin Emmeline," he whispered when summoned to the dining-room. "I don't care foh nothin' any way, an' I'm not goin' to put heb down an' make heb cry. You can leave me out a piece of hockeak if you want to, an' afteh while, when she's soundeh asleep an' I can put heb down, I'll eat. Po' little thing, she's all woh out seein' so much that was strange to heb."

Cousin Doc was late that evening and the others were in the kitchen when he came in upon Dick, still rocking Pansy.

"What's the matteh with that child?" he asked. "What you huggin' her up to you that way this hot a night?" Cousin Doc's tone was as rough as his touch was tender, and he took the sleeping baby so gently that she did not seem conscious of his examination of her half-shut eyes, her clammy forehead, her disturbed breathing.

"Go out and tell Emmeline to put on the tea-kettle," he said, roughly. "And bring me a glass of water and a spoon and get that medicine case out of my coat pocket on the back of that chair, there. Makkase, now!"

Emmeline, just entering the room, paused long enough before returning to the kitchen to aim another shot at Dick.

"I didn't expect anything else after that long, hot ride to-day. Any fool ought to 'a' known better than to bring out a sickly wife and a teething baby such weather as this. I've just got Jinny to bed and she's so sick that I didn't say anything to her about Pansy. Dick, you go up stairs and stay with Jinny and I'll help Doc with the baby."

Dick took one step forward and looked back beseechingly. Doc caught the glance. "Go on yourself, Emmeline," he said, gruffly. "Dick knows a heap more about babies than you do. Put on that tea-kettle. I'll be up to see Jinny in a few minutes."

Lights turned in Doc's rooms through the hot August night, and patient Doc and efficient Emmeline, whose hands ably seconded his, labored alternately with Jinny and Pansy. Since Dick would not give up the baby they had put a pillow on his knees, and there he held her patiently, changing the cloths on her head, fanning her, crooning old airs, half-forgotten negro melodies, revival hymns, songs of his boyhood. His sorrow face was worn

and weary, his prominent gray eyes never left the baby's face except to scan Doc's when he entered or left the room.

The child's breathing became more and more labored; the tiny hands fell relaxed on the pillow, from which Dick lifted them as he had done time and again to admire and marvel over their tininess and delicate perfection. The long, curling lashes lay black against the white cheeks, the little mouth was drawn, the lips colorless.

Slowly, as he watched her, the gray dawn, ghastly in its conflict with the yellow lamplight, crept into the room, in which the shades had not been drawn. In the fir-trees outside the birds were twittering; the noises of the street began to make themselves heard, and down the river a steamboat noisily announced its approach to the lower landing. At the unwonted noise, the blue eyes opened and sought the familiar face.

"Pappy!" the child cried, feebly.

"Pansy! Pappy's darling want a drink? Go to sleep, baby! Pappy take care of you! Go by-by, Pansy!"

But not until Cousin Doc told him a little later, interrupting the crooning of his cradle-song by a touch on his shoulder, did Dick realize that his baby had gone by-by forever, that she would never again gladden his eyes with her baby loveliness, never again greet his ears with her piping cry, sweeter to his ear than any other human sound—a cry that would ring in his heart forever:

"Pappy! Pappy!"

Slowly and reverently, as though knowing his burden, old Bill drew the wagon over the dusty road under the moonlight that illuminated the tall ranks of corn and the dew-sprinkled tobacco plants and touched the waves of the dull gray river into points of silver. Jinny, pale and feeble, wrapped carefully in Cousin Emmeline's shawl, leaned against Dick, whose arm encircled her. At their feet rested the little white coffin provided by generous Cousin Doc. Pansy must rest on the farm, where they could see her grave every day.

"Don't cry no moh, honey. Yo' weak now. Soon's yo' get strongeh yo'll feel better 'bout it. Po' baby! Well, she didn't suffeh long, Jinny, an' I neveh let heb out of my arms, not foh a minute. An' she saw the circus, Jinny; don't you remembere how she enjoyed it all? We can't tell what's foh the best. Cheeh up, Jinny. Lean on me an' rest yo'self. Law, no, honey, yo' not heavy. We're nearly thar now."

On and on, past field and woodland, under the fast sinking moon the patient horse plodded, while Jinny, refusing comfort, alternately shivered and wept. She was weak, she was ill, and her arms were empty.

Dick's patient face was colorless and haggard, its lines of care unconcealed by the scanty beard; but his honest eyes wore still their look of hope, even of joy. He had sold his boat and had had his hyacinths, and, in spite of his loss, their perfume had gladdened his soul.

## Preserving the Buffalo from Extinction

JAMES PHILIP, of Fort Pierre, S. D., has the distinction of owning a magnificent herd of sixty pure-breed buffaloes and seventy part-bred animals. This herd of one hundred and thirty splendid bisons is, without exception, the largest and finest in the world. Until a short time ago Mr. Philip's herd of pure breeds had never been corralled or known the meaning of captivity. They are consequently far superior to the buffaloes bred in bondage, for the monarch of the plains seems to degenerate as soon as he is kept in restricted limits.

Some of Mr. Philip's famous herd are over six feet high and weigh over two thousand pounds. The pasture in which these animals are now kept is twenty-four hundred acres in extent; it is the rough land that the buffalo likes, and is plentifully supplied with buffalo grass, upon which the bison thrives. When it is known that eight hundred liberally counts the number of buffaloes in the United States to-day, it will be readily seen that Mr. Philip's herd of one hundred and thirty fine specimens of that beast once so numerous, now nearly extinct, is a most important collection.

In 1800 these monarchs of the plains inhabited a space equal to one-third of the entire continent, and were found from Virginia to Oregon and from Mexico to the Northwest Territory and the Dominion of Canada. Now they are found only in the Northwestern States, and even there they do not roam about in countless droves as in the early days, but are herded together in private collections. Fifty years ago a good healthy buffalo would frequently be sold as low as \$5—\$20 being considered a very fair price for one to bring. To-day a live buffalo is worth as much as \$800 and it is doubtful if one could be purchased even at that price. Mr. Philip would not part with one of his herd at any figure—it is his aim to increase rather than to take from his stock.



MR. PHILIP'S HERD OF BUFFALO GRAZING ON ONE OF THE ROUGH BLUFFS WHICH LINE THE SHORES OF THE MISSOURI RIVER.



BUFFALO AT PASTURE IN THE ROUGH LAND IN WHICH THEY DELIGHT.

Mr. Philip secured his first pure-breeds from Peter Dupree, whose father was a Frenchman, but whose mother was a Sioux Indian. Dupree secured his buffaloes from the Indians, and realizing that this noble animal was fast being exterminated, he determined to establish a buffalo farm and do all that he could to prevent the bison from becoming extinct. Mr. Philip secured several fine animals from Dupree by promising to assist him in the good work of protecting the buffalo. From five head he has increased his stock to one hundred and thirty fine animals, all in a perfect state of health, with skins which are worth a fortune.

Mr. Philip says that the bisons raised in captivity fall far short of those found roaming wild over the plains, therefore he gives his animals as much freedom as possible, and as yet they have not degenerated in any way. The most striking difference between the captive and the free buffalo is seen in the body between the hips and the shoulders. The animals raised in captivity display a shortness of body and a lack of muscle which but poorly resemble the splendid proportions of their ancestors. Mr. Philip has, however, only specimens of the finest stock, and as the twenty-four hundred acres gives them plenty of room in which to indulge in an occasional stampede and take the exercise necessary to their full development, the one hundred and thirty beasts show very few signs of being held in captivity.

Mr. Philip thinks that the United States government should take steps to prevent the entire extermination of the buffalo, and as he owns nearly seven per cent, of the whole number to be found in the States his argument should have some weight.





WHERE WEALTHY NEW YORKERS MAKE THEIR HOMES—FAR-FAMED FIFTH AVENUE, LINED WITH



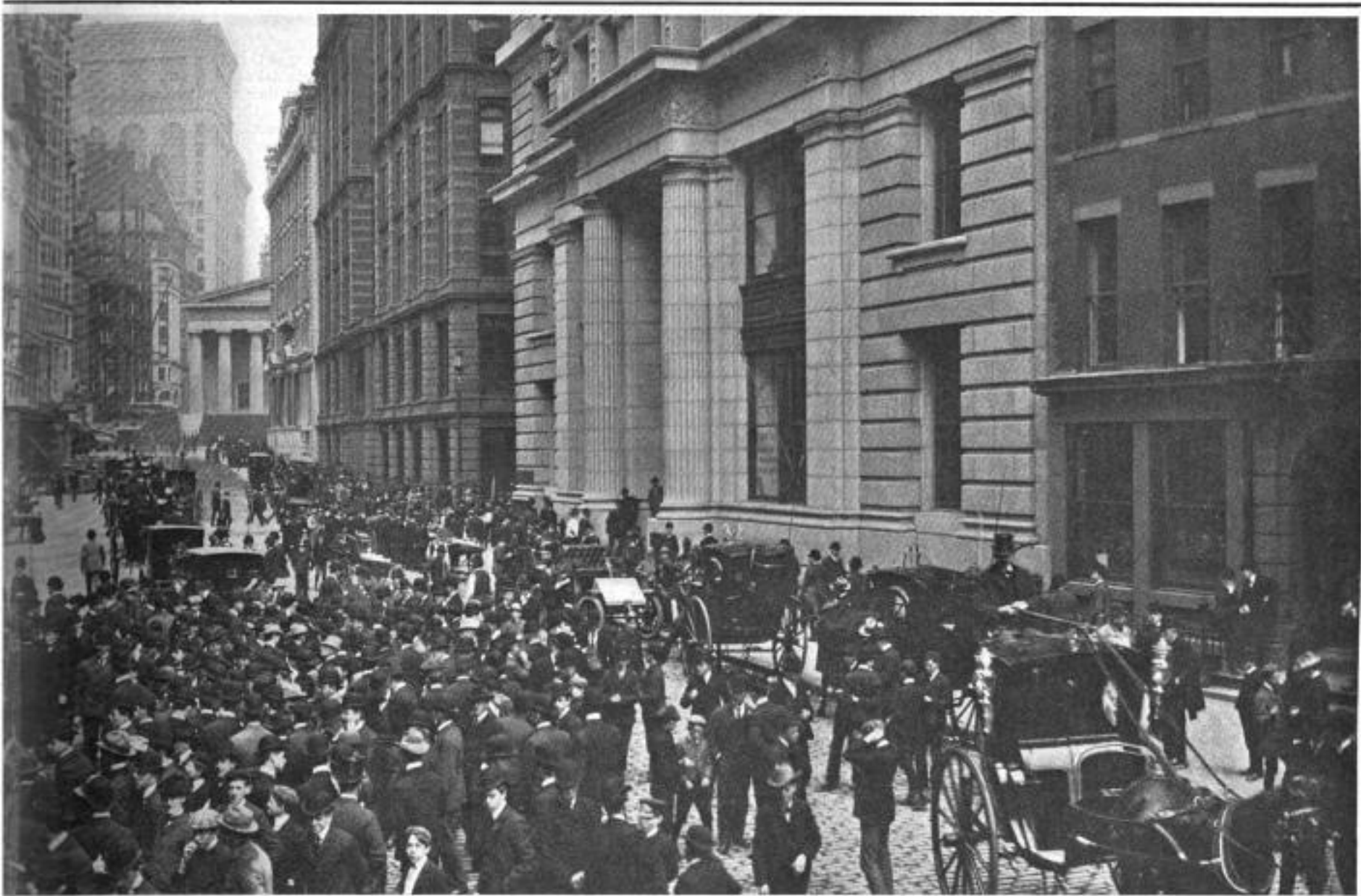
WHERE SPECULATIVE NEW YORKERS MAKE THEIR MONEY—IN THE NATION'S FINANCIAL CENTRE—BROAD STREET

GLIMPSES OF LIFE IN THE  
WHERE NEW YORKERS PILE UP FORTUNES AND WHERE





IMPOSING HOUSES OF FASHIONABLE FOLK.—Copyright, 1902, by Falk, Wadsworth Astoria, New York.



UP TO WALL.—BROKERS DOING BUSINESS OUT OF DOORS.—Copyright, 1902, by Falk, Wadsworth Astoria, New York.

GREATEST AMERICAN CITY.

THEIR MONEY IS SPENT.—From panoramic photographs by Falk.



# Business Men and Municipal Misgovernment

VIEWS OF DR. WASHINGTON GLADDEN, WHO WILL HELP DRAFT A CODE FOR GOVERNMENT OF OHIO CITIES



WASHINGTON GLADDEN,  
Eminent divine and publicist.

**A**FTER TWO years of intimate association with the city government of Columbus, Ohio, Dr. Washington Gladden has reached the conclusion that the primary defect of the municipal system of the country lies in the character of the men who are intrusted with the performance of important public duties. Weakness and incapacity, he says, are more frequently responsible for the mismanagement of civic affairs than viciousness and downright dishonesty. The absence of clean, capable men in the executive and legislative offices of American cities he ascribes to the rapid pace of the commercial and industrial worlds, and the reluctance of the business men and manufacturers, whose experience would insure judicious and economical administration, to assume their share of the public duties. The election of incompetents to important offices, the waste of public funds, the disregard of law and order, and the host of other ills inflicted upon urban populations is the result.

Dr. Gladden concedes that men of ordinary intelligence might be trained into fairly good officers, were it not that the personnel of the superior and subordinate forces of city employes is changed with each election, preventing them from holding their positions a sufficient length of time to become familiar with their duties or to be of any real service to the people. The remedy, he says, lies with the business men, and until they realize the importance of taking an active interest in public affairs and are willing to accept their portion of the annoyances and responsibilities, there is little prospect of a betterment of current conditions.

Dr. Gladden was elected as an independent member of the Columbus, Ohio, city council from one of the strongest Republican wards of the city. His friends and neighbors pleaded with him to enter the contest against the regular Republican nominee, in order that the conditions that prevailed in the official life of the city at that time might be corrected. They asked him to accept the office in the interest of the city's entire population. It was a distinct sacrifice of valuable time upon Dr. Gladden's part, but he consented and was elected by a very large plurality. When he entered the council he found the executive and legislative engaged in petty and unceasing warfare. Everything one proposed the other resisted, and government, so far as public improvements and the preservation of law and order were concerned, was at a standstill. He immediately formulated a policy of conciliation and conservatism designed to bring the conflicting interests into harmonious relations. Both received his suggestions with respectful attention—and then resumed fighting where they left off.

After a few weeks he found that his task was hopeless. The preponderance of ignorance and viciousness could not be overcome single-handed, and thereafter his voice was seldom heard in the council chamber. For nearly eighteen months he sat quietly in his seat, voicing his commendation or disapproval of pending legislation only by his vote, refraining from argument, for the reason that it was useless. When the councilmanic nominations were being made again his constituents asked him to again become

a candidate, and he refused, because it would be a waste of time that could be devoted to better purpose in his literary pursuits. Dr. Gladden's official experiences seem to demonstrate the need for general and intelligent co-operation among the better element of a municipality, if the governmental plane is to be elevated, and the utter futility of any man undertaking the task alone and unaided. In a statement to the public, giving his reasons for declining to again serve in the council, Dr. Gladden said:

To refuse to do this work because it is disagreeable, because it exposes me to unenviable environments, would be a cowardly reason. The man who insists that he will do no public service which is not agreeable, that he will not expose himself to rude or undesirable association or to malevolent criticism, is a very poor sort of a patriot. I cannot, indeed, complain of the treatment I have received in the council. I have learned much which I am glad to know respecting the details of our city housekeeping. It is a kind of work in which any intelligent man will find interest and profit. I am conscious that I could do the city better service in the next two years than I have done in the last two, but the burden cannot be borne by me any longer at present without endangering my health. That any good man should be willing to sacrifice his life for good city government I do not deny; indeed, I believe that, if I could hope to secure a thoroughly good government for Columbus by making that sacrifice, it would cost me no more of an effort to make it than it has cost hundreds of thousands of soldiers to march into the jaws of death.

But in order that such a sacrifice may have any value under the present circumstances, two conditions are necessary. The first is that there shall be some prevalence of the same spirit throughout the community—a general willingness to take up the burdens of municipal responsibility. It would not be a heroic act for a single volunteer to start out from the lines where his comrades are strongly entrenched, sleeping on their arms, and make a charge alone upon the stronghold of the enemy. It would be simple foolhardiness. If the men of character and intelligence and standing in the different wards in this city were bestirring themselves to secure good government, volunteering to take the positions of responsibility on the school board and in the council—resolute and determined to bring about better conditions—I think I should hesitate about laying down my burden, even though the risk of bearing it for two years more were to me very serious.

But I see no present indication of that kind; my comrades are nearly all as soundly asleep in the breastworks as they have been, so, these many years—sleeping a sleep from which, I think, nothing but the thunder of the Judgment Day will waken them; and if one of them now and then rolls over and rubs his eyes and exhorts me to go ahead and make my charge upon the battery, I am not perhaps greatly moved by the exhortation and do not feel quite clear that in such an enterprise I should not be throwing away my life. I am sometimes asked if I have not learned much in the council. One thing I have learned to hate, with a perfect hatred—to loathe and abominate with all the energy of which my nature is capable—the thing which is called "party politics," in all its connections with the city government. It makes every man who becomes its devotee an unconscious traitor. He is always ready to sacrifice the interests of the city for the sake of putting his adversaries in a hole; he would rather that the city should take detriment than that his political enemies should receive any credit. Not until the people have learned to stamp out this deadly infection shall we have good government in our city. For that day I shall wait in hope.

Dr. Gladden gave his views upon the present evils of the municipal system the other day during the course of a little chat in his comfortable study in the First Congregational Church, of which he has been pastor for many years. He said: "The trouble with our city governments is largely due to the incapacity and the inexperience of the men in charge of them. There are rascals in some of

them, as the recent exposures have shown us, but weakness more than wickedness is the cause of our municipal miseries. Even where corporations have made corrupt use of city officials, it has often been by playing upon their weakness more than by bribery. And if the figures could be published I suspect they would show that the average venal councilman is bought at a very low price. This is truly an indication of the quality of the men in these city offices. So far as I have been able to learn, the intellectual qualifications of these men are limited and their business experience is narrow. There are always honorable exceptions, but, as a rule, the men whom we intrust with the great affairs of our cities are men who could not hold high or responsible positions in any private business.

"The business of any considerable city—even of a city of fifty or one hundred thousand inhabitants—is business of serious importance. The water supply, the sewerage, the fire protection, perhaps levees and viaducts, all these and many other interests must be provided for, and they call for large knowledge, keen business sense, and firm integrity. If the city is providing these things for itself it needs expert and capable men to manage them. If the city is buying these services of corporations it needs a still higher class of men to deal with the corporations. When people say we cannot have public ownership so long as we have the kind of men we are now electing in the city offices, they do not seem to reflect that this is the kind of men whom we are now employing to make bargains with sharp and powerful and not always scrupulous managers of great companies. My own opinion is that there are about two chances for a weak or rascally public official to betray the city in dealing with private companies where there would be one if the city were managing its own business. But whether these services are managed for or by the city, the city officials ought to be men of large capacity and high character, and our bad municipal government is largely due to the fact that their capacity is generally small and their character low.

"Some, even, of these would learn something, after a while, if we gave them a chance, and would be worth something to the city after a few years of service. But our principle of rotation in office—our great American principle—generally forbids the acquisition of experience by city officials. As soon as a man has had a chance to learn a little about his duties we turn him out incontinently and put a green hand in his place. The majority of men in the municipal service throughout the country are men who have never learned and who never will have a chance to learn the business that they are trying to do. And yet we wonder why it is we have bad government in our cities.

"What is the reason why such people are elected to the city offices? The principal reason is that those who ought to hold these offices refuse to take them. Our American men are too busy to perform their civic duties. The business is therefore largely left to those who are not fit for anything else. Hence the waste of funds, the enormous debts, the growth of lawlessness, the spoiling of the people by means of plundering franchises. What it is all coming to I don't know; but I suspect that the day will arrive when our busy Americans will wake up to the fact that one important part of their business is the government of their cities, and that in neglecting that part of their business they have brought down upon their own heads a terrible retribution." \*

J. S. MOSSGROVE.

\* Dr. Gladden has been asked by Governor Nash, of Ohio, to aid in drafting a new code for the government of Ohio cities. This code has been made necessary by a decision of the State Supreme Court declaring all forms of special municipal administration unconstitutional. Dr. Gladden is in favor of permitting each city to choose its own form of charter.

## The Clothes of Athletics.

**I**T IS GRATIFYING to note the many indications of a revival of interest in outdoor sports and amusements. As to the causes of this revival, one need, perhaps, look no further than the better health of this generation, and the consequent greater physical activity. The wider education has, however, developed a certain impatience with the monotony of daily toil; and the uneducated, in their inability to satisfy the craving for diversion with literature and art, turn naturally to sports.

But whatever the cause, there will be hope that the new interest in athletics may prove a salutary balance to the irksomeness of continuous toil. What we wish to point out, however, is not the benefit of outdoor sports in promoting the general health, but the contribution made by the clothes of athletics to the brightness and cheerfulness of life. For it is impossible any longer to separate athletics from clothes of a picturesque and flamboyant type. No outdoor game can now be well played unless the players are attired in garments which approach in clamorosity those denounced by Isaiah on the daughters of Zion. Nobody engages in any of the many games of ball, for example, without a sweater, a red coat with a green collar, knee-breeches, and tan shoes, any more than a true knight of Pythias enters his lodge-room without a badge and an apron.

There are, of course, a good many people who deride this phase of athletics, who talk, as Latimer did, about the wickedness and folly of superfluous clothes. They assert that undue attention to dress is an indication of effeminacy, and that it destroys the true perspective of life. But these cynics miss the real significance of the clothes of athletics, the real motives which prompt their wearing. These are to intensify the sense of devotion,

for the time, to outdoor sports and so to separate the minds of both the wearer and onlooker from purely business affairs, and to brighten the world. It is not a passion for vociferous clothes which moves the wearer, but a subtle recognition of the varying engagements of life, and of one's interest in them. The sweater is thus an emblem of devotion to physical activities, and of separation from intellectual pursuits.

No doubt the habitual wearing of knee-breeches and tan shoes tends to confirm the wearers in this separateness, and to keep them up, or down, to their ideals. But no reflecting mind can find fault with a perception of the fitness of things so delicate as to indicate diminution of intellectual energy by a change of dress. On the other hand, as contributing color and variety to the human scenery, there will be gratitude to those who, by a mere display of clothes, do so much to lighten a dull and colorless world.

Of course there is nothing in vivid colors to make men virtuous. But without agreeing with Teufelsdröckh, who asserted that all society is founded on clothes, it will be admitted that clothes do have a great influence on morals and manners. We all recall the story of the late Mr. Warner, of a lady addicted to simplicity and inexpensiveness, who was induced to buy a red hat, and thereupon bloomed out like Solomon in all his glory. There is no reason why the clothes of athletics should not be equally effective in contributing to the brightness and cheerfulness of every-day existence. At any rate, the self-sacrifice of those who wear these clothes, and so cultivate the taste of the community for warmth and color, is one of the most admirable things in life. As promising to lend something of a holiday appearance to this gray and monotonous earth, the revival of interest in athletics is thus to be welcomed.

## Sweet Breath.

WHEN COFFEE IS LEFT OFF.

A TEST was made to find if just the leaving off of coffee alone would produce an equal condition of health as when coffee is left off and Postum Food Coffee used in its place.

A man from Clinton, Wis., made the experiment. He says: "About a year ago I left off drinking coffee and tea and began the use of Postum. For several years previous my system had been in wretched condition. I always had a thickly furred, bilious tongue and foul breath, often accompanied with severe headaches. I was troubled all the time with chronic constipation, so that I was morose in disposition and almost discouraged.

"At the end of the first week after making the change from coffee to Postum I witnessed a marvelous change in myself. My once coated tongue cleared off, my appetite increased, breath became sweet, and the headaches ceased entirely. One thing I wish to state emphatically, you have in Postum a virgin remedy for constipation, for I certainly had about the worst case ever known among mortals and I am completely cured of it. I feel in every way like a new person.

"During the last summer I concluded that I would experiment to see if the Postum kept me in good shape or whether I had gotten well from just leaving off coffee. So I quit Postum for quite a time and drank cocoa and water. I found out before two weeks were past that something was wrong and I began to get costive as of old. It was evident the liver was not working properly, so I became convinced it was not the avoidance of coffee alone that cured me, but the great value came from the regular use of Postum."





(PRIZE-WINNER.) ANNUAL COMMUNION OF 24,000 CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS AT MECHANICS' HALL, BOSTON.—William Lloyd, Boston.



PORT APACHE, ARIZ., A MODEL UNITED STATES MILITARY POST.  
*Captain Henry Goldman, U. S. A.*



A GEORGIA "CRACKER" FAMILY ENTERTAINING A VISITOR.  
*Dr. Ellis Chandler, Augusta, Ga.*



A SWELL EQUIPAGE ON THE PACIFIC COAST.  
*Helen Van Dam, San Diego, Cal.*



CAPTIVES LONGING TO BE SET FREE.  
*Frank E. Foster, Iowa Falls, Ia.*



UNIQUE FOUNTAIN, MADE FROM AN AEROLITE, IN WASHINGTON PARK, CINCINNATI.  
*Mrs. Charles E. Miller, Baltimore.*

MISS ALICE ROOSEVELT AND THE WIFE OF COMMANDER WAINWRIGHT.  
*Mrs. Charles E. Miller, Baltimore.*



RECEIVING GOVERNOR ODELL AND STAFF AT THE DEDICATION OF THE STONY POINT STATE RESERVATION, JULY 16TH.—E. C. Reynolds, Haverstraw, N. Y.

OUR AMATEUR PRIZE PHOTOGRAPHIC CONTEST—MASSACHUSETTS WINS.  
A LITTLE GALLERY OF PICTURES, VARIED AND ATTRACTIVE, BY ARTISTIC FOLK.





## In the Realm of Letters

By La Salle A. Maynard

WE TREMBLE to think what would have been the fate of the excellent gentlemen who are responsible for the two modernized and up-to-date versions of the Bible now before the public, had they lived a few centuries ago and dared to do the thing that they have done now. The rack and the stake would surely have been inadequate to inflict the punishment which the zealous defenders of the Faith in that day would have regarded as their due. As it is in this much enlightened age, they will not escape scot free, for we can easily imagine what a "roast" these brethren will get in the columns of certain ultra-sensitive religious journals, when the editors have recovered from their first shock of pained surprise, and how all the Bonapartes Furiosos of the "sun-do-move" order will rage when some one tells them about it, and fly into a frenzied defense of the old text, commas and all. But in the name of calm reason and pure common sense, why not these new versions done in the English of our own day? Surely no one can doubt the devoutness and sincere purpose of the author of "The New American Bible," published by Mr. Thomas Whitaker, nor of the committee of thirty eminent theologians and Bible students who have produced the finer and more scholarly "Twentieth Century New Testament," issued by the Fleming H. Revell Company. The imprint of these houses is a sufficient guarantee in itself that no heretical or dangerous innovations have been made in these versions. And as for their warrant, the committee of thirty at least have just as firm ground to stand upon as the select body of men who gave us the King James version, or that of 1881, to say nothing of the obvious advantages of additional years of Biblical study and research to help them out in their renderings and interpretations. It must be equally clear to an unprejudiced mind that to youthful readers and other beginners in Bible study it would be an advantage to have a text stripped of the archaisms, the obsolete phraseology, and the long, involved sentences which make many passages of both the Old and the New Testaments in the older versions as difficult of understanding to the lay mind as Browning's "Sordello." All sincere Bible students would probably admit this, except, of course, the extreme literalists, the worshipers of periods and punctuation points, who would make the salvation of the race dependent on a Greek subjunctive. Of such no account need be made.

In a single comparison of the two versions—the revision of 1881 and this modernized form—let us take so familiar a passage as the opening verses of the second chapter of Ephesians. In the older version the first nine of these verses are run together in one long, involved, highly complex sentence, which only an expert grammarian could construe with success. In the Revell edition the same passage is broken up into ten sentences—an obvious advantage, one might think, to go no further, in the direction of clearness and good form. And as for the language employed, let us see. Here is the older rendering: "And you did be quicken, when ye were dead through your trespasses and sins, wherein aforetime ye walked according to the course of this world, according to the prince of the power of the air, of the spirit that now worketh in the sons of disobedience; among whom we also all once lived in the lusts of our flesh doing the desires of the flesh and of the mind."

In the Revell edition we have this: "Once you were, so to speak, dead because of your offenses and sins. For at one time you lived in sin, after the way of the world, and in subjection to the rulers of the powers of the air—the spirit who is now at work among the disobedient. It was among such people we all at once lived, indulging the craving of our earthly nature, and carrying out the desires prompted by it and by our own thoughts."

We fail to detect in this second rendering any departure from the essential meaning of the first, while there is a distinct gain, it seems to us, on the side of perspicuity and understandableness. A fair and practical test of the modernized form may be made by reading a chapter from it to a group of young people and noting the effect. If this effect is not an eagerness of attention and a freshness of interest rarely secured by reading the old text, the result will be different from the experiences of many who have already made this experiment.

It is best, no doubt, to be charitable toward all objectors to new versions of the Bible, since few of us realize how deep-rooted and tenacious are our prejudices and preconceptions, fostered by long habit and inherited usage, until they are disturbed by some innovation, however wise and kindly meant. It may be imagined, for example, what would follow if some reformer or iconoclast should dare to propose a transposition of the characters of our beloved alphabet, making the series begin with "g," perhaps, instead of "a." Even if such a

change were justified by a whole library of learned argument, it would not avail against the howl of indignant protest that would go up from the whole English-speaking world. And when these same prejudices and preconceptions are rooted in the soil of superstition or religious belief, you have a growth that often defies the stoutest logic and stands stiff and stubborn against the soundest and most enlightened argument. It is for reasons like these, among others, that the new version of our English Bible completed in 1884, and admittedly conservative to an extreme degree, has made such slow progress in popular use and is still regarded with suspicion and distrust by a vast number of Christian believers. Popular aversion to any material alteration in the King James text is due, in part, to certain prejudices which we are all bound to respect, because we all cherish them in some measure. Such are those arising from the tender and endearing associations wrapped up in the phrase, "my mother's Bible," and also from lifelong use and familiarity.

And a much stronger reason than these purely sentimental ones for the retention of the King James version within convenient reach lies in the fact that it undoubtedly holds us fast, as nothing else can do, to the terse, simple, and vigorous speech of our Anglo-Saxon forefathers and thus keeps our language from going over into pure Latinism, or something worse. It is Ruskin, it will be remembered, who, in his "Præterita," ascribes his acquirement of a lofty and noble style to his mother's insistence upon his learning by heart certain passages in the King James Bible, such as the forty-fourth Psalm. And other great masters of our English tongue have testified to the same formative influence. In fact, the most progressive of the new theologians and modern Biblical scholars and revisers will hardly deny that certain parts of the old version, such as the twenty-third Psalm and the Beatitudes, are quite beyond improvement, or the need of it, in a literary sense. One might better try to revise Gray's "Elegy," or a sonnet of Keats, with a view to improvement, than to give a rendering of "The Lord is my shepherd" sweeter or more beautiful than the old form, loved and cherished by so many generations of Christian believers. It is a flawless gem as it stands, a lily in the garden of language, to whose dainty loveliness no word-artist, however skilled, can add a touch that will not mar and defile.

WE HAVE known Mr. Henry E. Rood for years as a clever all-around writer and magazinist, with special remembrance of a brilliant stroke of work which he once performed in investigating and writing up the condition of the coal-mining population of Pennsylvania. It was made evident at that time that Mr. Rood had the eye to see and the power to describe the tragic, the picturesque, and the pathetic phases of life, far beyond the ordinary. We are not surprised, therefore, to find his name before us now as the author of a novel in which these elements, and others, enter. For a first novel, Mr. Rood's "Hardwicke" (Harpers) is certainly promising and worthy of special commendation. In style, plot, and literary workmanship generally it betrays a high degree of skill and an intuitive and thorough knowledge of the requirements of literary art. While the work of a novice in fiction, it has the grace, the reserve, the finished touch of an experienced hand. The scene of "Hardwicke" is in a little country village not far from New York. The plot is simple, the characters few. Chief among the latter are the village clergyman, the officers of his church, several women of the congregation, and the daughter of a church elder. The interest centres around the manner and method of the clergyman, who is a Presbyterian of the new and advanced school and a believer in the higher criticism and institutional church work, and the opposition which these methods and views arouse in the narrow and bigoted circle in which the preacher's lot is temporarily cast. The story has a distinct purpose, which, however, is not so obtrusive as to detract from the lighter interest and entertainment of the narrative as it concerns itself with the petty intrigues of the preacher's enemies, or the course of his love for the elder's daughter. The purpose is to show how wide and deep the variance is in some quarters, even of our own enlightened land, between Christianity as it is now held by broad-minded and thoughtful men, and the form of Christian faith still adhered to and insisted upon by a large class of believers: the former a joyous, progressive, liberal, expectant faith, eagerly looking for and gladly welcoming new light from any quarter; the latter gloomy, reactionary, literal, fast-bound to old forms, types, and interpretations chiefly because they are old, and rejecting all new thought as an emanation of the evil one himself. These differences and antagonisms are brought into clear and significant relief in the course of the life and work of the preacher of

"Hardwicke." They give the story a special interest for a large class of readers at the present time, notable, among other things, as a day of unrest and advanced thought in the sphere of religious belief.

FOR A VIEW of the late Boer war from the standpoint of an Irish Nationalist and a predestined Boer sympathizer, nothing better has been written, or probably ever will be written, than Michael Davitt's "The Boer Fight for Freedom" (Funk & Wagnalls). Of course no one will look for soberness, impartiality, or even scrupulous accuracy in an account of this conflict written by an inveterate, bitter, and irreconcilable enemy of England and all things English, such as Mr. Davitt is, but, knowing the man, one may expect a narrative that shall be picturesque, to say the least, intensely graphic, and entertaining to a high degree. And this is the character of Mr. Davitt's volume. It is based in part on personal knowledge and observation, the author resigning his membership in the British House of Commons as "a personal and political protest against a war which I believe to be the greatest infamy of the nineteenth century," and afterward going to the Transvaal to see and learn more about "the little nation against whose liberty and land this crime had been planned and executed." Therefore we have some six hundred closely printed pages crowded with lively and exciting details of battles, skirmishes, and guerrilla fights, in which the emphasis is invariably laid upon the brave, manly, and chivalrous character of the Boers as compared with the cruel, villainous, and often dastardly conduct of their enemies. The clearly evident purpose of the work is, in brief, to support the author's contention that the English are a brutal, greedy, and rapacious set of rascals always and everywhere, for the latest proof of which ride this war against "a struggling handful of noble freemen." To this end every circumstance and detail of the conflict as it proceeds through these pages are studiously brought to bear. The reader who is sufficiently unprejudiced and disinterested not to care particularly about these exaggerations and the violent partisanship of the book will find it mightily diverting. All readers, whether prejudiced or not, can enjoy the photographic illustrations, of which there are many, most of them "taken on the spot."

DR. ARTHUR H. SMITH, whose recent two-volume work, "China in Convulsion" (Revell Company), will undoubtedly rank as the authority on the recent Boxer outbreak, its origin and results, is a man of remarkable traits and a most interesting personal history, a characterization which applies also to his wife, who has been his constant companion and co-laborer for many years. They went to China over thirty years ago under the auspices of the American Board of Foreign Missions, and located at once in a village in the remote interior, far away from other missionaries, that they might get nearer to the common people and study them at close range in their homes and every-day occupations. How well they succeeded in winning the love and confidence of the people may be judged by the fact that they soon became known among them as Ming Hsien Sheng and Ming Tai Tai, which, being interpreted, are Teacher and Lady Bright. The "Fire Wheel Cart" is another expressive name they have given the doctor, so energetic are his movements, while they can bear testimony to his knowledge only by asserting that "he has a stomach full of their language." During the siege of Peking, in 1899, Dr. Smith was as a pillar of hope on which his fellow prisoners and associates leaned during the dark and dreadful days before rescue came. His intimate knowledge of the country and the people, their methods and characteristics, stood him and his companions in good stead during a period which tried all hearts. Dr. Smith and President W. A. P. Martin, of the Chinese Imperial University, served as watchmen at the north gate of the legation, and by their vigilance and resourcefulness helped greatly to relieve the situation of its perils.

JOHN LUTHER LONG, whose first novel, "Naughty Nan," was recently issued by The Century Company, is the author of a number of remarkably successful short stories, one of which, "Madame Butterfly," has been a stage success for more than a year. It is understood that an opera based on the same tale is being written by the Italian composer, Giacomo Puccini, whom Verdi called "the most promising of his successors." Mr. Long, who is a young Philadelphia lawyer, has written in "Naughty Nan" an American love-story which is as powerful in its way as was his Japanese story, "Madame Butterfly."

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QUEEN ALEXANDRA, THE CENTRE OF ATTRACTION AT THE BAZAAR.

IMPERIAL CORONATION BAZAAR, LONDON'S GREATEST SOCIAL EVENT—BEAUTIFUL WOMEN OF TITLE AND POSITION PROMINENT AS PATRONS AND STALL-HOLDERS.

### American Women Grace London's Fair.

THE REMARKABLE gift which so many American women possess for organizing and making successes of public functions of any sort has been put to the test in London during the coronation period, with results that surprised and delighted society in the English capital. The Coronation Bazaar, which was opened on July 10th and which lasted for several days, was the largest undertaking of its sort ever set on foot in England. It was held for the benefit of the hospital for sick children in Great Ormond Street, in which institution the King and Queen are deeply interested. The fair was organized chiefly through the efforts of Mrs. Adair, Mrs. Choate, wife of the American minister, and other prominent American women, and they were also active in its management. The bazaar was held in a structure covering 150,000 square feet in the Botanical Gardens, Regent's Park. More than 5,000 tickets at a guinea each were sold in advance, and the affair was opened in semi-state by Queen Alexandra in the presence of a large assemblage of notabilities.

After the formal opening of the bazaar the Queen inspected the stalls, which numbered nearly forty. At the "American Court" Mrs. Choate and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid accompanied the Queen on the round of inspection. This court included eight magnificent stalls presided over by American women, whose names and the articles they offered for sale were as follows: Consuelo, Duchess of Marlborough, embroideries and American books; Mrs. Bradley-Martin, American preserved fruits; Mrs. Eaton, candies; Mrs. Ronalds, the American bar; the Countess of Orford and Mrs. Ralph Vivian, parasols and fans; Cora, Countess of Strafford, old silver, and Mrs. Arthur Paget, jewelry.

Mrs. Paget's stock in trade would have done credit to a large wholesale house, for it was valued at \$15,000,000. Some splendid jewels had been loaned simply for exhibition, especially by Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan. For the

De Beers 207-carat diamond, seen at the Buffalo exposition, and the Great Southern Cross pearl, \$50,000 each was asked. Mrs. Choate, Mrs. Reid, and the women of the American embassies were in charge of the Ambassadors' stall, where were displayed works of art and fancy articles. The Duchess of Marlborough had in her stall £300 worth of china, donated by Emperor William. Among the other stall-holders were the Duchess of Leeds, the Duchess of Sutherland, the Duchess of Somerset, the Duchess of Wellington, the Duchess of Westminster, Princess Alexis Dolgorouki, and Princess Henry of Pless. The Canadian section was presided over by Lady Strathcona, wife of the Canadian High Commissioner, and Lady MacDonald. With such an array of social leaders in its support the bazaar was handsomely patronized and the financial returns were very large.

### Do Tobacco and Cheese Cause Cancer?

OF ALL the ills that flesh is heir to there is none more justly dreaded than cancer, a painful and lingering disease for which no adequate remedy has yet been found. It will be remembered that in an address before a medical congress a year or so ago, King Edward of England expressed the hope that a diligent effort would be made to discover some means of checking this dreadful malady. Recent investigations point to the conclusion that one of the causes of cancer is improper food and drink. That cancers of the lips and mouth are caused by excessive smoking is now a fact established by the case of General Grant and others, and it has been intimated that cancer microbes have been found in certain vile-smelling foreign cheeses for which some fashionable people profess to have a great liking. So far as the malady is traceable to causes like these the remedy to be applied is simple and easy, viz., to smoke moderately, if at all, and to let all mouldy and decayed articles of food alone, no matter if gourmets pretend to like them.

### Granny Did It.

KNEW THE FOOD THAT FURNISHED POWER.

A GRANDMOTHER, by studying the proper selection of food, cured herself of stomach trouble and severe headaches. Later on she was able to save her little granddaughter because of her knowledge of food.

She says: "When baby was five months old she was weaned because of the severe illness of her mother. She was put on a prepared baby food but soon lost flesh and color, became hollow-eyed and fretful. We changed her food several times but with no permanent benefit. At last her stomach rebelled entirely and threw up nearly everything she took. She would be wet with a cold perspiration after feeding and would cry piteously with pain. That is a dangerous condition for a small baby, and in this extremity I remembered how beautifully Grape-Nuts had agreed with me, and suggested we try the food for baby."

"We began very carefully with it, giving two small teaspoonfuls at a feeding, softened with boiling water and fed in sterilized milk, warmed. The experiment was a perfect success."

"She has been on the food five weeks and can now eat other food, for the change in this brief time is wonderful. She has gained over three pounds in weight, has rosy cheeks, bright eyes, and she has the appearance of a satisfactorily nourished and thriving child."

The reason that Grape-Nuts will agree with adults and babies is that the starch of the cereals has been transformed into grape sugar in the process of manufacture, and when introduced into the stomach it is ready for immediate assimilation and does not tax the powers of the organs of digestion. The result is always beneficial, and the food has saved thousands of lives.

Recipes for many easy hot-weather dishes in each package of Grape-Nuts.





LOUIS N. JAMES, OF GLENVIEW, ILL., THE NEW AMATEUR GOLF CHAMPION OF THE UNITED STATES.—Wright.



A GROUP OF PROMINENT EASTERN GOLF-PLAYERS WHO ENTERED THE NATIONAL TOURNAMENT AT CHICAGO.—Wright.  
D. D. Thompson, Allegheny G. C.; F. Oden Horsman, Washington; E. M. Byers, Pittsburg; W. C. Carnegie, Allegheny G. C.



EBEN M. BYERS, THE PITTSBURG GOLFER WHO DEFEATED CHAMPION TRAVIS.—Wright.

## In the World of Sports



"JIMMY" MICHAEL, WHO IS TO RACE ON THE WHEEL AGAIN AFTER DESERTING THE BICYCLE TO BECOME A JOCKEY.  
Copyright, 1901, by Horner.

**ROWDIES NOT WANTED IN BASEBALL.**—For the sake of the good name of professional baseball it is to be hoped that the transfer of McGraw and the Baltimore players from Maryland to Manhattan will not mean the introduction of further strenuous tactics in New York. McGraw is one of the best ball players in the country, and as a field captain he has no superior in the game. His aggressiveness, however, at times veers into conduct which is not exactly of the sort to elevate sport of any kind. His enemies in the Oriole City inti-

mate that it was methods of this kind which did much to hurt the game in Baltimore, and veteran enthusiasts will remember that aggressiveness all but killed baseball in Cleveland. Rough-and-ready tactics and conversation during the last few years at the Polo Grounds have done the game no good. McGraw's trip to New York will undoubtedly strengthen Freedman's team, and if the little ex-Oriole fire-eater will only curb his temper on the field, New Yorkers may yet see the first-class baseball for which they have waited patiently so many years. Some people will criticize the methods of the National League in trying to disrupt the American League by buying out the Baltimore club. That there will be some startling changes in baseball before another season comes around seems assured. John T. Brush, of the Cincinnati club, is the recognized leader of the National League, and his intention to move to New York is conclusive proof to many people that he will before long secure a controlling interest in the New York club. Brush has tired of Cincinnati, and, according to his friends, would like to sell out the Porkopolitan club. He already owns considerable stock in the New York club, and as he has been on apparently friendly terms with Freedman during the last year, the latter might consent to sell out his interests to Mr. Brush. Brush is the real diplomat of the National League, and with him at the head of the club in New York, hustling baseball would be assured.

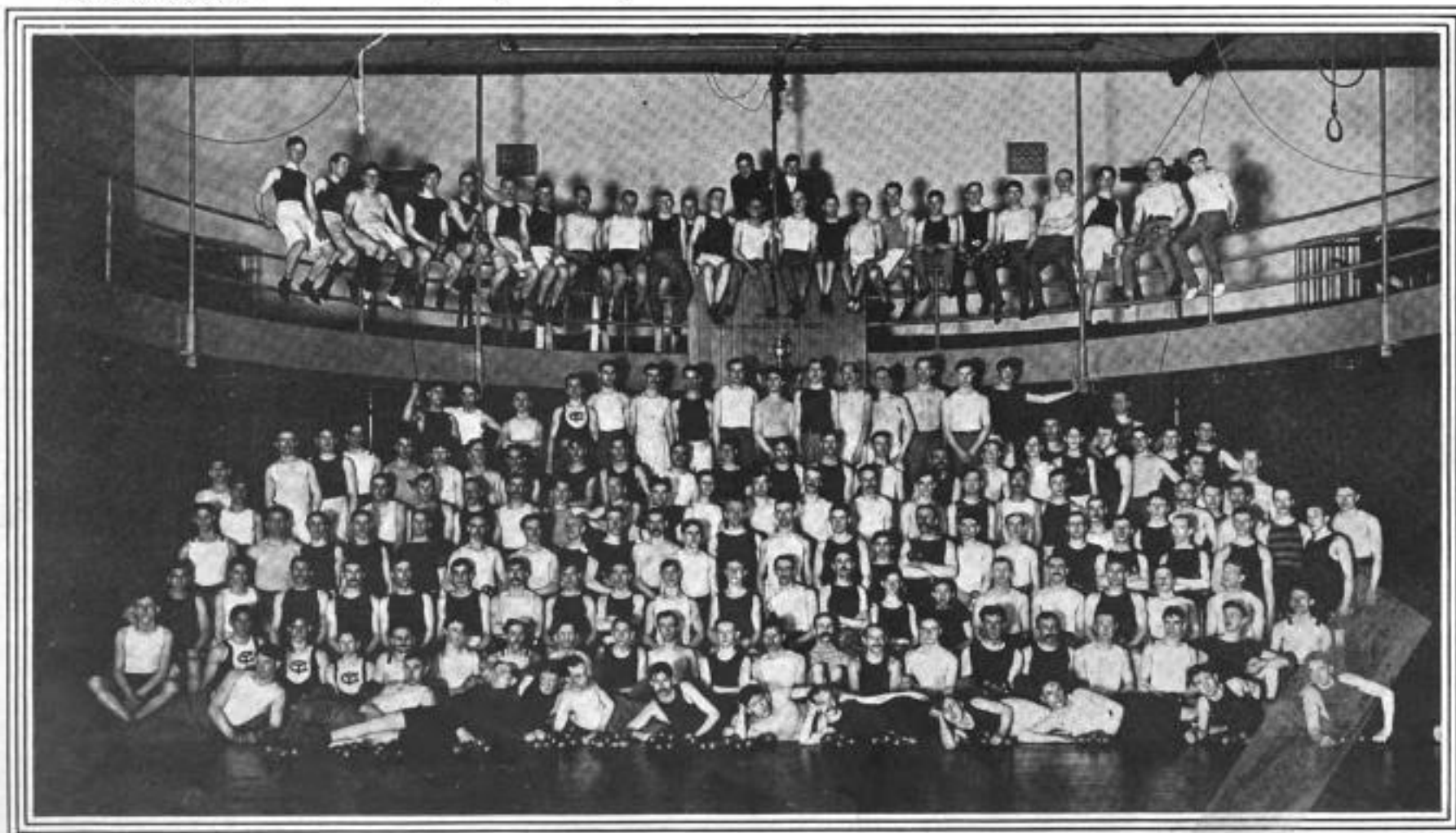
**SYMPATHY FOR TRAVIS.**—Some people like to gloat over the downfall of a champion, but to those who have enjoyed the pleasures of pennant winning the downfall of a really clever player is always a sad incident. The defeat of Walter J. Travis, at Chicago, was not anticipated, and there are many who believe that the old champion will easily defeat both Louis N. James, the new

champion, and Eben M. Byers, the runner-up, when they meet on the greens. There has been some criticism over the manner in which the preliminaries were conducted. In most sports the recognized national champion is not compelled to take part in the preliminaries, simply holding himself ready to meet and defend the title against the winner of the tournament. Such an arrangement is nearly always satisfactory. What made the downfall of Travis the more unsatisfactory was the fact that he was beaten in an 18-hole match, while the final was over a 36-hole course. In any event, it will be interesting to watch for the next meeting on the links of Messrs. Travis, James and Byers. In the final, James proved to be the better man on the greens.

**SARATOGA'S EXCLUSIVE RACING.**—Saratoga is to try a new experiment this year by increasing the price of admission to the track to \$3—\$1 more than is charged for all privileges at most of the other pretentious tracks. The move will not keep many people away and is probably justified by the fact that the sport at the Spa will have only a limited number of people to draw from. The establishment of the so-called "free field" at the tracks has been a good move. Admission to these less desirable stands is from fifty to seventy-five cents, and it has proved to be a boon to those who like to speculate and cannot well afford to pay the regular admission price.  
GEORGE E. STACKHOUSE.

### Sporting Queries Answered.

**L. P. M., LONDON.**—The rounds are limited to three minutes each with one minute rest between each round. Most of the big fights held in this country are for a share of the gate receipts.  
**M. A. C., St. Louis.**—The National League has a salary limit of \$2,400, but it has never been lived up to. Salaries of professional ball players are from \$1,000 to \$2,500 less than they were early in the 'nineties.  
G. E. S.



WHERE SOME OF THE LEADING NEW YORK ATHLETES ARE TRAINED—THE FIFTY-SEVENTH-STREET GYMNASIUM OF THE Y. M. C. A.—Photograph by Braden Brothers. Copyright, 1902.



# Hints to Money-makers

**NOTICE.**—This department is intended for the information of the regular readers of *Leslie's Weekly*. No charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. Correspondents should always inclose a stamp, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. Inquiries should refer only to matters directly connected with Wall Street interests. Subscribers to *Leslie's Weekly* at the home office, at regular subscription rates, namely, \$4 per annum, are placed on a preferred list, which entitles them, in emergencies, to answers by mail or telegraph. Address "Jasper," *Leslie's Weekly*, 110 Fifth Avenue, New York.

**THE OFFICERS** of the United States Steel Trust charge that the litigants who seek to prevent the consummation of the preferred stock conversion scheme are animated mainly by purposes of blackmail. It is possible that some of those who have brought suits against the trust hope to compel the latter to pay a handsome

bonus for a compromise of the litigation, but people do not compromise suits with blackmailers except under the compulsion of circumstances prejudicial to the plaintiff rather than the public. In other words, if the steel trust is only doing what is lawful, right, and equitable, it has no reason to be afraid of blackmailers. No innocent man or woman ever compromises with a blackmailer. He or she turns the contemptible scoundrel over to the tender mercies of the police.

In the steel trust case the bold, naked fact stands out that this colossal combination which has been boasting, and is still boasting, that it is earning millions of dollars beyond its dividend requirements and beyond the necessary surplus for emergencies, interest charges, depreciation, etc., is in such tight quarters that it is compelled to borrow \$50,000,000 and to pay the enormous commission of \$10,000,000 to carry out a scheme which will add to the permanent fixed charges of the company, and which will put \$250,000,000 of bonds as a prior lien ahead of the remaining preferred and common shares.

If the steel trust is earning so much money, if it is so prosperous that it has a surplus far beyond expectations, if, as President Schwab testifies, the surplus during the first year of its business was over \$25,000,000 and this year will be almost twice that figure, why not use this surplus to conserve the interests of the company and bring about the changes for which the proposed additional \$50,000,000 indebtedness is about to be incurred. Here is a trust scarcely more than a year old, paying 7 per cent. dividends upon its preferred stock and 4 per cent. upon its common shares, alleging that it has earned during the fifteen months since its incorporation net profits in excess of 10 per cent. upon its entire capital stock, or 13 per cent. upon the common stock (after deducting the 7 per cent. upon the preferred), and now earning at the rate of over 14 per cent. upon its common stock, with credit so low that it proposes to pay a syndicate ten million dollars in order to carry out a scheme to add only \$50,000,000 to its surplus account. Either the company is not able to borrow as readily as it should or else an inside syndicate is anxious to get the \$10,000,000 rake-off. Which horn of the dilemma will President Schwab and his associates take?

And the steel trust has no monopoly of the business and cannot have until it absorbs a large number of vigorous competitors. The truth has just leaked out through an interview with John P. Gates that he is the gentleman who led Mr. Morgan into the steel trap. Mr. Morgan had either to step into the trap or to face a panic in the iron and steel trade. It was easier and far more lucrative to organize the steel trust, and so Mr. Morgan took over a lot of properties that Mr. Gates and others wished to unload, capitalized them at an enormous price, raked off his big "syndicate's" profits and then let the public take the load, or at least as much of it as it could carry.

Mr. Gates says that the Carnegie Steel Company threatened to become a hot competitor of Mr. Morgan's National Tube Company. Mr. Gates advised Mr. Morgan to combine all the iron and steel companies of the United States into one big corporation and to begin by taking in Carnegie's Steel Company, the largest and most aggressive steel works in the world. This was Mr. Carnegie's opportunity and he straightway unloaded his magnificent works at a magnificent price, taking his pay, mind you, not in the preferred or common shares of the steel trust, but in the bonds, the first lien on the property. Thus was a disastrous war in the steel and iron trade averted by Mr. Morgan and his associates, and they have had nothing to do ever since but try to avert panic and disaster.

The panic of May 9th, 1901, was stopped because Mr. Morgan compelled his associates to give way, in part at least, and we have the word of Mr. Gates for the statement that a panic greater than that of May 9th would have been caused by the enormous short interest in Louisville and Nashville a short time ago, but for the fact that Mr. Morgan called Mr. Gates out of bed at 1:30 in the morning and at that unholy hour informed him that at a meeting of bankers it had been determined that Mr. Gates had secured control of the Louisville

and Nashville and that the bankers wished to know what he proposed to do about it. An agreement was then made that the short interest should not be cornered but should be let down easily, and a panic was thus averted.

This shows on what thin ice the public is skating in this hot weather. A tremendous burden of loans at home and abroad being carried by our great financiers may some day suddenly break them down. It is estimated that nearly half a billion dollars is locked up in the Northern Securities shares which are in litigation and which the public therefore will not buy. All sorts of new investment securities, collateral trust bonds, redeemable timber certificates, realty mortgage bonds, adjustment debentures, and other new-fangled securities are being contrived to whet the public appetite, which has been gorged to surfeit with common and preferred shares, income bonds, and securities of the old-fashioned kind.

We have begun to send some of our surplus gold to Europe, the interior is calling upon New York for surplus funds, we have cut down our Federal revenues and may face a deficit in the Treasury within a year or two, with all that that implies. Meanwhile on every advance in the stock market insiders and outsiders flock to sell whenever a profit is in sight. There will be a day of reckoning sooner or later, and when it comes I hope my readers will all be ready to stand from under.

"C." Marblehead, Mass.: Nothing is known about it on Wall Street.

"H." Syracuse: I do not advise the purchase as an investment. No stamp.

"C." Egan, S. D.: He has no rating and I would have nothing to do with him.

"L." Holly Springs, Miss.: \$2 received. You are on my preferred list for six months.

"C." Onida, N. Y.: Your surmise was correct. Such parties are good ones to leave alone.

"O." Helena, Mont.: (1) It is not an investment and I do not advise its purchase. (2) It is unreliable.

"C. C. S." Salem, Ohio: I would have nothing to do with the property. It is highly speculative. The company you included amounts to nothing.

"H. S." New York: All are speculative properties, as their very name indicates. They are quite as good, however, as most of such properties whose shares are offered for sale.

"J." South Lyon, Mich.: It looks very much as if your suspicion was justified. If you could get other stockholders to combine with you, it might pay to engage counsel and make a fight.

"A. B. T." St. Louis: From the report of the Guaranty Consolidated submitted to me I cannot obtain the data you request. The company will no doubt send a similar report to you if you will write for one.

"A. B. C." New York: (1) In this erratic market you may have an opportunity to realize on your Wisconsin Central. Whenever it comes, I would accept it. (2) I doubt it, and would not advise the purchase of Colorado Southern or anything else at present excepting for a quick turn.

"Z." St. Louis, Mo.: The shares of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company have had a very heavy advance since I first advised their purchase. While they are strongly held and may be still further advanced, I am not inclined to advise the purchase for investment purposes of any stocks at present.

"W." Lynn, Mass.: Minnesota, St. Paul and S. M. preferred sold last year as low as 49 and as high as 64. This year it has sold as high as 127. Its earnings indicate that it has become an investment stock, but the price looks high. (2) Do you refer to Western Union Telegraph? If so, I do not advise its purchase as a permanent investment. No stamp.

"M. K. N." Attleboro, Mass.: (1) I would sell the copper stock at 5 if you can get it, unless you choose to speculate in it. (2) A few hundred dollars safely invested in stock would not bring you a larger income than you can receive from a savings-bank. Unless you have some prospect in view on the Pacific it would hardly seem advisable for you to make such a venture as you suggest.

"M." Battleboro, Vt.: (1) Gil-Edged bonds pay only about what you could get at a savings-bank. Bonds ought to sell lower when stocks fall. (2) For investment I would prefer Union Pacific first convertible four to Wabash debenture. As the latter pay no interest. For speculation the Wabash debentures are the better, as interest is being earned and will ultimately be paid.

"L." New York: (1) I do not regard it with much favor. (2) Conflicting reports are heard regarding Greene Consolidated. A practical mining engineer who has visited it questions the value of the property, yet I am informed that the shares have been picked up by very wealthy interests on the recent decline. As the par value is only \$10 it will be seen that it is selling at a very fair price.

"A." Dover, Del.: There has been such a drop in American Tin that you had better hold your shares. It is said that the United States Steel Trust is willing to take it in if it can secure control of the stock at prevailing low prices. I am unable to confirm this rumor. (2) A good deal of the talk about the combination of Southern railways and of Vanderbilt and Gould lines and a new Anthracite combination is nothing but Wall Street wind.

"S." Indianapolis: (1) It looks as if the Virginia Carolina Chemical Company had been boosting its shares in order to make a better market for the seven million dollars of collateral trust bonds it is about to issue. If it has been making such large earnings, why should it be necessary to issue bonds? (2) The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company is extending its business. The impression prevails that if Gates secures control he will make a deal with the United States Steel Trust.

"A." New Orleans: Some of the promoters of the American Lee Company are now endeavoring to float the stock of the New England Consolidated Ice Companies. One rumour has it that a combination between this company and the American Lee concern may eventuate, but I am wary of any stocks in which the American Lee crowd are concerned. (2) I would not sacrifice my American Smelters, nor would I hold it for too great a profit.

Continued on following page.

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from the sales of Oil from its producing wells.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY BUYS EN-  
TIRE OUTPUT. Enormous acreage yet to be

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WELLS GUARANTEED INVESTMENT.

Company in the hands of bankers and men of  
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raise funds for further development of the property  
a limited number of shares are being offered at

**\$1.00 PER SHARE.**

This Company now owns 33 Producing Oil Wells  
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Land, mostly in West Virginia, adjacent to the  
40,000 acres recently purchased by Standard Oil

Co. In January last we predicted that this stock  
would be selling for \$1.00 per share in June. This

prediction has been fully verified. We now predict  
\$3.00 per share this time next year.

Send remittances, or for further information  
write, to the Company,

27 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK

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TWENTY COPPER, GOLD AND SILVER  
MINES CONSOLIDATED UNDER THE  
MANAGEMENT OF THE

**Globe-Boston Copper Mining  
Company**

This Company, composed of the leading business men  
of New York, Chicago, and Leavenworth, Kansas, after  
years of hard work, was enabled to complete the con-  
solidation which gives it the ownership and control of  
this vast property, located in the very heart of the Globe-  
Arizona mineral belt. Every one of these twenty mines  
contains from one to three fissure veins from which large  
quantities of rich ore have been shipped. The Company  
has spent a great deal of money on the property and has  
brought it to a state where large profits are merely a  
matter of a reasonable length of time. The ore bodies  
are rapidly being opened up at a great depth and the  
Company is preparing to erect smelters for the treat-  
ment of its ores.

Absolutely the best opportunity ever offered the public  
is now presented in the Stock of this Company, 50,000  
shares of which are offered for public subscription at 40c.  
per share. The right is reserved of allotment should this  
amount be over-subscribed.

For further information address  
W. F. KENNEDY, Sec., 253 Broadway, New York

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**CHARTERS PROCURED** under South Da-  
kota laws for a  
few dollars. Write for corporation laws, blanks, by-  
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108 FULTON ST., NEW YORK



## Hints to Money-makers.

Continued from page 138.

"H." Baltimore: I would not advise its purchase.

"T. H. P." Utica, N. Y.: Do not advise the speculation.

"T." Wakefield, R. I.: I do not advise the purchase of its shares.

"E. E. K." New York: I am unable to find any record of dividends.

"M. H." New York: (1) Green Bay stock at \$8 seems to be preferable. (2) Nothing new.

"W." Chicago: The parties have no rating and I consider their proposition purely speculative.

"T. W. N." Philadelphia: Two dollars received. You are on my preferred list for six months.

"S." Aurora, Ill.: I regard Toledo, St. Louis and Western shares among the cheapest and most promising on the list.

"E. M. L." Minneapolis: Nothing is known of the proposition on Wall Street. So far as my information goes it seems to be highly speculative.

"W." Terrell, Texas: The 6 per cent. gold timber certificates may be all right for the present, but I certainly do not regard them as a permanent, solid investment.

"J. T. C." New York: The best advice to one who is not familiar with Wall Street methods, is to put your money in a savings-bank and wait for an era of lower prices, which is bound to come.

"F. A. J." New Bedford: The Illinois Steel debenture bonds, around par, are a fair speculative investment; not gilt-edged. No stamp inclosed. Anonymous communications are not answered.

"G." Fiskeville, R. I.: (1) The Hudson River Water Power Company 5 per cent. around par, are not a strictly high-class investment. (2) I would not make the exchange, if you are seeking security.

"J. J. S." New York: Dollar received. You are on my preferred list for three months. The literature you speak of is intended to sell the shares of the stock. I do not regard it as an investment; it looks highly speculative.

"P." Butte City, Mont.: (1) The information you request is such as you can readily obtain by dropping a line yourself to Douglas, Lacey & Co. (2) The claim seems somewhat extravagant. I have been unable to verify it.

"A. B. C." New York: I have frequently referred to Bay State Gas as a purely speculative proposition, liable to a sudden advance, if the large interests identified with it feel like having it, and more liable at any time to an assessment and a reorganization.

"K." Minneapolis: (1) The "preferred list" is explained by the introductory note at the head of this department. (2) The entire market looks too high to advise purchases. (3) Impossible to predict the chances. Any broker will take an order to handle it, as suggested.

"M." Fairbault, Minn.: (1) At this time it would be wiser to keep your money in a savings bank if you are seeking primarily the element of security. Speculatively, the proposition you mention appears to have commendable features, but hard times would unfavorably affect all industrials.

"M." Quincy, Mass.: (1) The Federal Securities Company, or any other company, that offers to pay dividends of 5 per cent. a month, is a good thing to keep away from. (2) No rating. Better leave them alone. (3) I would be inclined to get out of the United States Steel common at the first favorable opportunity.

"U." Ludlow, Ky.: (1) Detroit United Railway Company's stock is a fair speculation. Southern Railway preferred is more of an investment security, with speculative possibilities, if business conditions in the South continue as promising as they have been. Something depends upon the outcome of the cotton crop. (2) Moody's Manual will give you the desired information.

"H." Hannibal, Mo.: (1) I do not believe in the company or its ability to make money for you. (2) The entire market looks too high, but the danger in selling short lies in the fact that powerful combinations and cliques are in and out of the market at unexpected points and unusual places. I predict that a year from now seven-eighths of the stocks on the list will be selling lower.

"G." Anacostia, Mont.: (1) The possibilities of the absorption of Wisconsin Central depend to an extent upon how much of this sort of thing the market will stand. For some time its absorption has been predicted and ultimately it will probably come to pass. (2) Ontario and Western is one of the few anthracite coal shares that sell at a low price. The maintenance of the anthracite trust would no doubt be helpful to it.

"S." Seneca Falls: There is nothing in the immediate prospects of Brooklyn Rapid Transit to give it an advance. On the contrary, its recent failure to secure a valuable tunnel contract as regarded as detrimental, as is also the issue of \$150,000,000 of bonds ahead of the stock. On its present earnings it is altogether too high. Its future prospect lies mainly in the growth of its business, dependent upon the construction of additional tunnels and bridges over the East River, or an amalgamation with other local traction interests on a favorable basis. I would be inclined to get out at the first favorable opportunity, unless you are a good waiter.

"K." Minneapolis, Minn.: One dollar received. You are on my preferred list for three months. (1) All mining propositions must be more or less speculative. My inclinations are altogether inclined to investment securities. The mine to which you refer is apparently doing well now. How long it will continue to do so is the question. (2) The officers of the Helena Consolidated Mining Company stand very well and the concern seems to be managed with considerable care. Whether the large dividends can be continued, must of course depend upon the developments of the property. The transfer of your shares to the new security simply means a consolidation, which might be made to yield more economical results. If you desire to sign the certificates, I do not see that your rights could be jeopardized. The law forbids confiscation.

NEW YORK, July 31, 1902.

JASPER.

## American Tools Needed.

AMERICAN manufacturers of surgical instruments will find it to their advantage to look over the field in Switzerland, where our consul at Basle says that he believes there is a good market for their wares. In a recent conversation with the consul, Dr. Egli-Sinclair, an eminent physician of Zurich, who resided for many years in the United States, expressed surprise that so far no attempt has been made by our manufacturers to introduce surgical instruments into Switzerland, his opinion being that they would undoubtedly meet with a ready sale, as they were admittedly the best in the world. Our dental instruments, it appears, are largely imported and, in fact, are used exclusively by Swiss practitioners.

## How Trade Follows the Flag.

THE best monthly bulletin on the commerce of the Philippines, comparing the eight months ending August 31st, 1901 and 1900, the imports show an increase of 35 per cent. in the period of 1901, as compared with the same period of 1900. In the exports there was a six per cent. increase in favor of 1901. The imports from the United States in eight months of 1901 were \$2,470,050, being an increase of 84 per cent. over the same period of the preceding year, while the export figures show \$1,960,687, or a slight increase in favor of 1901. The import figures show a gain of nearly \$1,000,000 on food stuffs and in manufactured articles of nearly \$4,000,000 for the eight months of 1901.

## Hanna's Heavenly Hash.

THE corned-beef hash which was the feature of breakfasts given at Senator Hanna's home in Washington to President Roosevelt and other magnates was greatly relished by the guests, and has become famous. The recipe for preparing it is as follows: Equal parts of boiled prime corned beef and potatoes are prepared. The beef is chopped as fine as possible, and the soft, mealy potatoes are cut into tiny cubes. A small onion is minced to add flavor, and the bottoms of the dishes are rubbed with a head of garlic. Another garlic head is wrapped in a piece of fat and thrown into the center of the mass. The whole is then mixed thoroughly and nicely browned in a big skillet or frying-pan. During this operation disks of Bermuda onions cut so that each round shows every ring of the onion are thrown into a deep dish of pure lard and browned delicately. When these disks are crisp they are used to garnish the edge of the platter, and the hash is served garnished with parsley or herbs, and a squeeze of a lemon.

THERE is lobster à la Newburg, which some people think is great. And terrapin's a dainty for the cultured enter's plate. There are many pleasant dishes for the man who has the cash. But there's nothing that quite equals Hanna's famous corn-beef hash.

WE have heard of old Lucullus, who was famous in his day. For the spreads he gave the Romans—they were wonderful, they say. But the daintiest dish he never gave his guests. For he didn't have the Hanna hash upon his bill-of-fare.

THE prince with pampered palate loves his bottle and his bird; By the frog that's placed before him the gay Frenchman's heart is stirred; The German likes his wiener wurst, but all these things are trash. When compared with that concoction known as Hanna's heavenly hash.

OH, the hash served at those breakfasts would have pleased the gods, they say. Who on lofty old Olympus used to while the time away? The heavenly hash, the Hanna hash, the hash beyond compare—Who knows? Perhaps 'twill yet be on the White House bill-of-fare. S. E. Kiser.

## Life-insurance Suggestions.

IT HAS often been said that doctors do not take their own medicine. Perhaps the best evidence of the soundness of the great old-line life insurance companies is the fact that their officers are among their heaviest policy holders, many of them carrying from \$100,000 to \$500,000 each. As these officers are compelled to pay premiums, the same as any other policy holders, their membership must indicate supreme confidence in the integrity and success of their institutions. These policies are not taken for personal exploitation or for advertising purposes, because very little is ever heard in the public prints, or is ever permitted to be published, regarding these holdings. If insurance in fraternal orders or by any of the other cheap plans so often recommended were satisfactory, the officers of the great companies would certainly be attracted by them. Some of the letters I have received from those who paid for many years their assessments to fraternal organizations, that were afterward dissolved by bankruptcy, have been pathetic in the details of the hardships they reveal. It is for my readers, however, in these matters as in all others, to act with caution and prudence, believing only what they know to be true and making only such contracts as are thoroughly comprehended.

"G." St. Louis: An inactivity.

"Subscriber." Atlanta, Ga.: I prefer a larger company. You cannot afford to sacrifice security to cheapness.

"R." Lake Odessa, Mich.: Please give me the official titles of the two companies, the home office and name of president.

"A Subscriber." Lawrence, Mass.: A letter addressed to either of the two companies you name, at New York City, will reach it.

"G." St. Louis: (1) The New York Life bond insurance of which you speak is excellent. (2) About the same, and little choice between them. Both are "sure."

"W." Vicksburg, Miss.: The Mutual Reserve has been reorganized as an old-line company, and is making a strenuous effort to win success. It has passed through severe experience, and its future reports are awaited with interest.

"Medico." Penn.: I had rather have a policy of a similar kind in the Travelers, of Boston. You are right in your comments on this style of insurance, but so many impositions are constantly practiced that the utmost care is necessary in the payment of losses.

"P." Racine, N. Y.: Your friend's anxiety has some foundation for it. It would contribute to his ease of mind if he had a policy in one of the strongest companies that he could find. The concern to which you refer has not thus far demonstrated either its permanence or its solidity. It seems to be managed, however, with some care.

"S." Chicago: While the company is not one of the largest, it appears to be doing a fair business. Its excess of income over disbursements shows a shrinkage during the past year. If dividends are satisfactory, it might be well to take them. I presume the company will make a satisfactory settlement, but everything depends upon the terms of your policy.

"I." Mobile, Ala.: Your friend has made a fair offer to the concern. He should read his contract carefully, however, and see if he is at its mercy; if so, he must make the best possible compromise. I advise him to get what cash he can, and quit. His experience only proves my repeated assertion that cheap life insurance is a dangerous thing to have, and in the end is always the most expensive.

"Reader." Independence, Iowa: Your inquiries are such as are constantly made. Under the terms of your policy you will find that you must accept the conclusion of the company, and that it will only act within its legal rights. Whatever it offers you, therefore, you will be obliged to accept. It must, however, treat you as favorably as it treats any other policy-holder. If it does not, you will have just cause for legal action. The

returns ought to be satisfactory, and I would write directly to the company for the information you seek—I mean as to the exact figures. The legal questions are barred out by the provisions of the policy, I think you will find.

## The Hermit.

## OFFICIAL LEGAL NOTICES.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD OF July 25 to August 8, 1902, of the confirmation by the Board of Assessors and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessment for LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS in the BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN: 12TH WARD, SECTION 7. 129TH STREET OUTLET SEWER AND OVERFLOW, between Hudson River and Manhattan Street; also, 12TH AVENUE OUTLET SEWER AND OVERFLOW, between 129th and 130th Streets, with connections. EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller. City of New York, July 25, 1902.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD OF July 25 to August 7, 1902, of the confirmation by the Supreme Court and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessment for OPENING AND ACQUIRING TITLE to the following named street, in the BOROUGH OF THE BRONX: 23D WARD, SECTION 9. EAST 157TH STREET OPENING, from Walton Avenue to Exterior Street. Confirmed May 16, 1902; entered July 23, 1902. EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller. City of New York, July 24, 1902.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD OF July 25 to August 7, 1902, of the confirmation by the Supreme Court and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessment for LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS in the BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN: 12TH WARD, SECTION 8. WEST 190TH STREET OPENING, between 11th Avenue and Wadsworth Avenue. Confirmed April 15, 1902; entered July 23, 1902. EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller. City of New York, July 24, 1902.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD OF July 25 to 28, 1902, of the confirmation by the Board of Assessors and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessment for LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS in the BOROUGH OF THE BRONX: 23D WARD, SECTION 9. EAST 151ST STREET REGULATING, GRADING, CURBING, FLAGGING, LAYING CROSSWALKS AND FENCING, from Mott Avenue to Exterior Street. 24TH WARD, SECTION 11. TREMONT AVENUE REGULATING, GRADING, CURBING, FLAGGING AND LAYING CROSSWALKS, from Jerome Avenue to Aqueduct Avenue. 24TH WARD, SECTION 13. KAPPOCK STREET REGULATING, GRADING, CURBING, FLAGGING, LAYING CROSSWALKS AND FENCING, from Spuyten Dayvil Parkway to Johnson Avenue. EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller. City of New York, July 5, 1902.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD OF July 12 to 25, 1902, of the confirmation by the Board of Assessors and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessment for LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS in the BOROUGH OF THE BRONX: 23RD WARD, SECTION 10. ST. JOSEPH'S STREET SEWER, from the existing sewer at Timpani Place to Robins Avenue; SOUTHERN BOULEVARD BRANCH SEWER, both sides, between St. Joseph's Street and the street summit north of Dater Street; UNION AVENUE BRANCH SEWER, between Southern Boulevard and East 149th Street; WALES AVENUE BRANCH SEWER, between St. Joseph's Street and the street summit north of Dater Street; CONCORD AVENUE BRANCH SEWER, between St. Joseph's Street and Dater Street; also, BEACH AVENUE BRANCH SEWER, between Southern Boulevard and the street summit north of Dater Street. EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller. City of New York, July 11, 1902.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD OF July 12 to 25, 1902, of the confirmation by the Board of Assessors and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessment for LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS in the BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN: 12TH WARD, SECTION 3. 164th STREET SEWER, between Amsterdam Avenue and Kingsbridge Road; also, KINGSBRIDGE ROAD SEWER, east and west sides, between 162d and 165th Streets. 19th WARD, SECTION 5. LEXINGTON AVENUE SEWER, west side, between 50th and 51st Streets, LEXINGTON AVENUE SEWERS, east and west sides, between 73rd and 76th Streets. EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller. City of New York, July 11, 1902.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD OF July 18 to 31, 1902, of the confirmation by the Board of Revision of Assessments and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessments for LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS in the BOROUGH OF QUEENS: 3D WARD, FRANKLIN PLACE SEWER, about 300 feet east of Summit Street; thence westerly to Summit Street; also, SUMMIT STREET SEWER, from Franklin Place to Maple Avenue. EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller. City of New York, July 17, 1902.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD OF July 18 to 31, 1902, of the confirmation by the Board of Revision of Assessments and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessments for LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS in the BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN: 12TH WARD, SECTION 8. EDGEcombe AVENUE PAVING, from the north line of 155th Street to the south line of 171st Street, where the same intersects the east line of Amsterdam Avenue. EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller. City of New York, July 17, 1902.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD OF July 18 to 31, 1902, of the confirmation by the Supreme Court and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessments for OPENING AND ACQUIRING TITLE to the following named street in the BOROUGH OF THE BRONX: 24TH WARD, SECTIONS 12 AND 13. GUN HILL ROAD (formerly Olin Avenue) OPENING, from Jerome Avenue to Bronx River. Confirmed May 28, 1902; entered July 17, 1902. EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller. City of New York, July 17, 1902.



THE BEST HUNTING AND FISHING GROUNDS OF THE NORTHWEST ARE TRIBUTARY TO THE

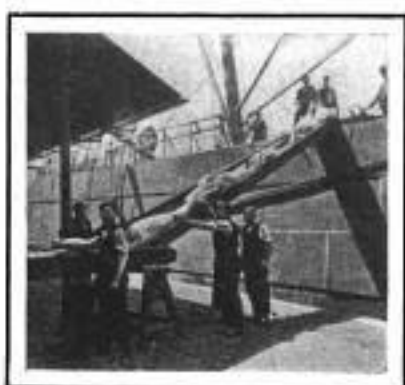
This includes the prairie and lake regions of Minnesota, the mountains of Montana, Idaho, Washington and British Columbia; also Yellowstone Park a glorious trout preserve.

Low stop-over rates during August.

Send 6¢ for "WHERE TO HUNT AND FISH" 25¢ for "CLIMBING MT. RAINIER" 6¢ for "WONDERLAND 1902"

CHAS. S. FEE, GEN. PASS'G AGENT, ST. PAUL, MINN.



AMERICAN CATTLE FOR ENGLISH CONSUMPTION  
LANDING AT DEPTFORD, ENGLAND.UNLOADING AMERICAN BEEF AT LONDON  
DOCKS

## Beef Is Dearer in England, Too

THE ADVANCE in the price of beef has become an even more serious matter in England than it is in the United States. The Britishers are great meat eaters, the consumption per capita in the United Kingdom of that article of food being in excess of one hundred and twenty pounds per annum, or a total for the whole population of 2,220,781 tons, and they are dependent to a very large extent on other countries for their supplies. The best cuts of native beef are now 1d. (two cents) per pound higher in the English markets than they were a few weeks ago and there seems to be an apprehension of a further rise. Various reasons are given for the increased cost, one of these being manipulation by the so-called American meat trust, but admittedly the principal cause of it is a real scarcity of beef cattle. The production of beef in England has, of late, been below the normal, owing to a poor grass season and a deficient crop of roots last year, and the falling off of the English supply has not been offset by the plentifulness of

Scotch beef. There has, moreover, been a great decrease in the importations of beef cattle.

In the first quarter of 1902 there was a shortage of imported cattle of 12,252 head, as compared with the first three months of 1901. Imports of beef cattle into England so far this year have been exclusively from the United States and Canada, Argentina, formerly a large importer, having shipped no such cattle to England since January 1st, and there being, also, a noticeable shrinkage in the American supply.

The outlook for the Englishmen in this respect would be much darker were it not for the fact that the importations of sheep and lambs are steadily increasing. During the first three months of 1900, 36,814 sheep and lambs were imported from the United States, but during the first quarter of this year the number had risen to 96,563, and the imports of the same class of animals from South America likewise show a considerable increase.

## Business Chances Abroad

NOW that the American manufacturer is trying to gain a fair share of trade in the world's markets, our consul at Bombay, Mr. Fee, suggests that he give more attention to India. On this peninsula, which is about half the size of the United States, reside 300,000,000 people, or about one-fifth of all the inhabitants of the earth. The exports of India exceed its imports. A careful examination of its foreign trade will show that, with few exceptions, India sells raw material and buys finished products, and therefore is substantially a consuming nation. During the fiscal year 1900-1901, the foreign trade of India amounted to over 20,000 lakhs of rupees, or about \$692,000,000. Of this \$383,000,000 represented exports and \$300,000,000 imports. The continent of Asia and its islands have a population of perhaps 800,000,000 people and a trade worth probably \$2,000,000,000 a year. Of this trade the United States does not receive a fair share—less, indeed, than some nations which, to reach it, have two seas to our one to cross.

Replying to inquiries in regard to the outlook for American agricultural implements in Siam, our commercial representative at Bangkok submits a letter which he has received from J. S. Sanitwongse, acting director-general of the Siam Canal, Land and Irrigation Company, in which that gentleman dwells at length upon the primitive methods of agriculture in Siam, and concludes by saying that, before introducing any machines, it would be best to send out some competent person to study thoroughly the manner in which rice is cultivated in Siam, the condition of the soil and water, etc. Such a person would then know exactly what machines will be able to do the work required. If it can be shown, says Mr. Sanitwongse, that rice can be cultivated successfully by machinery, there will be a demand for such machines, not only in his consular district, but in other rice areas of Siam, which will mean a considerable market for these manufactures of America.

The demand for American footwear of all kinds in Europe and other lands still grows apace. A prominent morocco firm of Lynn, Mass., recently shipped to Australia a consignment of 3,500 skins, said to be the largest single shipment to any foreign country ever made by a Lynn firm. It has dawned upon foreign shoe manufacturers that a great deal of the

popularity of American shoes is due to the quality of the material of which they are made. Shoes made with French kid have been driven almost entirely out of the market, and American kid is being imported into France. A German commission merchant was in Lynn recently for the purpose of securing an agency for the product of the leading factory of the city for Germany and Switzerland, and orders are filled every day for Mexico, Germany, England, and other countries, and requests for samples have come from Spain, Cuba, and many other places.

The field for the sale and exploitation of railway material and appliances was never so large and promising as it is at present in Japan. A recent report on

Continued on page 142.

### Valuable Book on Eye Diseases.

This editor of this paper has received and carefully examined a valuable book on eye diseases by the noted Chicago Oculist, Owen Owsen, M. D., entitled "Eye Diseases Cured Without Surgery." It is profusely illustrated and very accurately describes all of the hundred or more diseases which attack the precious organ of sight, in a very comprehensive manner, and also carefully describes Dr. Owsen's method of treating these diseases without the knife by The Owsen Dissolvent Method.

Inasmuch as Dr. Owsen sends this book free on request, any one who has an eye trouble in any form—or has a friend who is thus afflicted—will do well to write and secure a copy. It will probably describe your own trouble and assist you in determining what course to pursue in effecting a cure. This paper knows Dr. Owsen to be a gentleman of unquestioned integrity, and he has built up a splendid reputation through the numerous marvelous cures he has effected. His address is Suite 157, 52 Dearborn St., Chicago.

## BEST FOR THE BOWELS

If you haven't a regular, healthy movement of the bowels every day, you're sick, or will be. Keep your bowels open, and be well. Force, in the shape of violent physic or pill poison, is dangerous. The smoothest, easiest, most perfect way of keeping the bowels clear and clean is to take



Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Good, Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripes. 10c, 25c, 50c. Write for free sample, and booklet on health. Address: Sterling Candy Company, Chicago, Rastatt, New York. 322a.

KEEP YOUR BLOOD CLEAN

# Schlitz

THE BEER THAT  
MADE MILWAUKEE  
FAMOUS

Beer is barley-malt and hops---  
a food and a tonic. Just a touch  
of alcohol in it.

Not a beverage known to man is  
more healthful, if the beer is right.

'Tis the national beverage, from  
childhood up, with the sturdiest  
peoples of the earth.

To the weak, it's essential; to  
the strong it is good.

BUT—the beer must be pure.

Impurity means germs, and germs multiply rapidly  
in any saccharine product like beer.

And the beer must be old.

Age means perfect fermentation. Without it, beer  
ferments on the stomach, causing biliousness.

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### Books Received.

- NAUGHTY NAN. By John Luther Long. 12mo. Pp. 418. (New York: The Century Company, \$1.50.)
- HOBENOLLERS. By Cyrus Townsend Brady. Illustrated by Will Crawford. 12mo. Pp. 300. (New York: The Century Company.)
- THE LITTLE BROTHER. By Joseph Floyd. 12mo. Pp. 275. (New York: The Century Company, \$1.50.)
- SPINDLE AND FLOUGH. By Mrs. Henry Dudeney. 12mo. Pp. 342. (New York: Dodd, Mead & Co., \$1.50.)
- ULYSSSES. By Stephen Phillips. (New York: The Macmillan Company, \$1.25 net. Large paper edition, \$3 net.)
- THROUGH SCIENCE TO FAITH. By Newman Smyth. (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, \$1.50.)
- THE COLONIALS. By Allen French. Size 54x84. Pp. 400. (New York: Doubleday, Page & Co., \$1.50.)
- THE CLOSTERING OF UNCLE. By Clifton Scott. Illustrated by H. C. Edwards. 12mo. (Boston: J. C. Page & Co., \$1.50.)
- THE DEAR OF A GOOSE GIRL. By Kate Douglas Wiggin. Illustrated by Claude A. Shippen. 12mo. (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co., \$1.00.)
- THE VALLEY OF DECISION. By Edith Wharton. In two volumes. 12mo. Pp., Volume I, 342; Volume II, 312. (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, \$2.00.)
- BEHOLDERS. By William Stearns Davis. Size 54x84. Pp. about 400. Illustrated by Lee W. Ziebler. (New York: Doubleday, Page & Co., \$1.50.)
- AUCKLEY. By Mary Johnston. With illustrations in color from drawings by F. C. Yohn. Crown 8vo. (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co., \$1.50.)

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Continued from page 141.

railway development in that country shows that since the Japanese government constructed its first line of eighteen miles from Yokohama to Tokio, in 1872, a great trunk line of 1,200 miles has been built and the total mileage in the country increased to 4,021; 1,059 miles being owned by the government, which in 1900 handled 113,000,000 passengers and 14,000,000 tons of freight. No private construction was done until 1883, when the government had 181 miles of railway under operation, and it was not until 1889 when private enterprise began to lead governmental effort. At the end of 1901 the state had 1,017 miles of new line under construction and the private companies had 817 miles projected.

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### Atlanta Doctors versus the Census Bureau.

IN THE issue of April 3d, 1902, LESLIE'S WEEKLY published an article by the eminent statistician, Professor Edward D. Jones, of the University of Michigan, reviewing the chief social and vital statistics of the twelfth census at that time available. In that article some attention was given to the very carefully prepared report of W. A. King, chief statistician for vital statistics, in the course of which the causes of deaths in Atlanta, Ga., Allegheny, Penn., and Denver were compared. The Atlanta Constitution has chosen to say some hard things regarding these statements, and Professor Jones sends us this statement:

We propose in reply simply to give our authority, which is Census Bulletin No. 83, issued by the Census Bureau at Washington, August 20th, 1901, and giving mortality statistics for the census year 1900. The information of which we made use when speaking of Atlanta is found between pages 44 and 51. We supply this information regarding our authority in this particular manner because the Constitution attacked statements made in this paper on the basis of a clipping repeated at second hand, and without looking up the original article to see upon what authority the statements were made. But even considering the careless character of this procedure we are a little surprised that when it comes to discussing death rates the Constitution has not heard that a census has been taken which has covered the causes of deaths in the chief cities of the United States, so that it is not necessary for any one who desires to know the facts for any city to run around to Doctors X, Y, and Z to find out whether they can remember having had cases of this, that or the other disease resulting fatally in their practice. The census figures relating to the causes of deaths in Atlanta, Allegheny, and Denver, a portion of which we used, are as follows: (We shall not indicate every cause of death for the census classification is too extended to reproduce here.)

Total number of deaths from all causes in 1900: Atlanta, 2,387; Allegheny, 2,385; Denver, 2,484.

	Atlanta.	Allegheny.	Denver.
Diphtheria	9	30	35
Malaria	39	2	4
Typhoid	98	134	57
Diarrhoea	28	16	3
Alcoholism	6	12	29
Rheumatism	9	23	19
Consumption	300	209	436
Cancer	35	43	87
Paralysis	66	24	28
Diseases of the brain	58	22	30
Croup	31	7	10
Pneumonia	189	337	257
Bronchitis	36	65	34

On the basis of these data we said "Atlanta was pre-eminent among the three for malaria, diarrhoea, paralysis, croup, and brain diseases." There were probably inaccuracies in our article due to the difficulty of working with the large original tables of the preliminary census report, but there was not one inaccuracy of any sort in the statements made with reference to Atlanta. Our article contained no statement to the effect that Atlanta was an unhealthy city so far as its general death rate is concerned, nor did we say that other cities in the United States did not have a larger number of deaths from malaria; we did not make a great variety of other statements that might be imagined, and we don't care to be told that statements we did make are the "height of exaggeration," "falsehoods," etc., etc.

The Constitution says that these data which have just been compiled and published by the Census Bureau are prepared "without investigating the facts" and are "exaggerated hearsay statements." All we have to say is that the census data for Atlanta is, if we understand the matter rightly, simply a publication of the local records of Atlanta of the registration of death. For the rest we can safely leave criticisms to the census officials.

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Thursday, August 14, 1902

## The Issue Made for 1904.

THERE IS no longer any doubt as to the predominant issue in 1904. It is to be tariff reform, and the Iowa Republicans have made it. Whether they have also made a fatal mistake remains to be proved. That level-headed, self-poised, observant leader, President McKinley, saw the situation clearly when he said, at Buffalo, in the last and most significant speech he ever made, that "the period of exclusiveness is past." That brainy statesman, James G. Blaine, saw it still earlier than his contemporaneous party leaders, when he made his memorable and emphatic demand for the broadening of American markets as a part of the protective policy, and when he insisted that reciprocity was consistent with protection, because the fundamental purpose of the former, as of the latter, was to extend American trade, to keep American factories busy and American workmen employed at good wages.

The emphatic pronouncement, emphatic though hesitant, of the Iowa State Republican Convention lands the Republican party of the middle West, at least, squarely on its feet in this matter. It is for reciprocity and protection, but it is willing to sacrifice the latter, in a measure, to the former, and support tariff reform. The precise language of the platform should be borne in mind: "We favor any modification of the tariff schedules that may be required to prevent their affording shelter to monopoly." This may not be elegant, but it is eloquent of purpose, for the words "any modification" are all-embracing. This is the platform of Iowa, the home of the Secretary of the Treasury. It is fair to infer that Secretary Shaw had a good deal to do with its formulation and that it voices the conclusion—up to date—of the Roosevelt administration.

The Iowa platform signalizes a decisive change in the views of the Republican party leaders. Last January, when Mr. Babcock, chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee, introduced his bill for a reduction of certain iron and steel duties, because he believed they favored a formidable and unpopular trust, he created a marked sensation, and with much difficulty was persuaded to abandon his purpose. Yet he simply foreshadowed the policy of the Republicans of Iowa as now proclaimed. He started the blaze and ran, in affright, from the fire, but the ashes have been rekindled in Iowa.

The Republican party is for tariff revision! What this means in Iowa is explained by the statement of Congressman W. I. Smith, in taking the temporary chairmanship of the Iowa State Convention, when he said that the Republican party would fearlessly use every means in its power to reach the great evil of the trusts, "and where modifications of the tariff will be useful to that end, without serious injury to the laborers of this country, will not hesitate to resort thereto." He said further: "The Republican party is wedded to the general principles of a protective tariff, but not to any specific schedule." In other words, it believes in the theory of protection, but not altogether in maintaining the tariff schedules which that theory has produced. It is a theory and not a condition that now confronts us.

The Republican party in Iowa is for tariff revision! The Democratic party is for tariff reform. How shall we differentiate? Who shall say how much of a revision of the tariff is required? What protected industry is willing to surrender a part or all of its protection? What American industry, built up and maintained by protection, can continue to thrive if the tariff is reduced or removed? How far shall we go in this matter? Senator Cullom, of Illinois, who also sees the new light and says that Cuban reciprocity and tariff revision are the two foremost questions in the minds of the voters of his State, indorses the declaration of the Iowa Republicans and says: "It is the way the Republicans of my State feel, and I am convinced that the sooner we take this matter up and dispose of it, the better it will be for the country and the party. The Democrats are free-traders, tariff smashers, regardless of the struggling interests that should be protected, and of others that are not yet sufficiently well established to get along well without some attention from the government, but we Republicans are not wedded to any schedule." This is illogical and unfair.

Senator Cullom speaks of "this tremendous task" which awaits the action of Congress. The adjective is abundantly justified, for an exciting tariff discussion in Congress a few months hence will do more to disturb prosperous business conditions than almost anything else could do at this juncture. It will be the worst possible thing for the party in power to have, as the result of this disturbance, a paralysis of industrial activity. It was our closed factories that gave a keen edge to the demand for protection in 1896. It would be a strange evolution of fate if a Democratic outcry for tariff reform in 1904 should be coupled with a promise that it meant renewed industrial activity and higher wages, and if that promise should catch the fugitive voting masses. The demand for protection was made when times were hard and dinner-pails were empty. We have had since 1896, thanks to a protective tariff, abundant prosperity and dinner-pails filled to overflowing, but the masses, like some of the leaders, are forgetful, and in this day of prosperity remember no longer the hardships of adversity. With prosperity they have become independent, self-assertive, easily stirred to wrath, and too often revolutionary in spirit.

President McKinley, who was as able a politician as this country has ever produced, saw the storm clouds gathering over his party, springing from the new question of the trusts. His counter-irritant was reciprocity, to open the doors for an expansion of our trade abroad, to keep our factories busy and our labor employed at remunerative wages. Under such conditions the new trust issue could not be made a factor in the presidential campaign. He saw the difficulties of the situation, for he realized what it meant to undertake to reduce tariff duties in any direction. But he realized also that, as the greatest living exponent of protection, his leadership would continue to be accepted by the friends of that policy, and that no one would dare to accuse him of betraying a cause that had been nearest his heart and that had won for him the lasting gratitude of the working masses and in the end the Presidency of the nation. His plans, revealed in the sacred confidences of a profound friendship, were made known to Senator Hanna and to Charles A. Moore, the president of the American Protective Tariff League. If either would unseal the lips of the dead, we believe he would have to confess that President McKinley was for protection first, and next for reciprocity.

The Republican party cannot be a tariff-reform party, in view of the history of the past, any more than it can be for State rights or for free silver, but the Iowa convention has raised the issue, and it will stand. How successfully it will be met depends upon the sagacity as well as the audacity of Republican statesmen. The people had sublime faith in William McKinley. The party would have followed him for reciprocity as it did for protection, and he would have made the former the corollary and sequence of the latter. But, fortunately, or unfortunately, reciprocity is not made the naked issue by Iowa Republicans. A revision of the tariff to kill off the trusts, is their demand. This is a new issue, not the one that President McKinley created, but one far more troublesome. Whether it was necessary or not may be questioned, but that it complicates the situation is beyond doubt. The administration seems to have no fear, but thoughtful Republicans dread the approaching session of Congress and are scanning the political horizon in vain in search of a new Moses.

Wanted: a leader!

## No Pensions in Politics.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT appears in the public press that Private Dalzell and some others are planning the formation of a political association which shall include all who were soldiers in any of our wars, and which shall strive to control in all parts of the country the nomination and election of legislators, using its power in all cases to secure the election of men who will promote legislation for the benefit of those who have been in the army. A more mischievous and utterly superfluous organization than that here proposed could hardly be conceived, and we sincerely hope, for the good name of the men whom it is designed to include within its membership, that it will not be called into being. An organization existing for the purpose stated would be simply a huge blackmailing scheme, a renewal and a perpetuation of the spoils system at its worst, with the result, if successful in its avowed aims, of putting into legislative office a set of mercenaries and corruptionists of whom our legislative assemblies, at the best, have now far too many. No honest, high-minded and truly fit man would accept a nomination from a body avowing such principles.

Our existing pension laws are liberal and expansive enough to provide adequate recompense for all who have suffered in person or in purse by reason of war, and any further generosity in that direction, for the present at least, is utterly uncalled for. Our present enormous and ever-increasing outlay for pensions for military service and the persistent clamor for larger outlays of the same sort coming from certain elements, together with the vindictive assaults upon every public man who dares to lift voice or hand against such extravagances—all these things have gone far to create a widespread feeling that the pension business is degenerating into a proceeding which completely subverts the old ideas of self-sacrifice and patriotic devotion in the country's service, and gives them a hollow and farcical sound. If this new scheme, as announced, for securing further benefits for war service is carried out it will confirm this impression and make it an absolute certainty. If the men whose interests it is designed to promote know when they are well off, they will promptly repudiate the proposition.

## The Plain Truth.

IT HARDLY needed the positive denial of Vice-Governor Wright, together with the confirmation to the same point vouchsafed by Archbishop Ireland, that progressive Roman Catholic leader, to set at rest the silly and mischievous story that the teachers employed by our government in the Philippines are nearly all "Protestant bigots" who give up a part of the time to proselyting work. No intelligent American citizen of any faith would believe a tale so obviously absurd. To suppose that the American officials in the Philippines would ever tolerate such proceedings, much less encourage them, is to suppose that they have left their common sense, together with their Americanism, behind them, a supposition more incredible even than the charges of gross inhumanity thrown up against the army. The facts show that the native teachers are Roman Catholics, almost without exception; that on the administrative staff of the public school system Roman Catholics are found, and finally that nobody in the Philippines sees any indications of a proselyting spirit governing the instructions brought over from the United States. Our government has enough difficulties before it in the Philippines without stirring up the fires of religious prejudice and animosity, and none is more sensible of that fact than our officials at Washington.

OUR BELIEF in the goodness and unselfish feeling of our fellow-men in general is so steadfast and strong that we cannot believe that there are many fortunate and happy enough to find relief from the sweltering heats of summer in the mountains or by the seaside, who are not moved at times to extend some small share of their comforts and delights to the vast numbers of people, no less worthy than themselves, whom sickness, poverty, or other circumstances has compelled to remain within the hot and stifling confines of city tenements and blistering streets. For all thus moved we know of no better medium to put their philanthropic desires into immediate and practical effect, no investment of kindness that will reach and help a larger number of deserving persons in a better way, than the Fresh Air Fund conducted by the New York Tribune. This fund has now been in operation for many years, and by means of it tens of thousands of poor children have been given a season of happy, healthful living away from the heat and squalor of the town, and to hundreds it has brought opportunities which have changed for the better the whole course of their lives. The fund is administered on a responsible, business-like, and economical basis, and all who give to it may be certain that every penny of their money is expended in a way to do the most good to the largest possible number.

THE TIME is still far distant, we suppose, when the process of evolution will carry man so far away from the petty vanities and the love of gewgaws and idle frippery which possessed his savage ancestry that he will care no longer to convert his noble breast into a spacious sign-board whereon to hang cabalistic medals, badges, and various other insignia testifying to the brave deeds he has performed or to the illustrious orders of which he is an honored member. It would be indeed a needless cruelty that would deprive a man of the privilege of calling himself the worshipful high-muckey-muck of the jujims if by so doing he can add anything to the joy of existence. It is for this reason that we fail to agree with some of our contemporaries who are disposed to criticize somewhat severely both the giver and the recipients of the three hundred decorations which the German Emperor is about to distribute among Americans who entertained Prince Henry during his visit here. As there is no likelihood that the acceptance of these little gifts from the Emperor will infect any American citizen with the virus of monarchism, what serious objection can there be to it? Since the prince was entertained while here by many thousands of our citizens, the only point over which we are exercised is as to the selective process by which the lucky three hundred have been singled out for the Emperor's favor. Did he draw the names blindfold from a box?

IN THE same proportion that a street brawl figures more largely in public print than a Hague peace conference, so a threatened labor trouble settled by arbitration makes less "news" than a strike among a band of bootblacks. It is for this reason that comparatively little space has been given to the fact that a long and disastrous teamsters' strike in Chicago has been ended by arbitration, and that a similar difficulty among the street-car men of Richmond, Virginia, has been averted by the same means. Neither has public attention been called in any considerable degree to the much greater and far more significant and momentous fact that on September 1st the arbitration tribunal organized by The Hague peace conference will hold its first formal session at Brussels to adjudicate the dispute referred to it by the governments of the United States and Mexico over what is known as the Pius Fund Claims. The two men selected as arbitrators in this particular case for the United States are Sir Edward Fry, formerly chief justice of the Court of Appeals of England, but now retired from the Bench, and F. de Martens of Russia, the well-known international law writer; Mexico named Paganos Guinias Cheill, a judge of the Court of Cassation of Italy, and Savornin Lohman, a judge of the highest court in Holland. These four men will name a fifth to complete the number constituting the tribunal. The assembling of this court may be well and justly regarded as one of the greatest and most epoch-making events in modern history, the turning over of a new leaf in the annals of our race.

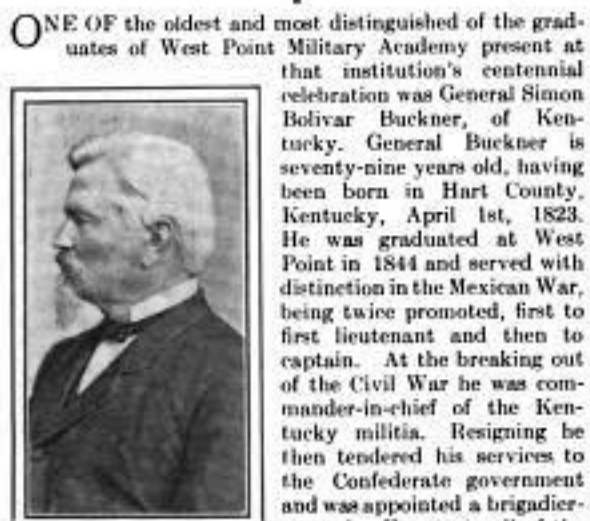


## PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT



HON. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN.  
Severely wounded in a cab accident.

ALTHOUGH THAT most stalwart of British imperialists, the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the colonies, who has been charged with fomenting the war with the Boers, now happily ended, never went into battle, he should now have a realizing sense of what it means to be severely wounded. The other day, while Mr. Chamberlain was riding in a cab in London, the horse slipped, the speed of the conveyance was suddenly checked, and the statesman was thrown forward violently, his head striking and shattering the glass front of the vehicle. The contact with the broken crystal was equal to a blow from a ragged sabre. A bad crescent-shaped cut, three inches long and penetrating to and bruising the bone, was inflicted on the Secretary's forehead; there was a slighter wound under the left eye, and he bled as profusely as an injured soldier on the gory field. Mr. Chamberlain, however, showed all a soldier's nerve and made light of the injuries which caused his detention for several days in the hospital to which he was at once taken. The accident has had no lasting bad effects and so this interesting character, the most American-like of all English public men and the husband of an American woman, will probably continue to enliven the politics and the statesmanship of the empire, in his usual vigorous fashion, for many a long day.



GEN. SIMON B. BUCKNER.  
One of West Point's oldest and most famous graduates.

ONE OF the oldest and most distinguished of the graduates of West Point Military Academy present at that institution's centennial celebration was General Simon Bolivar Buckner, of Kentucky. General Buckner is seventy-nine years old, having been born in Hart County, Kentucky, April 1st, 1823. He was graduated at West Point in 1844 and served with distinction in the Mexican War, being twice promoted, first to first lieutenant and then to captain. At the breaking out of the Civil War he was commander-in-chief of the Kentucky militia. Resigning he then tendered his services to the Confederate government and was appointed a brigadier-general. He was in all of the prominent battles fought in Kentucky, Tennessee, and the South. At Chickamauga, military critics say, "he was second only to Longstreet." He was captured at Fort Donelson, and being exchanged a few months later was promoted to major-general. After Chickamauga he was made a lieutenant-general. He helped to arrange the terms of surrender at Appomattox, and being paroled returned to Kentucky. In 1887 he was elected Governor of the State. At the end of his term he returned to his farm in Hart County, where he has lived ever since. He was selected by General Grant to be one of his pall-bearers. In 1896 he was the candidate for Vice-President of the sound-money Democracy.

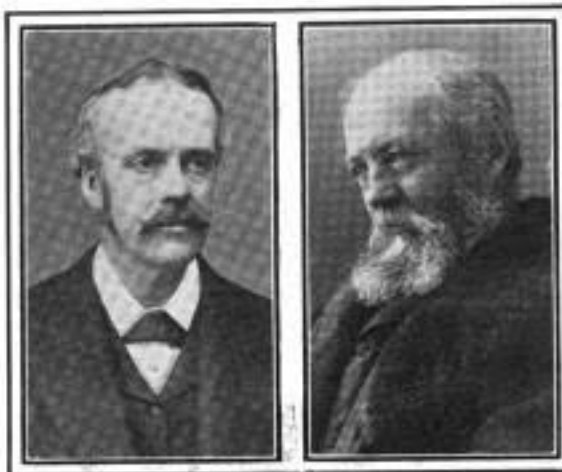


MADAME TERESA CARRENO.  
The famous pianist, who has had four husbands.

NOT MANY of the leading figures of the musical and dramatic world have had a more romantic experience than has Madame Teresa Carreno, the world's most distinguished pianiste, known as "the lioness of the pianoforte," who has just been married in Berlin to her fourth husband. This gentleman is Arturo Tagliapietra, of this city, who has been Madame Carreno's manager, and who is a brother of her second husband, Giovanni Tagliapietra, the baritone, from whom she was divorced. Her first spouse was Emile Sauret, a famous violinist, and her third Eugen D'Albert, a pianist, to whom she was wedded in this country some eight years ago. Both these marriages were unhappy and also ended in legal separations. But aside from her matrimonial ventures Madame Carreno is a personage of interest. She is a grandniece of Simon Bolivar, the liberator of Venezuela, and her father was formerly minister of finance in that country. The latter lost his wealth during the war for freedom, and brought his family to New York

in 1862, when Teresa was only eight years old. The next year Teresa first appeared in public at the Academy of Music as a singer, and soon afterward went to Europe, where she gained many triumphs. In 1867 she made her debut in opera. Later she gave up singing and devoted herself to the piano. Madame Carreno has frequently appeared in the United States, and has played at 2,000 concerts.

IT IS THE expected that has happened both in the resignation of Lord Salisbury as Prime Minister of England and the selection of his nephew, the Hon. Arthur J. Balfour, to succeed him. The retirement of Lord Salisbury has been imminent ever since the death of Queen Victoria, whom he served so long and faithfully, and would have occurred then, had it not been for the urgent solicitation of King Edward. The close of the Boer war and the formal accession of the King have furnished a fitting occasion for the present step. Never has any nation, ancient or modern, had a wiser, more sincere, unselfish, and faithful guide and counselor than the man who has just put aside the chief administrative office in the gift of England. A born aristocrat, and a politician, a statesman, and a diplomat by virtue of inherited tendencies and lifelong associations, training and experience, Lord Salisbury stands as a foremost type of the kind of men fitted to determine the policies, to shape the legislation, and administer the political affairs of a government like that of England. With the exception of Gladstone, no man has been so conspicuous in public affairs in England during the past fifty years as Salisbury, and none other has wielded an influence so great. He first became premier in 1885, and alternated with Gladstone in that office for several terms, according as the Conservative and the Liberal parties, which these men led, were in the ascendant. At the time of his resignation Lord Salisbury had served altogether fifteen years at the head of the British Cabinet, three more years than Gladstone. Unlike his illustrious rival, the philosopher and statesman of Hawarden, Salisbury is not a man of winning personality, and had his official preferment depended on elements of personal popularity, he probably never would have served England in any capacity. He has always been cold and reticent in the extreme, with all the disdain of his Elizabethan ancestors for "the persons who live in small houses." He is a plain and blunt, but powerful public speaker, never



HON. A. J. BALFOUR AND LORD SALISBURY,  
England's brilliant new premier and his distinguished predecessor.

courting public favor and caring little for the opinions of his fellow-men. He has always hewn to the line of his convictions and beliefs, letting the chips fall where they might. He is the very soul of honor and unselfish patriotism, and no suspicion of wrong-doing has ever attached to either his public or private life. As for Salisbury's successor, Mr. Balfour, it will be universally conceded that no living Englishman is better fitted to assume the mantle than he, and none more worthy of it. Mr. Balfour is fifty-four years of age, a Scotchman by birth, an Englishman by education and training, and a scholar, a philosopher and a statesman by natural tastes and acquired gifts. He has been prominently identified with public affairs from his early manhood, being successively privy counselor, Secretary for Scotland, chief secretary for Ireland, leader of the House of Commons, and for the past seven years first lord of the Treasury. As Irish secretary, Mr. Balfour got himself more cordially hated in the ever-turbulent isle than almost any one who has held that position for a century; so much so that the late Father Healy once remarked to him: "If the people hated the devil as much as they hate you my occupation would be gone." Nevertheless, he administered that office, as he has all other like trusts, with energy, fidelity and simpleness of purpose, and in a manner that increased public esteem for him everywhere except in Ireland.

THE REV. HARLAN P. BEACH, Secretary of the International Y. M. C. A. Committee in the educational department of the student volunteer movement, is to be the superintendent of the new mission which Yale University has initiated and which, it is hoped and believed, will extend to other colleges in manifold forms. Amherst College, for instance, might arrange to support not a mission nor a missionary, necessarily, but an educational institution. The movement is most likely to extend among those colleges that were Congregational in origin, and have been Congregational in alliances and sympathies. The movement at Yale has been originated and is to be conducted in North China, in conference at home and co-operation abroad with the American Board of Foreign Missions, Boston. Mr. Beach was its missionary in Tungcho, North China, eighteen

miles from Peking, from 1883 to 1891. He is a Yale graduate in the class of '78. He is the author of several outline text-books for mission study classes. He holds that the higher educational institutions are the strategic centres for the study of missionary lands and conditions. He has done much to present to all students in colleges a comprehensive course of study on missions. "Once in a college generation," he says, "we hope to bring all these [missionary] fields before the student's view. We are a help to the sociological and anthropological departments, and to the comparative study of religion; and in other lines we broaden the horizon of the student and quicken his spiritual life. In smaller institutions we are doing something to give the active interest in missions a broad, practical, and enlightened basis." The first missionary of Yale is to be the Rev. John L. Thurston, of Whitinsville, Mass., a recent graduate of Yale University and of Hartford Theological Seminary. This movement really originated with him and some of his fellow students in that seminary, where more instruction on missions calling for increasing attention is given than in any other seminary in the world.



THE REV. HARLAN P. BEACH,  
Head of Yale's new missionary movement.

WHILE THE railroad business, as a rule, demands the services of capable, alert, resourceful and well-balanced men, it is not commonly regarded as the shortest road leading to honors and dignities in the learned professions, but rather as a stepping-stone to positions of power and influence in the commercial or financial world. However, to him who has the spirit in him, the ambition and the energy, railroad employment in any rank may serve excellently well as a preparatory school for any still higher pursuit. It all depends upon the individual. In the case of Professor S. P. Brooks, recently elected to the presidency of Baylor University, at Waco, Texas, it proved that the humble position of a railroad section hand, held by him some twenty years ago, was a sufficient vantage ground for a start on the upward career that has terminated for the present in the executive chair of a great and successful educational institution. Early in the 'eighties young Brooks was a member of one of the section gangs employed on the Santa Fé Railroad. But he was trustworthy and diligent, and abstemious in his habits. A small portion of his earnings was carefully laid aside. In the section house at night, and when prevented by the weather from work on the road-bed, he spent his leisure in study, and thus prepared himself for college. He was graduated from Baylor University in 1893 and from Yale in 1894, receiving the degree of M. A. at the recent commencement of the latter institution. Baylor University is one of the older schools in the South, having been chartered by the republic of Texas in 1845.



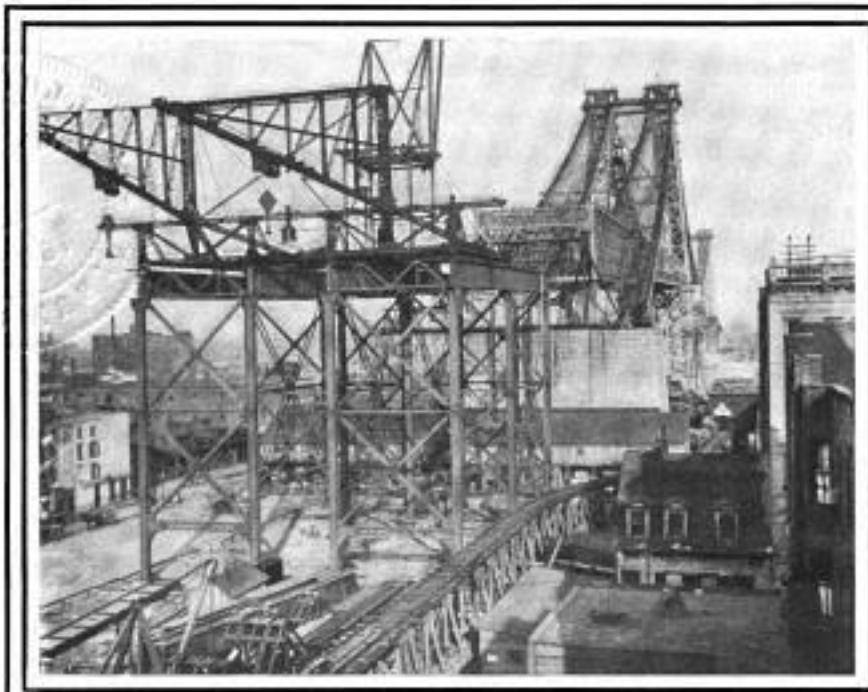
PROFESSOR S. P. BROOKS,  
Once a section hand, now a college president.

THAT QUEEN Alexandra of England should, at a high function, openly administer a snub to a prominent peeress hardly comports with the prevalent idea of her graciousness and tact. Yet such an act she is accused of committing at the latest court. The object of the Queen's displeasure was the beautiful Countess of Warwick, who was arrayed in a white dress with a rose-colored velvet train and who wore a Marie Antoinette curl down her neck, a combination that must have been extremely bewitching. In fact, it is recorded that, in her stately beauty, the countess outshone all the other ladies present, including the handsome daughter whom she presented. King Edward, who is not insusceptible to feminine good looks, was most gracious in his reception of the countess, but the Queen merely bowed to her in conventional fashion and then gave the next comer her attention. Later, when the King and Queen walked through the gallery where the guests were in line, the King spoke to the countess, but the Queen did not notice her at all. The cold reception of the countess was in sharp contrast with the Queen's cordial greeting to Mrs. George Keppel. Her Majesty's antipathy to the countess is of long standing, having originated in the days when she was Princess of Wales.



THE COUNTESS OF WARWICK,  
Who was snubbed by Queen Alexandra.





PUSHING FORWARD THE COMPLICATED STEEL-WORK TOWARD THE TERMINUS IN MANHATTAN.



COMPLETED SECTION OF THE STEEL-WORK ON THE LAND SIDE OF THE MANHATTAN TOWER.

## A GRAND EXAMPLE OF MODERN BRIDGE-BUILDING SKILL.

THE GREAT WILLIAMSBURG BRIDGE, OVER THE EAST RIVER, NOW RAPIDLY APPROACHING COMPLETION.—Photographs by R. L. Dunn.

## What the Building of a Big Bridge Means.

THE BUILDING of one of the world's great bridges is an immense and difficult undertaking, of which most people have but an inadequate idea. To be a successful bridge-maker on a large scale requires the highest mechanical ingenuity and skill, the capacity to assemble and combine big and varied aggregations of material, and the faculty of efficiently directing the efforts of a regiment of men. For proof of all this New Yorkers do not have to go far, for they find in the new East River bridge a fine and the latest example of the art of construction in this line.

The Williamsburg Bridge—for such is its official name—has of late been advancing toward completion with remarkable rapidity. The first contract on the structure was let on October 28th, 1896, and actual work was begun soon afterward. The expectation is that the bridge, on which 700 men are employed, will be finished and usable by October 1st, 1903. It will cost about \$20,000,000, considerably more than the Brooklyn Bridge, but it will be larger and more convenient than the latter. The bridge will be 7,264 feet in length between the terminals, and it will be 118 feet wide. The main span will be 1,600 feet long, and the height above high water for 200 feet on each side of the centre of the main span will be 135 feet. The centre of the cables at the top of each tower will be 333 feet above high water, but the apex of each tower will probably reach up to 350 feet. The bridge is to be a double-decker, with carriage-ways, trolley and elevated railway tracks on the first level, and foot-walks and bicycle-tracks on the second. The masonry work of the approach on the Manhattan side will begin at Clinton and Delancey streets, and the Brooklyn terminus will be at a plaza just beyond Driggs Avenue and bounded on three sides by South Fourth Street, Havemeyer Street, and Broadway.

The four huge cables from which the main body of the bridge is to be suspended have already been spun and workmen are now engaged in wrapping them tightly with wire, preparatory to fastening on them the rings from which the suspender rods will hang. To bring the cables to their present stage took only seven

months, and it is claimed that the work was done three times as rapidly as any similar work has been performed. Each cable is 18½ inches in diameter and contains 7,796 wires, each 3,000 feet long, making 17,432 miles of wire in the four cables. These have a total strength of 98,000 tons, but the load they will have to sustain will not much exceed 16,000 tons, so that there is a vast margin of safety. Some 40,000 tons of steel, structural and cable, will be used in constructing the bridge, and the approaches at the two ends will absorb mountains of building stone. On the Manhattan side thirteen blocks of buildings have been condemned and razed to make way for the approach; the people who were thus obliged to seek homes elsewhere numbering many thousands. The same thing, but to a lesser extent, has taken place on the Brooklyn side. In fact, nothing has been omitted in the way of making the new bridge a safe and commodious passage-way, and it is believed that when it is completed the congestion in the passenger traffic between Manhattan and Long Island will be materially relieved.



MINE OFFICIAL WARNS UNION PICKET OFF COAL COMPANY PROPERTY.

## A Great Oil Gusher on Fire.

ONE OF the most spectacular oil fires ever seen in the United States took place recently in the Jennings oil field, in Louisiana. A 1,200-barrel tank was struck by lightning, and both it and an adjoining tank of the same size were speedily consumed. The derrick at the Jennings No. 2 well soon ignited from the blazing tanks, and at once the oil flowing from the well caught fire. The flames shot up seventy-five feet, while gas explosions sometimes sent them much higher, and the dense smoke rose in great volumes about 1,000 feet, making of the phenomenon a miniature Mont Pelée.

Successful precautions were taken to save adjacent property. A train carrying a chemical engine and several experienced oil men hurried to the scene from Beaumont, Tex. It was decided to use steam as the extinguishing agent, and many boilers were sent to the spot. The steam from these, with sal ammoniac in quantities, was focused on the flames, and the latter were extinguished.

## The Coal Strike Trouble.

LONG DEFERRED though it was, the inevitable riotous outbreak came in the anthracite coal regions of Pennsylvania the other day, when a mob of enraged workmen at Shenandoah attacked a deputy-sheriff who was escorting a non-union miner to the colliery, and precipitated a fight, in which hundreds of shots were fired, scores of persons wounded, and three men fatally shot. Within six hours after the riot national guardsmen were on the scene, and within twelve hours two regiments and part of a third, with a troop of cavalry, under command of Brigadier-General J. P. S. Gobin, had encamped in Shenandoah. Peace has been restored by the presence of the troops. Coal operators say the coming of the soldiers marks the beginning of the end of the big strike. The union leaders assert that the situation is in no wise changed, and that the workmen will win.

A HEALTH-GIVER and a health-preserver: Abbott's, the Original Angostura Bitters. At druggists'.



NON-UNION EMPLOYEES AT A SHENANDOAH MINE—ALL THAT REMAIN OF 350 WORKMEN.

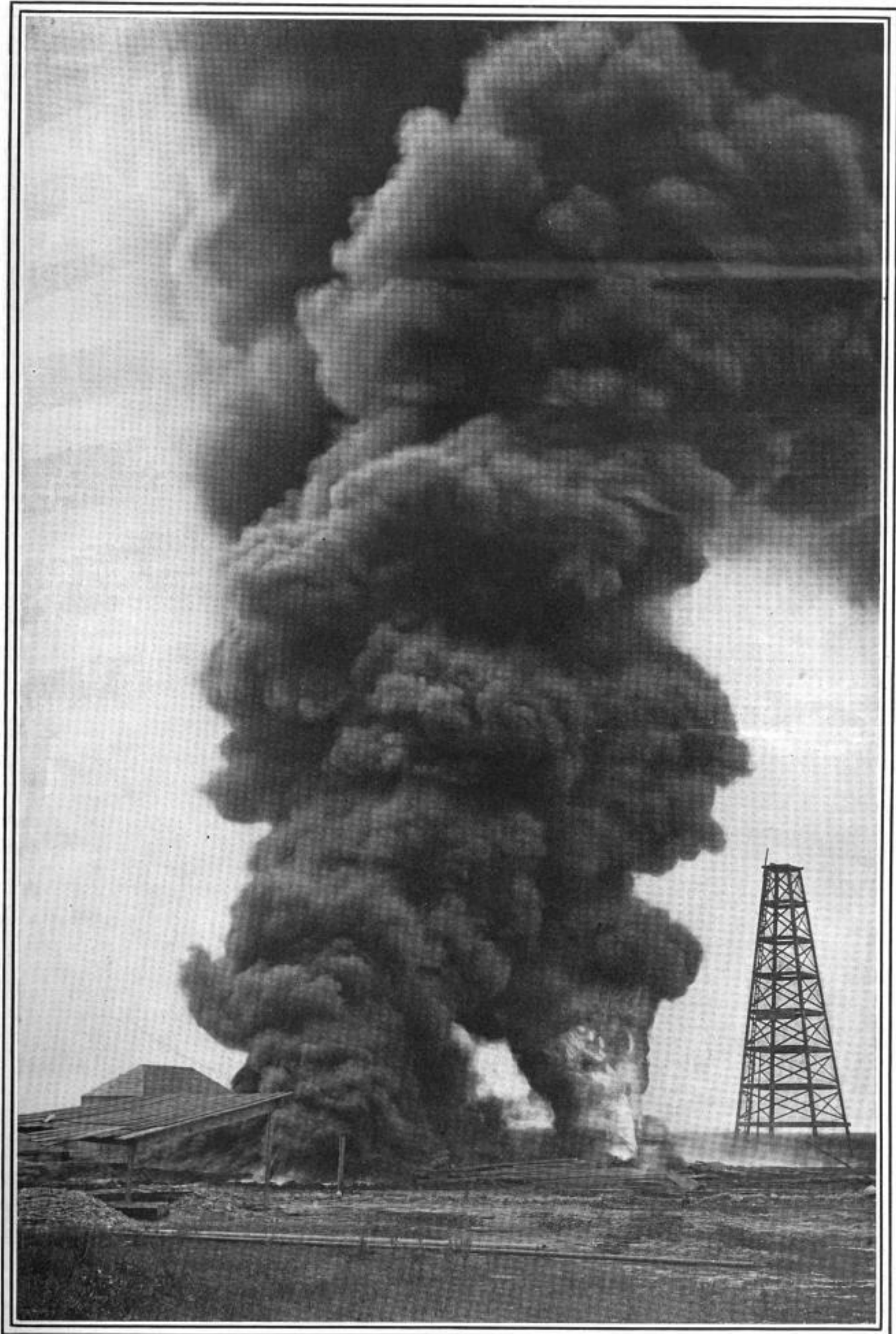


PENNSYLVANIA NATIONAL GUARD PITCHING CAMP AT SCENE OF DISTURBANCE.

## OUTBREAK OF VIOLENCE IN THE COAL REGIONS.

PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN AT SHENANDOAH, PENN., TO WHICH THE GOVERNOR SENT STATE TROOPS TO PRESERVE ORDER.





THE GREATEST OIL-WELL FIRE ON RECORD.

GUSHER NO. 2 IN THE JENNINGS (LA.) OIL-FIELD, STRUCK BY LIGHTNING, SENDING UP FLAME AND SMOKE LIKE A VOLCANO.—Copyright, 1902, by Barnett Brothers.

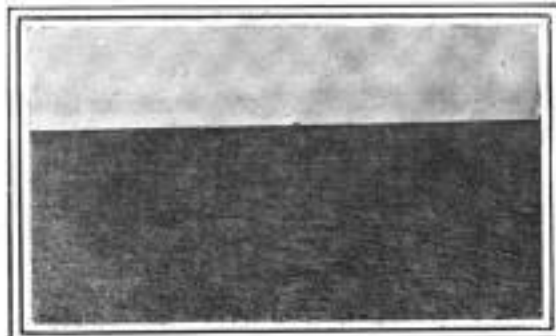


# Turning Vast Deserts into Gardens

THE RECLAMATION OF THE ARID WEST UNDER THE NEW IRRIGATION LAW

By L. A. Maynard

IT IS an hypothesis of a certain section of the East that the development of the West must subject the older States to injurious competition and that the reclamation by Eastern farmers of their own lands relieves them of obligation for the betterment of other communities. It is the Spanish theory of the working of a federa-



A WIND-SWEPT STRETCH OF UNIRRIGATED PLAIN—AN ISOLATED DWELLING IN THE DISTANCE. (See opposite col.) (By permission Thomas Y. Crowell & Company.)

tion of States, in which each unit strives fiercely against the others. It has appeared in all the legislation for the expansion and development of the West—in the first term of Andrew Jackson as in the attacks upon the irrigation act a few weeks ago. It was Foote's resolution of inquiry respecting the sales and surveys of Western land which brought out Hayne's accusation that the New England States desired to check the growth of the West, replied to by Webster on January 26th, 1830, in perhaps the greatest speech ever made in the Senate.

The fallacy and selfishness of this assumption have frequently been pointed out. No unit in a federation can be benefited without profit, direct or indirect, to the other members. The development of the great States of the West and South, which was to bring ruin to those of the East, has contributed most of the country's greatness, and given it first rank among the nations. Western competition has proved an illusion, pure and simple. The peopling of the West has enormously increased the domestic demand for Eastern manufactures, which, in turn, has increased the market for Eastern farm-products for the use of the factory and commercial population. The sudden disappearance of Western farms would, in fact, mark the ruin of many Eastern communities.

It is thus a narrow and fatuous view which would retard the further extension of our productive boundary. It is the more short-sighted if the territory developed will furnish larger markets for Eastern manufacturers, while devoting its soil to products differing from those of the Western and Middle States. Yet it is precisely such a region the reclamation of which is contemplated by the irrigation act just passed by Congress. It is that portion of our territory acquired as the result of the Louisiana and Gadsden purchases, the war with Mexico, and the annexation of Texas. It comprises one-half of the United States, that lying west of the 100th meridian—that is, of a line drawn south through the Dakotas, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas. It is an immense domain, including, in whole or in part, seventeen States and Territories.

But it is arid or semi-arid, the Sierra Nevada, the Rocky Mountains, and other ranges intercepting the rain-laden clouds from the Pacific. Nowhere is there an assured rainfall sufficient for the success of agriculture. As a consequence, the arid region is sparsely settled. The westward movement of emigration has largely stopped at the eastern borders of the Great American Desert of the old-school geographers. Yet there is little doubt that the western half of the continent is, in climate and natural resources, the better half. Already it has become the national sanitarium. Of the raw materials contributing to national wealth, gold and silver, iron, coal, oil, and lumber, many of the arid States possess more than those of the East. Moreover, the soil is richer, and with adequate water supply will return more to the cultivator. The investigation of Professor Hilgard shows that the soils of the arid States are vastly more fertile than those of the eastern half of the country, a fertility "inherent in the aridity itself."

The earth has retained the plant-feeding substances which are washed out in regions where the rainfall is abundant. It is doubtless due in large part to this superior productiveness that the ancient civilizations sprang from arid lands.

To insure the success of agriculture, however, water must be drawn from the streams having their sources in the mountains, which condense the moisture of the clouds into snow and hold it for the summer's need. Even if fully utilized, this sup-

ply will be insufficient for the reclamation of more than one-fifth of the area, though, were it adequate, the mountainous character of the country would prevent general cultivation. Thus far private enterprise has reclaimed about 7,000,000 acres, but the limit of its endeavor has practically been reached. No great general system can be carried out by the States—though within limits that inaugurated by Wyoming is a model for the world—for the watersheds to be treated may extend beyond their boundaries. To commit the task to great corporations would be to promote land monopoly. The work must be undertaken by the Federal government, which is the largest holder of arid lands, and which alone can inaugurate and maintain an adequate system.

What is to be done is to construct reservoirs in the most available places for the storage of the waters which during the flood season now run to waste, and through large canals and the dry channels of the streams bring the water within reach of the settlers' ditches. It is estimated that, of the 600,000,000 acres of public lands in the arid region, 60,000,000 acres, scattered from the northern boundary to the Mexican line, may be thus reclaimed. The construction of large irrigation works will, however, only be necessary for about one-third of this area, the remainder being gradually reclaimed



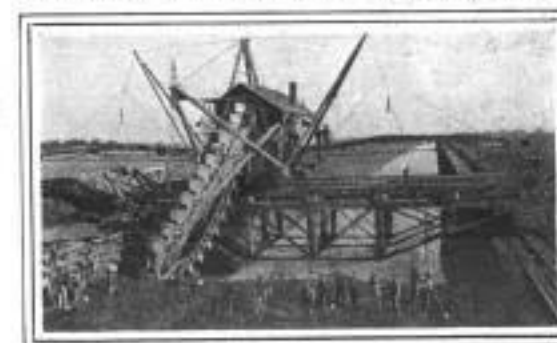
MAP OF DRY FARMING, WHERE IRRIGATION IS NEEDED. From Frederick Haynes Newell's "Irrigation in the United States." (By permission Thomas Y. Crowell & Company.)

through the extension of the various systems by individual enterprise. Under the irrigation act recently passed, the selling price per acre is to be so fixed as to return to the reclamation fund created from the sales of arid lands



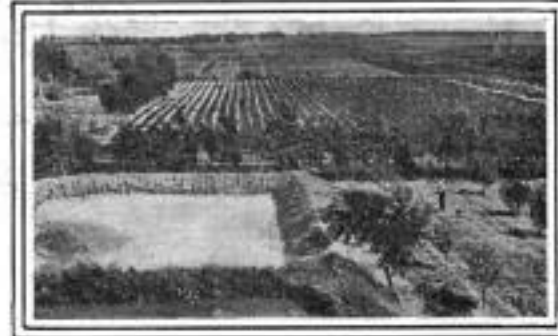
MAP OF HUMID, SEMI-ARID, AND ARID REGIONS OF THE UNITED STATES. (By permission Thomas Y. Crowell & Company.)

the amount expended in any irrigation project. A perpetual fund is thus provided, to be applied over and over to the work of reclamation without taxing the public.



DREDGE CUTTING A LARGE CANAL THROUGH DRY DISTRICT TO BE IRRIGATED. (By permission Thomas Y. Crowell & Company.)

As the lands are to be sold only to actual settlers, and in tracts not exceeding 160 acres, not only will all danger of land monopoly be prevented, but a new social condition created. For, owing to the increased productiveness of irrigated land, and thus the fewer acres which can be cultivated by one family, it is probable that the average farm



THE SAME SPOT AFTER A SYSTEM OF IRRIGATION, SHOWING RESULTS ATTAINED. (See opposite col.) (By permission Thomas Y. Crowell & Company.)

will not exceed from twenty to forty acres. This will mean that population will be from four to eight times as dense as in the farming district of the East, and that life on the farm will give place to life in the farm village. Each half-dozen sections of cultivated land will have its farm hamlet, with schools, libraries, postal facilities, etc., to be connected with other villages by electric railways. Thus occupied, the 60,000,000 acres of irrigable lands will furnish homes for ten millions of people. Add to these the farm hands, the artisans, commercial and professional classes, living indirectly upon the farms, and the number should easily reach twenty millions. With the extension of the irrigable area certain to follow, the culture of forests, the development of the grazing, mining, and lumber industries, we may expect even this population to be doubled. That is to say, a new empire will be built up in the heart of the United States, drawing its manufactured goods from Eastern factories, and shipping its food stuffs to the Orient, and so adding enormously to the strength and wealth of the nation.

It is the development of this empire of the arid land in the heart of America, where it will be of the greatest value, that a section of the East attacks as a waste of national resources. Forty years hence it will look back at the opposition to the irrigation act as the opponents of the homestead act must now look back upon that beneficent measure, and wonder at its blindness. For the same proof—a vast, fertile, and fruitful domain, peopled by prosperous millions—will have justified its passage.

VACANT AND RESERVED AREAS IN THE WESTERN PUBLIC LAND STATES.

State or Territory.	Total Area.	Vacant.	Per cent.	Reserved.
	Acres.	Acres.		Acres.
Arizona	72,268,800	48,771,000	67.5	18,285,000
California	99,827,300	42,049,000	42.1	16,064,000
Colorado	66,332,800	39,116,000	59.0	5,994,000
Idaho	53,945,600	42,475,000	78.7	1,747,000
Kansas	52,288,000	1,085,000	2.1	988,000
Montana	92,998,400	65,803,000	70.8	12,348,000
Nebraska	49,177,600	9,927,000	20.2	70,000
Nevada	70,233,600	61,322,000	87.3	5,983,000
New Mexico	78,374,400	55,589,000	70.9	6,385,000
North Dakota	44,924,800	16,956,000	37.7	3,370,000
Oklahoma	24,851,200	4,654,000	18.7	7,168,000
Oregon	60,518,400	33,784,000	55.8	5,500,000
South Dakota	49,184,000	11,869,000	24.1	12,803,000
Utah	52,601,600	42,516,000	80.8	5,488,000
Washington	42,803,200	11,913,000	27.8	10,765,000
Wyoming	62,448,000	47,657,000	76.3	7,995,000
Total	972,777,600	535,486,000	55.1	120,643,000

The greater portion of the vacant lands tabulated above may be made fertile and productive under the new irrigation law.

## Land at \$1,800,000 a Lot.

IT IS a long jump in value, if not in time, from the twenty-five dollars which, it is said, was originally paid for the possession of the whole of Manhattan Island, to the two hundred dollars paid the other day by a real estate broker for a parcel of ground within the same limits containing just forty square inches. At this rate an ordinary city lot would bring \$1,800,000. It happens, however, that the forty square inches spoken of is a diminutive "corner lot" giving the shrewd owner a five-foot-line privilege on two streets, which, he estimates, will give him property rights above ground and below having a rental value of \$1,000 a year, in which case the investment in real estate, even at five dollars per square inch, will turn a handsome profit.



A FINISHED IRRIGATION DITCH.



# Why Hanna Hates General Wood

IS THERE AN AMERICAN DREYFUS CASE?



BRIGADIER-GENERAL LEONARD WOOD.  
Photograph, copyright 1899, by Purdy.

THE ASSERTION by friends of Senator Hanna that he would bitterly oppose the appointment by the President of General Leonard Wood as manager of the construction work on the Panama Canal, in the event of the government's getting control of that property, has invited attention anew to the cause of the Senator's hostility to the general, who is so close to the President. This feeling is believed to be an outgrowth of the treatment received in Havana

by Major Estes G. Rathbone, Senator Hanna's friend and formerly director-general of posts in Cuba under the military government. If Major Rathbone's statements are well founded, his case contains several features suggestive of the Dreyfus affair. He has made charges against General Wood, who was lately military Governor of Cuba, which are so grave and specific as to warrant investigation by a committee of Congress or a military court of inquiry.

Major Rathbone, after discharging the duties of director-general for a time with seeming acceptance, was suddenly accused of dishonesty in office. He was tried at Havana with Neely and Reeves on the charges of conspiracy to defraud and of embezzlement of the postal revenues of the island, was found guilty, and was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of more than \$35,000. Major Rathbone claimed that he was innocent and that the trial was grossly partial and unfair. President Roosevelt, on the appeal of Senator Hanna, directed that a new trial be held, but before that came about Cuba became an independent republic. The Cuban Congress passed an act granting amnesty to all Americans im-

prisoned in Cuba, and under this statute Major Rathbone was released. He does not rest content with mere freedom, however, but demands that something be done to remove the stain from his name. He returned to this country just before the adjournment of the late session of Congress, seeking a vindication, and his petition for



ESTES G. RATHBONE, FORMERLY DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF THE CUBAN POSTS.

an investigation was presented by Senator Teller, but was not acted upon, probably for lack of time.

Major Rathbone alleges that the proceedings resulting in his conviction were improperly and illegally influenced and controlled by the military Governor, General Wood, through various official orders and instructions to the

trial court, the judges of which were the Governor's appointees, and that the impression was thus created that the Governor desired the conviction of the defendants. A most serious charge is one to the effect that General Wood authorized the trial court to admit as evidence for the prosecution *ex parte* depositions taken in the United States, thus repealing the Secretary of War's instructions excluding such depositions.

Major Rathbone also maintains that he was not allowed sufficient time to prepare for trial on the charges on which he was finally convicted, and that he was convicted on charges graver than those on which he had been indicted, the original indictment having been amended after it was sent to the trial court. He declares that Reeves, the State's principal witness and virtually the only witness against Rathbone, did not testify at the trial under oath. Reeves, the major says, being a defendant, was not required under the laws of Cuba to swear to or affirm the truthfulness of his statements and could not be punished for perjury if his testimony was false. Major Rathbone avers that during the trial Reeves contradicted testimony given by him in the preliminary proceedings. In addition, Major Rathbone insists that he was convicted on insufficient evidence, his conviction resting almost entirely on Reeves's practically uncorroborated testimony, which was contradicted by that of both Neely and Rathbone.

In thus holding General Wood responsible for the method and the outcome of the trial, Major Rathbone has taken a bold step. General Wood's high standing, his splendid work in Cuba, and his close intimacy with the President all tend to weigh against the major's allegations. But the latter are made by a man who, prior to his trouble in Cuba, was regarded as one of the most faithful of public officials. His friends state that while he was assistant postmaster-general he could have become a millionaire had he slackened his prosecution of the lottery companies, against which he waged vigorous war and to whose business he dealt a deadly blow. Accusations from such a source as this cannot lightly be ignored merely because of the judgment of a court which is claimed to have been inequitable. The fact that United States Senator Hanna, shrewd and level-headed as he is, has been Major Rathbone's chief and most zealous champion lends weight to the major's demand for an investigation.

The country will deplore another unsavory controversy involving men of prominence. But if it was fitting to settle formally the Sampson-Schley difficulty, much more needful is it to settle the Rathbone case.



CENTENARY BANQUET OF THE LIVERPOOL AMERICAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, AT WHICH THE HON. WHITELAW REID (X) WAS GUEST OF HONOR.

"MAY KING EDWARD'S REIGN BE ONE IN WHICH CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE RULE AND NOT COUNCILS OF WAR," WAS THE TOAST PROPOSED BY THE DISTINGUISHED AMERICAN EDITOR.  
Photographed for Leslie's Weekly by Augustin Rischgitz.



# Santos-Dumont Tells About the Coming Air Ship

By Harry Beardsley

"MY PLAN is to make the air ship a practical means of conveyance," said Santos-Dumont recently.

"How?" he was asked.

"Next year," he said, "I expect to build a large air ship; large enough to carry twenty people in its basket. This ship will make regular trips between two points, to be selected, either in the United States or in France; it has not been decided yet which. In order to make the voyage less dangerous this five-mile course will extend over water. A voyage will be made from one point to the other and then back. A certain fare will be charged for this."

"Do you think you will find people who will care to make such a trip with you?" I asked the little Brazilian inventor.

"Ha! there won't be any trouble about that," he replied with a laugh. "I have already had hundreds of people beg me to take them with me on trips that I have made. Some of them want to take the ride out of curiosity, some want the adventure, and some want to write their experiences—tell how it feels to ride in an air ship. I am sure there are plenty of people who would want to make the trip. They say that air ships will never be practicable. Didn't they say the same things about automobiles?"

"But," I suggested, "even if an air ship should come to be handled as easily as an automobile, isn't the cost so great that very few could afford to own one? Now, for instance," I asked, "how much did your ship in which you propose to fly around the statue of liberty cost?"

"About \$70,000," replied Santos-Dumont. Then in reply to my questions he told me its dimensions. The entire machine, air chamber, motors, and all, weighs 1,200 pounds. It is 120 feet long and carries a sixteen-horse-power motor. This motor, which is the perfection of the inventor's mechanical genius, furnishes one horse-power of force for every seven pounds of its weight. One average horse of flesh and blood weighs more than a thousand pounds. Another fact that would prevent the general private ownership of air ships is the fact that they cannot be made small, and hence are pretty sure to continue to be costly. The navigator of the air has the problem of overcoming a force that is an aid in all navigation on the earth's surface. That is gravitation. To conquer this it is necessary to have a chamber filled with the lightest substance. The Santos-Dumont No. 6, the latest air ship, is stored with hydrogen, which is only a very small percentage heavier than mere space, than nothing. Santos-Dumont says that although his No. 6, which is now on exhibition in this country, cannot be controlled and guided in a high wind, a larger machine built on the same lines could be governed in flight in any breeze short of a gale.

"The new machine which I have planned will be so large that it can fly in all kinds of weather," he said. "It would always be sailed over water and not more than 100 feet above the surface of the sea or lake, wherever the trip was made. In these circumstances an accident



AERONAUT SANTOS-DUMONT, WHO PROMISES TO BUILD A PRACTICAL AIR SHIP. Lucky.

would not necessarily be fatal. The passengers would only get a good soaking. It is rather odd," said Santos-Dumont, "that Americans have never gone into the making of air ships like the French have. Many companies have been organized and millions of francs have been spent in France in building air ships. Besides that, a large number of private fortunes have been spent."

Two things make Santos-Dumont, the latest and most successful of all the aeronauts, a most interesting person. In the first place the world is always interested and has watched for 4,000 years the efforts of men who have tried to navigate the air. These men have attracted attention because their exploits were spectacular and daring, resulting often in fearful fatalities; and none of these has run greater risks than Santos-Dumont. In the second place he is an interesting specimen of the species, as all those men are whose whole thought and effort and life are devoted to the accomplishment of a single aim. Santos-Dumont was an aeronaut from childhood. He is twenty-nine years old and unmarried. During all the years of his activity he has studied and worked to construct a machine that would fly. He said the other day that when he was a small boy, living down in a city of southern Brazil, he was constantly making kites. He had a great variety of them, some that were even large enough to carry the weight of a man. But he never tried to ride through the air on such vehicles. He waited until he began building air ships.

"They were only toys," he said, "and some of them wouldn't fly." Nevertheless the slender little Brazilian boy made them better and better. Santos-Dumont has spent a fortune for air ships. He has no definite plan for means to recover any of this money. His ambition is only to build more air ships and build them bigger and better. His family and friends have begged him to turn his attention to something else, to experiment no longer with air ships. They have thought that each accident would teach him, as they said, a lesson, would cure him of the irresistible tendency which was born in him. It requires unnatural physical courage, an indifference to death that is hardly normal, to undertake what Santos-Dumont has done. But the matter of fear has had very little to do with the course of this man's life. In his peculiar broken English, the combined dialect of the Brazilian and the Frenchman, the inventor said:

"What's the use of being afraid? You can never do anything if you are afraid."

He is a very small man, short, slender, with thin chest and narrow shoulders. He has the white skin and the black hair and large, dark eyes of the Castilian. He is very polite, wearing an air of reserve. He answers questions with the manner of one who is on the witness stand. When he talked of his plans he did not become enthusiastic, but conversed as though the subject were commonplace, in a tone which a man would use in telling another that he expected to build a new fence. He is the exact type in which one would expect the absence of physical and personal bravery. He has a retreating chin, a broad mouth, and full lips. There is nothing to suggest what is usually called "bull-dog determination," and which is usually expressed in some bull-dog feature. It is not so much a matter of will and determination and fixedness of purpose that has made the efforts of this inventor so persistent, as a certain strong, innate tendency like that of the artist who will paint even though he starve.

## A Word or Two on Current Topics

SINCE WE have been spending over a hundred million a year in pensions for some time, the \$4,000,000 more which a law passed by the recent Congress in its closing hours adds to the pension budget may seem in itself too trivial for comment, but certain provisions of this law open doors into such new and boundless fields of pension liberality that we may well pause to consider once more whither we are tending in these outpourings of a nation's gratitude expressed on a cash basis. The new law gives a pensionable status to soldiers who were conscripted into the Confederate army against their will and afterward enlisted and served in the Union army of their own volition. The legislation in question supercedes a ruling of the commissioner of pensions some years ago denying a pensionable status to such soldiers, and affects about 30,000 veterans. Another section of the same measure gives a pensionable status to deserters from the Union army who afterward enlisted again of their own free will, served in the Federal army, and were given an honorable discharge. The first of these provisions may fairly be regarded as the nearest possible approach to a law granting pensions to Confederates, and it will only need a little extra push of generosity and good feeling to send the pension ball rolling on the other side of Mason and Dixon's line.

THOSE USEFUL persons, the statisticians, whose work usually makes us wiser, if not always happier, have figured up that our last Fourth of July celebration cost this country the lives of not less than 377 men, women, and children, the wounding and maiming of about 2,000 more, and a property loss estimated at about \$3,689,000. If this sacrifice of life, limb, and property were really necessary in any sense, or if it contributed in the slightest degree to our national well-being, we might cheerfully submit to it as a patriotic duty; but when we realize, as all must, that this annual holocaust, with all the misery and suffering consequent upon it, is only a concession made to the pure love of noise and hullabaloo which possesses small children and savages in common, it may well be asked whether it is not high time that a stop was put once for all to these barbaric and destructive proceedings. In view of the actual results of our Independence Day

orgies, we might well apply to it, in paraphrase, the saying of Madame Roland, "O, patriotism! How many nuisances are committed in thy name!"

M. BLOCH, the Russian savant, who has written so much and so effectively on the horrors of warfare, might find a fitting text for another dissertation on the same subject in the fact that Herr Krupp, the famous German gun-maker, is to-day the richest man in his country, and one of the richest in all the world. His present income is estimated at the equivalent in our money of about \$4,760,000 a year, an income that measures up well to that of our own billionaires and "octopus" magnates. It is not distinctly stated that all of Herr Krupp's wealth is derived from his cannon factories, but since the products of these shops have been, sad to say, in large and constant demand all over the world these many years, it is safe to believe they have been his chief source of income. But since Herr Krupp himself is said to be a man of benevolent and peaceful instincts, who is exceedingly kind and just to his army of employes, we suppose that rational persons generally will not begrudge him his 20,000,000 marks a year.

WE OBSERVE that the New York Tribune is not pleased at the prospect of having whistling introduced as a feature of church music. The announcement does shock one's religious sensibilities a little when it is put down as "whistling," but let the thing go into the programme under some new and euphonious musical title, and it would be all right. It would be equally shocking to think of a "fiddle" in a church choir, but few are heard to object when you spell it "violin."

THE ANNOUNCEMENT that a good-sized alligator has been caught in the Chicago River comes too late to furnish an argument for another appropriation under the River and Harbor Bill this year, but Senator Mason and his fellow-representatives from Illinois ought to keep the gentle saurian in stock for future uses. A river big enough to grow a real alligator is certainly entitled to a generous contribution of "pork," a kind of meat, by the way, of which alligators are said to be fond.

A WISE and learned judge in England has lately declared his disapproval of the peroration as a set feature of public addresses. He goes so far as to say that "if the profession of law and the practice of rhetoric could be freed from the peroration, a great public service would be performed." This reminds us of the warning note which a certain noted lay preacher and revivalist used to sound when he invited the brethren and sisters to give their testimony in meeting: "Now, my friends, if you've got a nice long speech ready, just cut off both ends and give us the middle."

THE VENERABLE Senator Hoar evidently believes that one is never too old to learn about housekeeping, for he has just purchased a residence in Washington, having spent the larger portion of his thirty-three years of public life in that city in hotels and boarding houses. His long and loyal adherence to an itinerant life, its discomforts and vicissitudes, could not have been from financial reasons, for the Massachusetts Senator has an extensive and successful law practice, and has for years enjoyed a comfortable income.

WHAT COULD furnish a more satirical if not a melancholy comment on the present unhappy divisions of the Christian Church than the news of a fight between Greek and Latin monks at Jerusalem over the right to sweep out the Holy Sepulchre, the combatants being separated finally by Turkish troops after several monks had been killed? If such scenes are not enough to make angels weep, then we know of nothing that could bring their tears.

### If You Feel Irritable

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T. DART WALKER  
WITH NORTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON

# MANŒUVRES OF OUR SPLENDID NAVY.

THE NORTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON SALUTING A FRENCH MAN-OF-WAR.—AS THE GUNS ARE FIRED THE AMERICAN BATTLESHIP ON THE RIGHT UNFURLS THE TRI-COLOR OF FRANCE, WHILE THE FRENCH BATTLESHIP RAISES THE STARS AND STRIPES.—*Drawn for Looker's Weekly by T. Dart Walker, from the bridge of the United States battleship "Kearsarge."*





# George Harcourt, the English Painter



GEORGE HARCOURT.

His picture, "Good-bye," taken from life, is founded on an incident of the departure of British troops for South Africa; the good-bye of an English girl to her soldier-lover. In speaking of the incident Mr. Harcourt mentioned that the young man, who had already said good-bye, turned suddenly for a final leave-taking, removing his helmet, contrary to military custom, in this last poignant, sacred moment.

The painting is nine feet in height by six in breadth. In the misty, smoke-laden background is the train; past it and down the platform the soldiers are marching, some with a happy-go-lucky expression, others pensive, and some waving a jovial good-bye at the crowd. The variety of individual moods is deftly and forcibly expressed; nothing is overwrought, there is no touch of insincerity for the sake of effect. Against this background or more properly as the central figures mingling with it, are a girl and her soldier-lover, a tall yeoman of full youthful development, just passing into manhood. By a sudden impulse he has started back to say good-bye again—possibly a last good-bye, his yellow khaki helmet in his hand, his head bared in this moment holy in its solemnity. She has caught his hand and is looking

up at him with an agony in her eyes as if her life instead of her heart were going out. The expression on the man's face is one of noble tenderness and solicitude for the woman he is leaving, who in this final poignant moment lets him see all that her bravery had before helped her to hold back.

For the last four years, and until the assumption of his present position, Mr. Harcourt was the head master at the Herkomer Art School at Bushey, near London. A native of Dumbarton, Scotland, he obtained a scholarship in 1889 which enabled him to study in London. Prior to that he had received his first commission, which was to decorate the first-class saloons of the Union Steamship Company's New Zealand liners and channel steamers. After study with Professor von Herkomer, whose school was then in the metropolis, he first exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1893. The following year he made a striking success with his picture, "Psyche," a work of haunting beauty. For his picture, "Thought Reading," Mr. Harcourt received a medal at the Paris Salon in 1896, and since that time has received marked attention in these exhibitions. In 1900 he was granted a medal at the Paris Exposition.

In his picture, "The Leper's Wife," the painter repeated a quality so evident in his "Psyche," and a quality that may be said to be his pre-eminently among British painters, sympathy in portraying nobility and tenderness in women. The picture shows the wife gladly and eagerly leaving the world and all it offers, to share the fate of her husband, doomed as a leper. The husband is draped in gray and the wife in glowing crimson. As she springs forward with all the motion of a figure by Tintoretto, flowers bloom at her feet; back of him the fluff of thistles is ready to scatter in the wind. The symbolism is further carried out by the dark shadows full of foreboding, and a background of glowing light showing between the trees, the joys of the world that she is leaving for him with the words ascribed to her by Tennyson in "Happy, or the Leper's Bride": "Kiss me; in the name of the everlasting God I will live and die with you."

The versatility of the painter, who is represented in some of the most important municipal collections in England, shows him equally happy in landscape, portraiture, and figure work.

Harcourt is a Scotchman that Barrie would rejoice in. He looks out on things with a sympathy, a sentiment, and a freshness of heart that contact with the world and success in it have not rankered. He paints with a desire to portray what he feels, and without any thought as to whether the picture will sell or not. Some of his pictures have traveled from one exhibition to another for five years, and then returned to the studio where they first took shape; others have found a place in some of the choicest collections in Great Britain and in national galleries in the colonies.

WILLIAM ARMSTRONG.

## Trusts and Cant.

IN THE course of a lengthy editorial relative to the Atlantic steamship combine, the London *Spectator*, while professing a dislike for huge combinations of capital, advises its readers to clear their "minds of cant even about trusts," adding that about trusts "there is always a liability to cant." Of the truth of this observation an immense amount of striking testimony has recently been afforded in the United States.



"TOO LATE."—FROM THE PAINTING BY GEORGE HARCOURT.

"Too late, too late!  
You loitered on the road too long.  
You trifled at the gate."

Her heart was starving all the while  
You made it wait."  
Christina G. Rossetti.



"THE LEPER'S WIFE."—FROM A PAINTING BY GEORGE HARCOURT

"Kiss me; in the name of the everlasting God,  
I will live and die with you."—Tennyson.



"GOOD-BYE!"—THE THIRD BATTALION GRENADIER GUARDS LEAVING WATERLOO STATION, OCTOBER 21ST, 1899.—FROM THE PAINTING BY GEORGE HARCOURT.



# Awful Poverty in New York

THE MOST DENSELY POPULATED SPOT IN THE WORLD—3,000 PERSONS IN A SINGLE BLOCK

ON THE north is Canal Street; on the east, Forsyth Street; on the south, Bayard Street; on the west, Chrystie Street;—within the block which these four streets surround live 3,000 men, women, and children, the children outnumbering the others more than two to one. It is the most thickly peopled block in the whole world, with a population more dense than that of any spot in China, India, or London; and it is the heart of the Jewish quarter of the great, teeming East Side of New York. Whole families live in rooms like closets. Children have no play-ground but the dark hallways, the narrow stairs, and the pavements. There is so little space that few of the merchants occupy stores, most of them selling their goods from push-carts in the streets.

We walked, a guide and I, through a narrow way between two buildings, a passage not more than three feet wide and paved with cement. Several little, slender, barefooted girls straightened themselves against the walls to let us pass, and then we entered a doorway and began climbing the unsteady stairs to the home of Mrs. Gabrowsky. Children were on the landing as we turned to climb still higher. They were suddenly silent when we appeared and then stepped out of the way, staring at us. One of them was a very little child with fine yellow hair matted like the packing of an old chair cushion. Its head and face were smeared with dirt, but its large brown eyes were beautiful. One of the boys in a sudden movement ran against this baby and it fell to its hands and knees. The boy, however, paid no heed to it, and the baby did not cry. The expression of its face was unchanged. We went two flights higher and walked to the end of a narrow hall, which seemed dark in contrast to the light of day outside.

In a niche in the wall on one side was a short pump and a girl was filling a bucket of water. Suddenly a door opened, lighting the hallway. A short woman with red hair that was like a great brush on her head, with arms naked to the shoulder, with neck and chest bare, with hollow cheeks and large eyes, called loudly to the child at the pump. She spoke in Yiddish, part Hebrew, part Russian, a jargon containing something of both languages. Then she discovered the strangers. She shut her door violently without waiting for an answer to her call. We were left again in half darkness. Then we knocked on a battered door at the end of the hall and waited.

In the air was the combined smell of cooking, of dark rooms poorly ventilated, of many persons crowded together with little opportunity to be clean. And there rang in my ears constantly the wail of babies, reminding me of a visit to an infants' hospital, a sound more pitiful than any other, telling the helpless sorrow of the little child. And wherever I went that day in that block with its 3,000 lives I heard always the sound of children crying. Sometimes it would break out suddenly and loudly in a room near by, then I would hear only a distant wail, perhaps from houses several doors removed. But it never ceased, continuing till nightfall—like a dirge, it seemed, mournful and desolate.

The door opened and we were in a home of poverty. The room seemed crowded, it was so very small; yet there was very little furniture in it. The floor was bare excepting for the litter of paper and bits of rags. A table was covered with a tattered oilcloth. A few dishes and a pile of soiled clothes were on it; the chairs were plain, unpainted, of rough wood. On the floor was a tub half filled with water. At one side stood a stove, and upon it a gas burner connected by a tube with the gas jet suspended from the middle of the ceiling. On the stove a pot of water and a kettle of soup were boiling. Against the wall were some baskets filled with rags.

In this room were an old man, a woman, and five children, the eldest of whom was not more than twelve years old. They stared at first at the visitors, the children gathering about their mother's skirts. The old man sat in the corner of the room, sewing together the large leaves of a book in Hebrew. He was working at his trade, that of a bookbinder. At his side was a heap of unbound volumes yellow with age. The woman, recovering from her first astonishment, offered a chair to her visitors, but without a bow or smile, for smiles are rare in this part of New York. You do not hear in homes like this a hearty, ringing laugh. The men and women are eager and earnest, almost void of humor; voluble, but without a smile, their life wholly serious. In their eyes is a peculiar brightness and an expression half of fear, half of suspicion. Even the children seldom laugh, but tantalize and abuse each other, mildly, without fighting.

On each side of the main room of this dwelling, the room which we had entered, was a smaller room. I looked into one of these and was startled at what I saw. The place was small, not more than eight feet square, and half of it was filled with an old bed. On this was the prostrate body of a man fully dressed, his arms outstretched, his mouth wide open. His face under-



AN OLD SHOEMAKER AT WORK BY THE DIM LIGHT OF A COURT WINDOW.—G. B. Luekey.

neath the ragged beard was so white that I thought at first that he was dead. This was the husband of the woman, the father of the five children. He and his family had been in America seven months and he had obtained work as a sponger of clothes in a tailor shop, for which he received three dollars a week. But he was sick that day and could not work.

Like most of those of his race his first employment in the new land was in the great industry of the needle. The new corner to the Ghetto usually obtains work in some capacity in the business of making clothes. If he cannot sew he can use the sponge and learn to press.

In the third room of the home of Mrs. Gabrowsky was another bed. This room was eight feet long and eight feet wide, and the bed filled two-thirds of it, a bed which seemed to consist only of old, faded comforters, hardly more than a heap of filth-stained rags. And this room, only eight feet square, was the home of an entire family, a woman and her three children; Max, fourteen years old; Ida, seven; and Abraham, three. Their mother was away at her work. She was a washerwoman, doing this sort of household work for the most prosperous of her neighbors, leaving her home often at five o'clock in the morning and returning only at nightfall. Toiling like this six days in the week, she made hardly enough to keep her children in food. Her pay was usually thirty cents a dozen pieces, washing and ironing, and her customers, taking advantage of this system of charging, usually included about three shirtwaists and two skirts in each dozen, so that they would get full compensation for their money. While their mother worked, the children were on the streets, no one knew where. They usually came around at lunch time and Mrs. Gabrowsky gave them some bread. Sometimes they picked up something to eat outside. I saw a little child of this district dig out of the gutter a filthy watermelon rind and run away with it to a corner of two buildings, where the faint remnants of the pink flesh of the rind could be eaten in quiet. The child was greatly delighted with what it had found and was holding it in both hands, looking at it with a pleased expression of face.

The father of these three children, Max, Ida, and Abraham, the husband of the washerwoman, had gone away one night and had never returned. His family did not know whether he had wearied of the struggle of supporting

them or had transferred his affection to another woman.

Desertions are common in these crowded tenements. The reason is plain. There is no real home. Rather than remain in the stench and darkness of the living rooms the children are on the street, the father is away. There is no family circle, no hearthstone; the man is not the sturdy, independent householder, with his own roof over his head. This greatest of incentives to nobility of character is absent. The dwellers of the tenements have no privacy. Their doors are side by side; they use the halls in common, several families obtaining their water from one pump, sometimes carrying it from the ground all the way to the sixth story. In such circumstances, the barriers which surround a home are easily broken, and men too readily abandon their families. And so it was with this husband, whose wife now washed for a livelihood.

I wondered how so many persons could find a place to sleep in three such tiny rooms. It was customary, I was told, for the children to sleep on the floor, their parents occupying the beds. Mrs. Gabrowsky, realizing all at once that she had not perhaps made the proper preparation for the visit of strangers, put a dingy white frock on one of her smaller children, and then took the youngest, a baby in arms, to the washtub which was on the floor, and washed its face with her bare hand, dipping her hand in the tub. Later she found a rag somewhere and wiped the infant's face, wearing all the while a sort of a smirk of apology.

These three rooms comprised not only a home, but were the apartments of a boarding-house as well. This woman was the landlady. The old bookbinder was one of her boarders, the washerwoman and the children were the others, and all twelve of them lived together among rags. For the three rooms Mrs. Gabrowsky paid \$7.50 a month rent. To the washerwoman she sublet one room, eight feet square, for \$3 a month; the old bookbinder paid what he could, and the husband's wages, \$3 a week, completed the income of the family.

The people of the Ghetto do not lack industry. They rise in the morning at 5 o'clock. They remain at their stands or push-carts in the streets or over their needles in their rooms until near midnight. They snatch sleep at odd moments. They cannot afford to waste in idle slumber the early half of the night or the first hours of day. Yet with all their industry few of them earn barely more than a living, as was the case in the home of Mrs. Gabrowsky. They have little food aside from soup and bread and coffee.

I thought of the future of the girls and boys in such a home as this. I thought of the time when the daughters would be young ladies and would like to entertain the young men whom they admired. Would they bring them to hotels such as this? And I realized again that the moral influence of the home was sadly wanting. The young girls go to the streets.

As we walked down the stairs I heard loud talking. It was a young woman's voice with a note half of anger and half of lamentation. She was a young Jewess, slender and pale, with blue semicircles under her eyes. She was talking of her husband:

"He don't do nothing to support me," she cried; "then he comes here and wants to beat me. He'd 'uv hit me just now if it hadn't been for my mother. He come in while she was out and just as he threatened to strike me she come in. I had him arrested once. And he said he just give the captain \$5 and got out. At the court they wouldn't let me testify. He laughs and says, go ahead and arrest 'em. He says he knows all the officers and captains, he says, and they won't bother him. I want to get a divorce so I can go out and work. I went to the legal aid society, but they said they had so many cases they couldn't do nothing. I'm afraid to go out anywhere, cuz he follows me to beat me. What am I going to do?"

As we passed down the hall I could still hear that ringing voice telling the sorrows of a life. Cats were constantly darting from the black shadows in the hallways. As we visited other homes the yellow feline eyes glowed from the rayless interior of the unlighted rooms. Cats scampered under the chairs when the door was opened. Outside they were digging in the cans of kitchen refuse for food. A cat, sleek, smooth, and smiling, with a dainty ribbon around its throat, curled up comfortably in a big chair before the fire, is a pleasant thing to see. But the cat of the tenement creeps rather than walks. It is gaunt, ugly, cowardly, and starved.

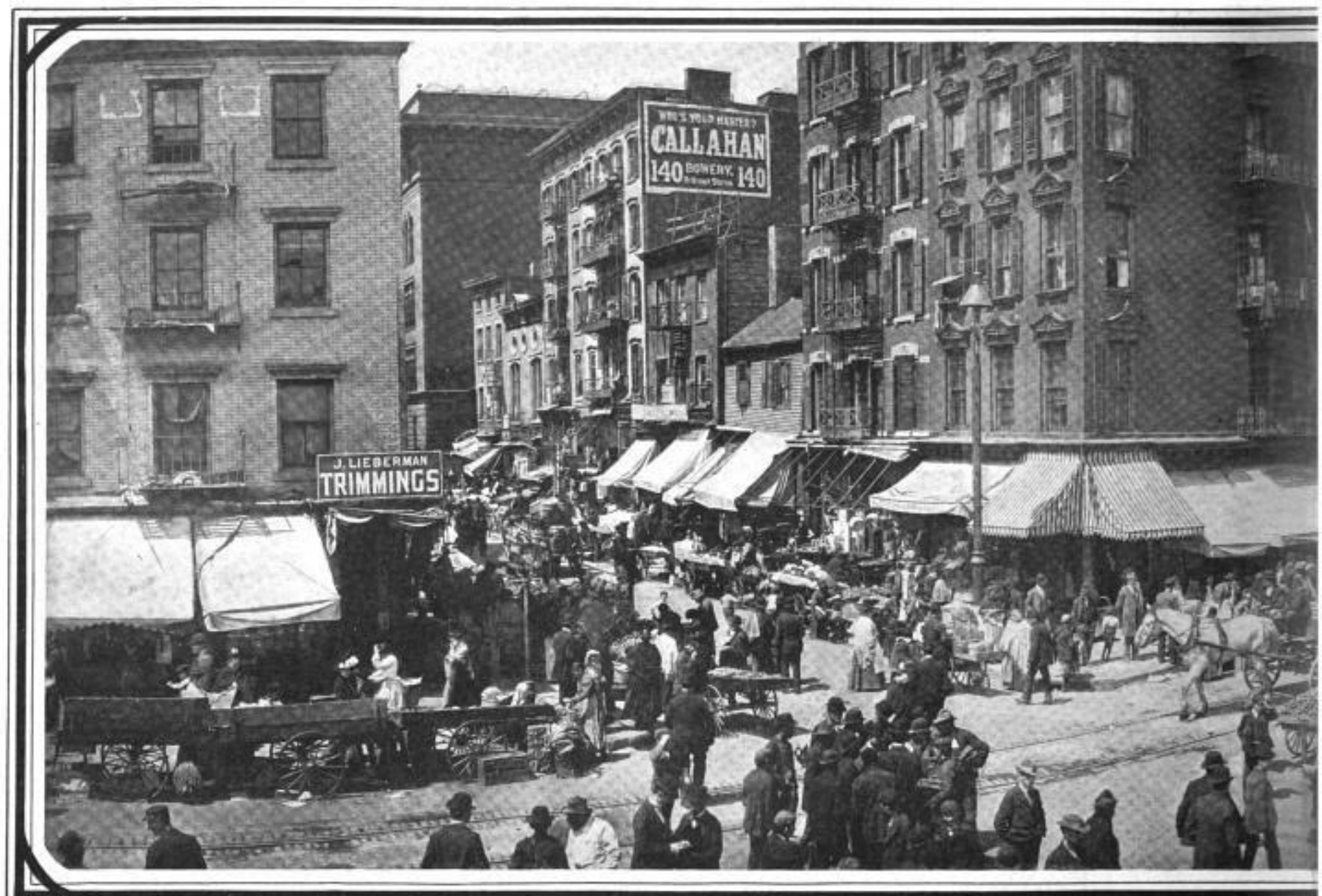
This block of houses in which 3,000 people live is solid on four sides; most of the buildings are five or six stories high, and the way to reach the interior court is through doorways leading from the streets. Strangest of all, most of these houses have two fronts. One front is on the street, the other is on the small interior court. Those who live in the front series of houses have no back door, and those who live in the houses which face on the court

Continued on page 166.



A TYPICAL LIVING ROOM IN A GHETTO TENEMENT, SHOWING EIGHT OF THE TWELVE PERSONS WHO LIVE IN THREE TINY ROOMS.—G. B. Luekey.





THE HEART OF THE Ghetto—THE STREET MARKETS, WHERE FOOD AND ALL N



THE DINGY COURT, WHERE CHILDREN PLAY IN THEIR "FRONT YARD."—G. B. Lacey.

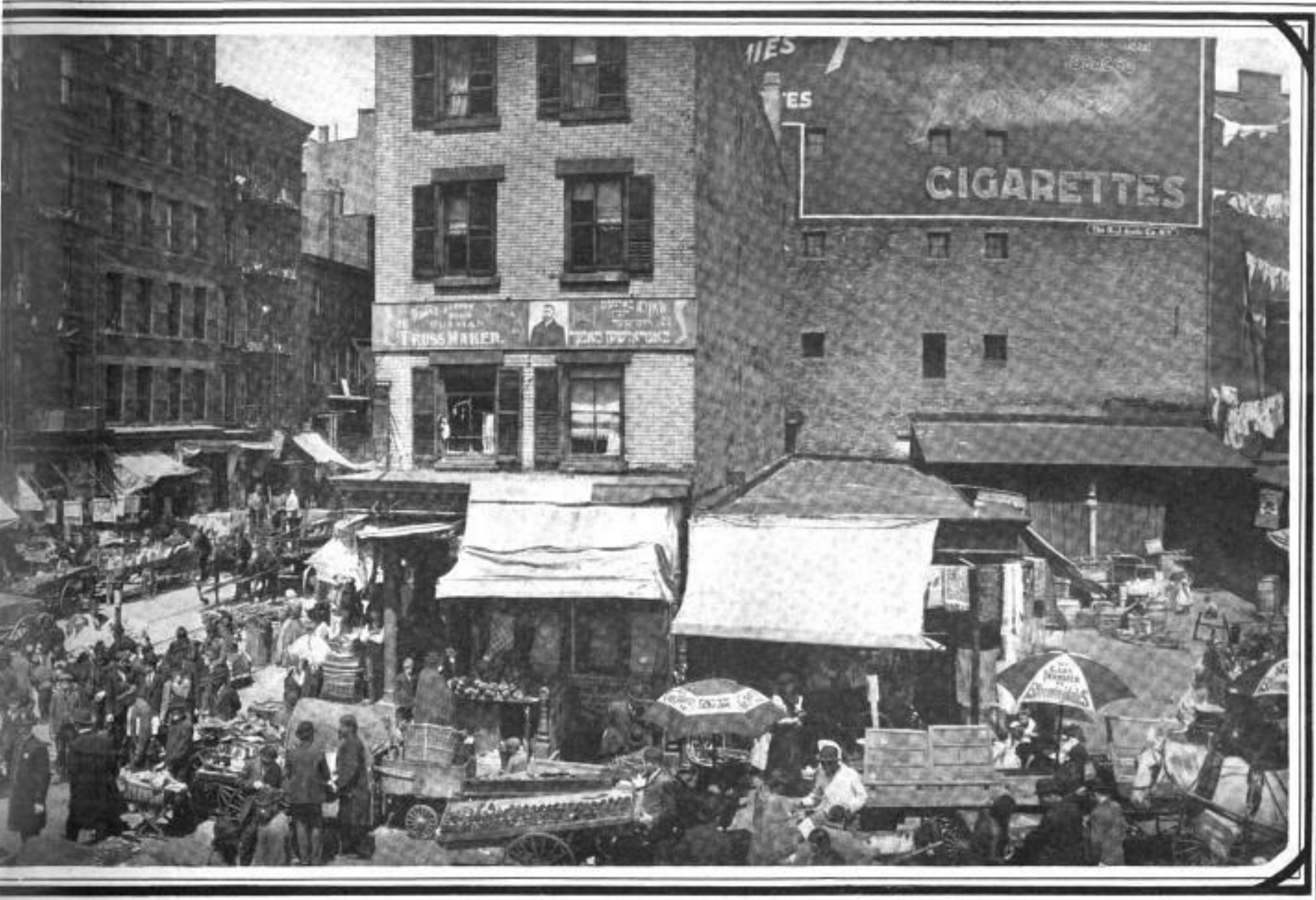


A TENEMENT DINNER—COFFEE AND A LOAF OF DRY B

THE MOST CROWDED (

A GLIMPSE OF THE POVERTY-STRICKEN JEWISH QUARTER OF THE EA





OF MERCHANDISE ARE SOLD—TENEMENTS WHERE POVERTY AND SUFFERING REIGN.



—A FAMILY DESERTED BY THE FATHER.—G. B. Luckey



INTERIOR COURT OF THE MOST CROWDED BLOCK IN THE GHETTO—ON FIVE DAYS OF THE WEEK THERE IS WASHING ON THE LINES.—G. B. Luckey.

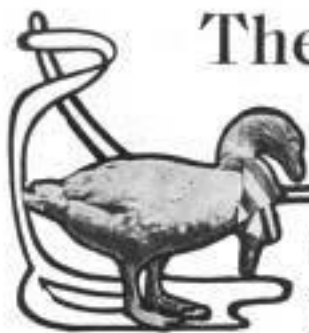
CORNER IN THE WORLD.

1 SIDE, NEW YORK. THE MOST DENSELY POPULATED SPOT ON EARTH.



# The Mystery of the Trained Goose

## Explained . . . By Oliver Shedd

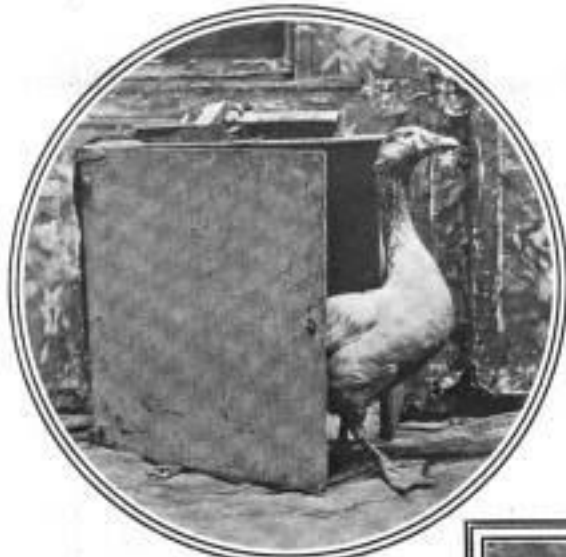


gave evidence of possessing a "human brain," as the bill said. Two strips of wood were laid on the floor of the stage near the footlights, and large white cards, each of which bore a number, were placed in three wooden frames in

ON THE stage of a New York roof-garden recently, a common, gray, barn-yard goose was seen to perform some remarkable feats. She indeed

"Any other goose would have learned to do just as well what this one has done," said Mr. Hampton. "The first thing to teach her was that she must pick out one of

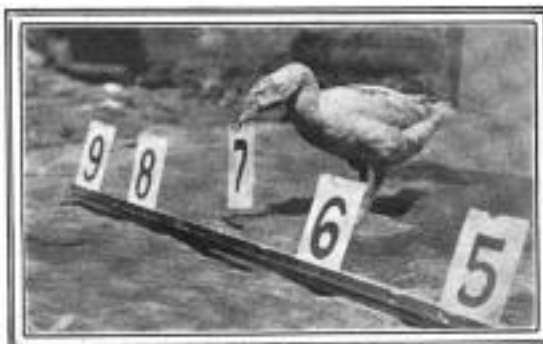
distance, and if "Walk" made a step in the wrong direction, Hampton would lift his hand quickly and "Walk" would immediately change her course. It could be seen, also, that the bird kept her eye constantly on the man. A goose can see what is going on behind her, and she has to turn her head sidewise to fix her vision on an object squarely in front.



ENTER "WALK."

full view of the audience. The goose was commanded by her trainer to tell the number of days of the week. She walked to the frame and, with her bill, pulled out the number 7. She was given problems in addition, subtraction and multiplication, and she always selected the correct result in the same way. She told the time by pulling out of the frame the cards representing the hour and minutes. Then flags of various nationalities—English, Irish, German, French—were placed over the cards, and while the orchestra played a national air the fowl selected the corresponding flag. After each feat the goose was rewarded with a nibble of corn. It was a remarkable exhibition. One thought that the goose not only understood what was said to her, but was a musician as well—exceptional for a goose.

"Professor" Hampton explained to me later something of how all this had been brought about, and I then gave credit for the performance to the man instead of the goose. The bird had learned only one thing, and that was to select a card when she was driven in that direction. The trainer guided his pet so cleverly that the audience did not suspect it.



"TELL THE AUDIENCE HOW MANY DAYS THERE ARE IN THE WEEK."

the numbers from the frame as soon as she approached it. I used to sit right down near the frame with "Walk"—that's what I call her—in my arms and hold her head to the card until she had plucked it out. Whenever she did this I would give her a nibble of corn. I have a particular brand of corn; it's sweet corn, and she likes it better than any other kind. She never gets it unless she has performed some trick well. Her usual fare is common field corn and oats. But it is a good idea to have

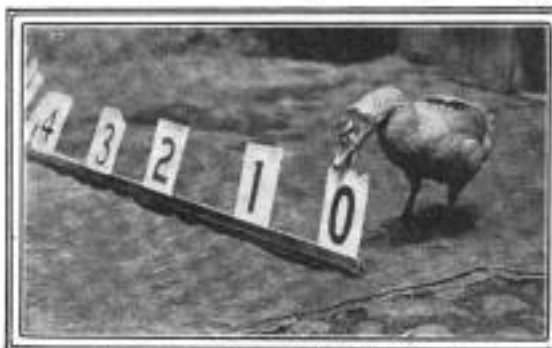


"HOW MANY WORKING DAYS SHOULD THERE BE?"

her fairly hungry when she is to perform, so that she will appreciate the sweet corn.

"Gradually I trained her to go and select a card while I stood farther and farther away from the frame. At last I merely started her. I stood, as I do now, on the stage, several feet back. From that point I can have her go toward any number I choose."

It was observed that the "professor" gave his pupil



"HOW MANY DAYS WOULD YOU WORK?"

a certain sly hint by turning the fowl's head quickly with his hand. Then he saw to it that after the goose had started for any number she should continue in the right direction. He followed the waddling bird at a



A TRELL OF PATRIOTISM.

"Perhaps you noticed," said Hampton, the trainer, "that when the goose first walked out of her box on the stage I told her to flap her wings to the audience. Of course she did it; she would have done it anyhow. She always does whenever she comes out of her crowded cage. I can send her to any one of the numbers in the frame that I like. I simply start her in the right direction and see that she gets there."

Professor Hampton had confessed. It was not the goose, after all, who had a knowledge of language, mathematics, and music. It was Hampton.

"Many animals," continued Mr. Hampton, who has trained all sorts of beasts for the stage during the last twenty years, "are taught with the whip. Horses and dogs are made to mind

by a crack of the lash. But other animals can never be handled that way. You can't whip a cat and do anything with her, and I wouldn't punish this goose. It would scare her, and then you couldn't induce her to move. I've got to pet her and reward her with something to eat. You must be patient and never get nervous or angry with animals. An animal learns tricks very slowly.



THE REWARD FOR GOOD WORK—A NIBBLE OF SWEET CORN.



"NOW TELL THE TIME."

### An American Diplomat's Mistake.

THE RULES of official etiquette are very exacting, especially in a court like that of Spain, where punctiliousness in all such matters is regarded as a cardinal virtue, and much may be justly granted under such conditions to a diplomatic representative who is bound to conform himself to local usages, so far as possible, in dress and conduct and thus to avoid all occasion for offenses. But, notwithstanding all these considerations, it seems to us that Dr. Curry, our representative at the recent ceremonies in Madrid, might have drawn the line on the bull-fight gotten up "in honor" of the occasion. Bull-fighting is a relic of medieval cruelty and barbarism, a brutal, bloody, and revolting sport, and its present survival in Spain is a burning disgrace to the country and a standing indication of the low and backward state of its civilization. If the court officials in Spain had no more sense of the fitness of things and no more knowledge of the prevailing sentiment among civilized people elsewhere in

regard to this disgusting pastime than to expect our representative to take it in as a part of the regular programme, the quiet abstention of that gentleman from this feature of the festivities would surely have been entirely justifiable. He might, at least, have refrained from taking his wife to be shocked and terrified at the bloody spectacle.

### Learn How

TO FEED YOURSELF SKILLFULLY.

It is easy to use good food and get well and keep that way, but a person must go about it.

A lady says, "I had a dreadful time of it before I learned how to feed myself properly. I suffered with stomach trouble for about ten years and finally got so bad that terrible pains would set in, followed by nauseating sickness in the stomach and bowels."

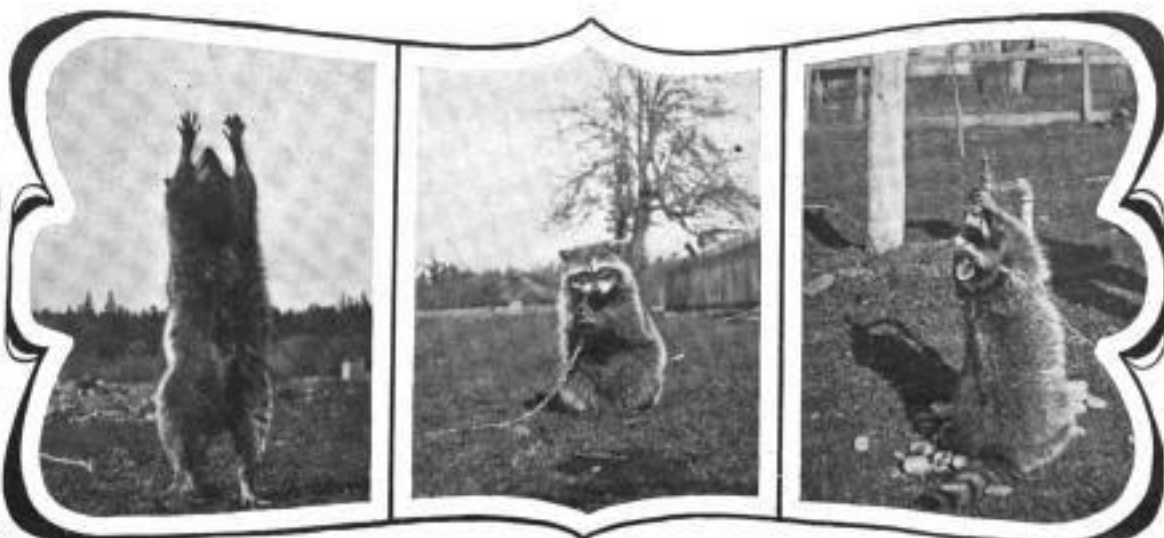
"Sometimes I would bloat up and would have to lie

flat on my back. My stomach finally got so bad that it would throw up everything I ate and, of course, I lost weight and strength very rapidly. I became pale. Blood was out of order and I looked like a skeleton finally.

"One day neuralgia set in in the stomach and liver and I went right down to death's door. I got so bad that even warm water was thrown off the stomach, which would hold absolutely nothing until I began taking Grape-Nuts in small quantities.

"My father had been accustomed to Grape-Nuts and knew of the value of the food and began giving it to me. I immediately began to improve, and the stomach retained the food and digested it. I gradually grew well again, and now I can eat a hearty dinner of almost anything. I have gained thirty pounds in weight. My brain is clear, skin beautifully white, and my eyes as bright as crystal, where I used to be sallow and with lack-lustre eyes. I owe something to Grape-Nuts. Please do not publish my name." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.





THE PET RACCOON BEGS FOR A BIT OF FISH; SOLEMNLY EATS IT; AND THEN TAKES A DRINK FROM THE HYDRANT.—*Anonymous.*



THE PUPPY AND THE PELICAN—ODD FRIENDS.  
*John Frederick, Santa Barbara, Cal.*



FEEDING THE PIGEONS OF ST. MARK'S CHURCH, VENICE, WHERE THE CAMPANILE RECENTLY FELL IN RUINS.—*Frank Egan, Magnolia, O.*



THE DOG AND HIS VEHICLE.  
*George M. Sprague, Brooklyn.*



(PRIZE-WINNER.) THE SPORTIVE WHITE KITTEN.  
*Annie S. Richter, Milwaukee, Wis.*



"DID I HEAR A WHISTLE?"  
*Mrs. Charles E. Miller, Baltimore, Md.*



A CANINE BEAU BRUMMEL AND THE PHOTOGRAPHER.

OUR AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHIC CONTEST—WISCONSIN WINS.  
UNIQUE AND STRIKING PICTURES OF ANIMAL LIFE.

[SEE OFFERS OF VARIOUS SPECIAL PRIZES IN OUR AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHIC ANNOUNCEMENT ELSEWHERE IN THIS ISSUE.]



A New Edition of  
M. de Bloch's  
"The Future of  
War"

## In the Realm of Letters

By La Salle A. Maynard

Are There  
Not Too Many  
Books at the  
Present Day?

IT IS a tremendous task now set before the world more prominently than ever before, that of transferring the emphasis in literature, art, politics, diplomacy, and in the still wider field of human ambition, from war, its superficial glamour and its meretricious glories, to peace and the nobler victories and achievements that belong to peace. Thus to make a stand against a current of thought and feeling coeval with the history of mankind, to turn it aside into new and unaccustomed channels, into saner, loftier, more humane ways, will be the work of slow and weary years, filled though they may be with the most intelligent, energetic, and persistent effort to that end of many gifted and devoted men and women. All the vast literature of the world, as it exists to-day, its poetry and its prose, its history, its biography and its romance, are imbued with the martial spirit, with the pomp and circumstance of war. Everywhere it is the warrior who figures as the hero of his time, as the idol of the people; everywhere it is the deeds of the sword, the clash of deadly combat, the roar of battle, that sounds what seems to be the sweetest music in the ears of men. To change this note in literature, to put the dominance on the heroics of peace, will in itself be a mighty undertaking, demanding the finest thought, the highest gifts, and the noblest energies of men for many years to come. And the great work cannot begin too soon nor be pressed too vigorously to save the world from adding further to the awful load of woe and agony which war has piled upon it.

A better beginning in the specific work of building up the literature of peace and thus educating public sentiment in favor of settling civil and international disputes by other arbitrament than that of the sword could hardly be made than that undertaken by Ginn & Co., the well-known publishers of Boston. This firm proposes to issue from time to time, in cheap and substantial form, all the great writings of the past and of the present which tend distinctly to emphasize peace as the true aim of nations, and to show the folly and waste of war. The first volume in the series is a condensation of the great work of the late Jean de Bloch on "The Future of War," without doubt the most remarkable work in deprecation of war, from the economic as well as the humanitarian point of view, ever written; a work which, it is believed, induced the Czar of Russia to issue his famous rescript summoning the peace conference at The Hague, which in turn has led to the organization of The Hague tribunal for the settlement of international disputes by arbitration, in itself one of the most notable and epoch-making events in human history. The original work of M. de Bloch consists of six volumes, which have not yet been translated into English, a fact which obviously puts it beyond the reach of all except special students and investigators. The work issued by Ginn & Co. is a volume of only three hundred and eighty pages, but it contains practically all the "meat" of the original work, the facts and figures on which M. de Bloch bases his arguments and conclusions against war, as well as the substance of these arguments and conclusions themselves. It is furnished with a valuable introduction by Mr. Edwin D. Mead, editor of the *New England Magazine*.

The volume thus published may well stand as number one in the library of anti-war literature. It is certain to be for all time to come the leading authority on this subject, a classic work in its line. The next volume in this series which the Messrs. Ginn & Co. propose to issue will be made up of Charles Sumner's three famous speeches, "The True Grandeur of Nations," "War System of the Commonwealth of Nations," and "The Duel Between France and Germany." The first of these speeches, that on "The True Grandeur of Nations," has often been printed in school readers and elocutionary manuals as an exercise in oratory, and it is justly regarded as one of the finest examples of forensic eloquence in modern times. Aside from its features as a specimen of finished oratory, the speech furnishes one of the strongest arguments against war and the war spirit ever uttered, and it deserves to be still more widely known and studied for this reason alone. The price set by the publishers upon M. de Bloch's work is only fifty cents, and it is expected that the price of the Sumner volume will not be more than twenty-five cents. These prices will barely cover the cost of publication, for Ginn & Co. have not taken up this work from any mercenary motive whatever, but with a sincere and genuine desire to promote the cause of peace, so far as possible, by the circulation, at cost, of the best available writings on the subject, both new and old. To this end they ask the support and co-operation of all who have this cause at heart. The way to give them support and co-operation is to send for de Bloch's book, now published, and the others to follow in the series, and help secure for them the widest possible circulation. This is a direct, positive, and practical service in the interests of peace, costing but little money

or effort, a service, therefore, which lies in the way of every one who is minded to do anything toward promoting the coming of the happier day when war shall be no more.



RUINS OF TINTERN ABBEY, WHICH IT IS PROPOSED TO RESTORE.

THOUGH IT has been prematurely stated that one of England's beauty-spots and historic abbeys had been bought by the English government from the Duke of Beaufort, it is hoped by all lovers of literature the world over that Tintern Abbey and thousands of acres adjoining may become public property. Founded in the twelfth century, Tintern Abbey recalls the glorious days of architecture when skilled artisans had leisure, without thought of strikes, to complete those lofty fancies which are the admiration and envy of modern decadents. In a fairly good state of preservation, the ruins of Tintern Abbey, situated in the picturesque and beautiful valley of the Wye, are delineated in the photograph here printed.

THERE IS nothing in literature easier to write, after a fashion, than such little essays, such meditative and discursive sketches, as those which go to make up Mr. Hamilton W. Mabie's little volume, "Works and Days" (Dodd, Mead & Co.), and few things more difficult in the form and spirit in which they appear from Mr. Mabie's hand. Such themes as "The Contagion of Faith," "Personal Atmosphere," "The Lesson of Life," and "The Grace of Goodness," in the hands of literary hacks and most other writers would yield only a succession of vapid and dreary commonplaces with no life or uplift in them, no reason for being. As treated by Mr. Mabie they yield a rich flow of fresh, inspiring, suggestive thought and wise and helpful counsel; they are full of grace and power. True and genuine essayists have ever been as rare as true poets. Montaigne, Addison, Burke, Charles Lamb, Macaulay, of the older time, and Emerson, Whipple, Lowell, and George William Curtis, of nearer days—when one has named these there are not many left who may be accounted among the masters in this field of literature. Mr. Mabie belongs distinctively to this high and rare order of writers, and among living essayists he stands in the foremost rank. His writings, as in this volume, have a wealth of allusion, a delicacy of expression, an unflinching optimism, a sweetness and clarity of thought, seldom to be found among the prose writers of our day. To these writings of Mr. Mabie we may, indeed, justly apply the characterization which Walter Pater applies to the writings of Charles Lamb, as being made up of "glimpses, suggestions, delightful half-apprehensions, profound thoughts of old philosophers, hints of the innermost reason of things, the full knowledge of which is held in reserve; all the varied stuff, that is, of which genuine essays are made."

SINCE AMERICANS have been roughly divided by some European wit into those who make speeches and those who are preparing to make them, such a work as Mr. Cuyler Reynolds's "Banquet Book" (G. P. Putnam's Sons) ought surely to meet a long-felt want and enjoy quick and large sales. The work consists of a carefully classified collection of quotations from the wits and wisacres, the poets, philosophers, and essayists of all lands and ages, suitable for inscription on a menu along with other tarts and sauces, or for the still higher and more dignified use of giving zest and piquancy to after-dinner speeches. Men who are likely to be called upon on such occasions for a "few remarks"—and who is not?—will find this volume specially valuable for ready reference and for such rich, apt, and suggestive aphorisms and sententious bits of philosophy as may make their discourse delightful to hear, and earn for them the choicest rewards of post-prandial oratory. As implied in its title, the book is designed primarily as an auxiliary to the joys of the banquet-table, but it will serve fully as well for addresses on any occasion. The selections have been made with rare taste and good judgment, and are arranged and indexed in a way to make them serviceable at a moment's notice.

WASHINGTON IRVING once said that the time would come when there would be too many books in the world—too many really good books. Certainly no one could say now, as a great reader of a former age declared, that if God would spare him to be eighty years old he would read all the books in the world that were worth reading. Some present-day readers are so bewildered by the multitude of books being constantly published that they hardly know what to do. A few reflections may help to relieve their confusion. Many of these publications are books of reference only. Others treat of passing questions and perish in the using. Few will outlive the time of their publication. As for fiction, we stand breast-deep in a flood of novels, good, bad, and indifferent. Do not be discouraged. It is quality, not quantity, that tells in the matter of reading. Much thought is repeated over and again by different authors, only in varied style. Read the best. Do not read a book because everybody is talking about it. Wait a little. It may soon repose in the great literary mausoleum. Who reads "Trilby" now? What has become of "Robert Elsmere"?

IN A RECENT volume of reminiscences by Dr. John Kerr, a Scottish school inspector, are several anecdotes racy of the soil. One of them relates to a minister who was expostulating with a beadle for objecting to do some small piece of extra work, and telling him what good wages he got just for ringing the bell on Sunday and for laying the Bible and Psalm-book in the pulpit—"and that is all you do." "Ay," replied Robert, "and ca' ye't naething to be forced to gang to the kirk ilka Sunday?" Another tells of a Highland "man"—a layman prone to unctious, and often regarded with superstitious respect. "Among other petitions, he prayed, 'O Lord, we ask Thee to send down more light on Thine ancient handmaid, Mary Cameron, that she may understand the Scriptures.' Mary, smarting under the double wrong of the mean advantage he was taking when he had it all his own way, and the reference to herself as 'ancient,' sprang from her knees to her feet with, 'It's just like your impudence to speak of me in that disrespectfu' way to my Maker.'"

ASIDE FROM their intrinsic merit and their sustained charm as true and faithful delineations of certain phases of lowly life, the succession of stories threaded together in Mr. William Furbey Gibbons's "Those Black Diamond Men" (Fleming Revell Company) has a timely value and interest for the side-light it throws upon the social and industrial conditions prevailing among the mining population of the region where the great coal strike has been in progress. The noble, the attractive, and the heroic elements in the lives and character of these people, as well as the meaner and baser qualities, the sordidness, the brutality, their petty hatreds and absorbing vices, are here brought out in striking relief. The book will not only furnish a fund of genuine entertainment for its readers, but will enlighten them greatly as to the surroundings and manner of life of a hard-working, deserving class of people engaged in an industry on which all the civilized world depends to a large degree.

EDWARD FREDERICK BENSON'S "Scarlet and Hyssop" (Appleton) is a remarkable story of London society, and may or may not afford reasons for identifications. Mr. Benson is only thirty-four years old, but his range of acquaintance and his knowledge of the subject are exceptional. Mr. Benson is the third son of the late Archbishop of Canterbury, and is perhaps the best-known member of a large family, all of whom have had distinguished careers. He was only twenty-six when he wrote "Dodo," which at once established his literary reputation. His other books, "Mammon and Co." and "The Luck of the Vails," are both successful, the latter being something of a departure from his regular work, but considered by many to be his strongest. In "Scarlet and Hyssop" he has returned to his original field and has therein even exceeded "Dodo" in brilliancy.

MR. FRANK L. STANTON'S first book, entitled "Songs of the Soil," was published some years ago by D. Appleton & Co. His many admirers will be glad to learn that a second book of verse will, in the fall, be brought out by the same firm as a holiday offering. Mr. Henry C. Appleton recently had a conference with the distinguished author with the above result.

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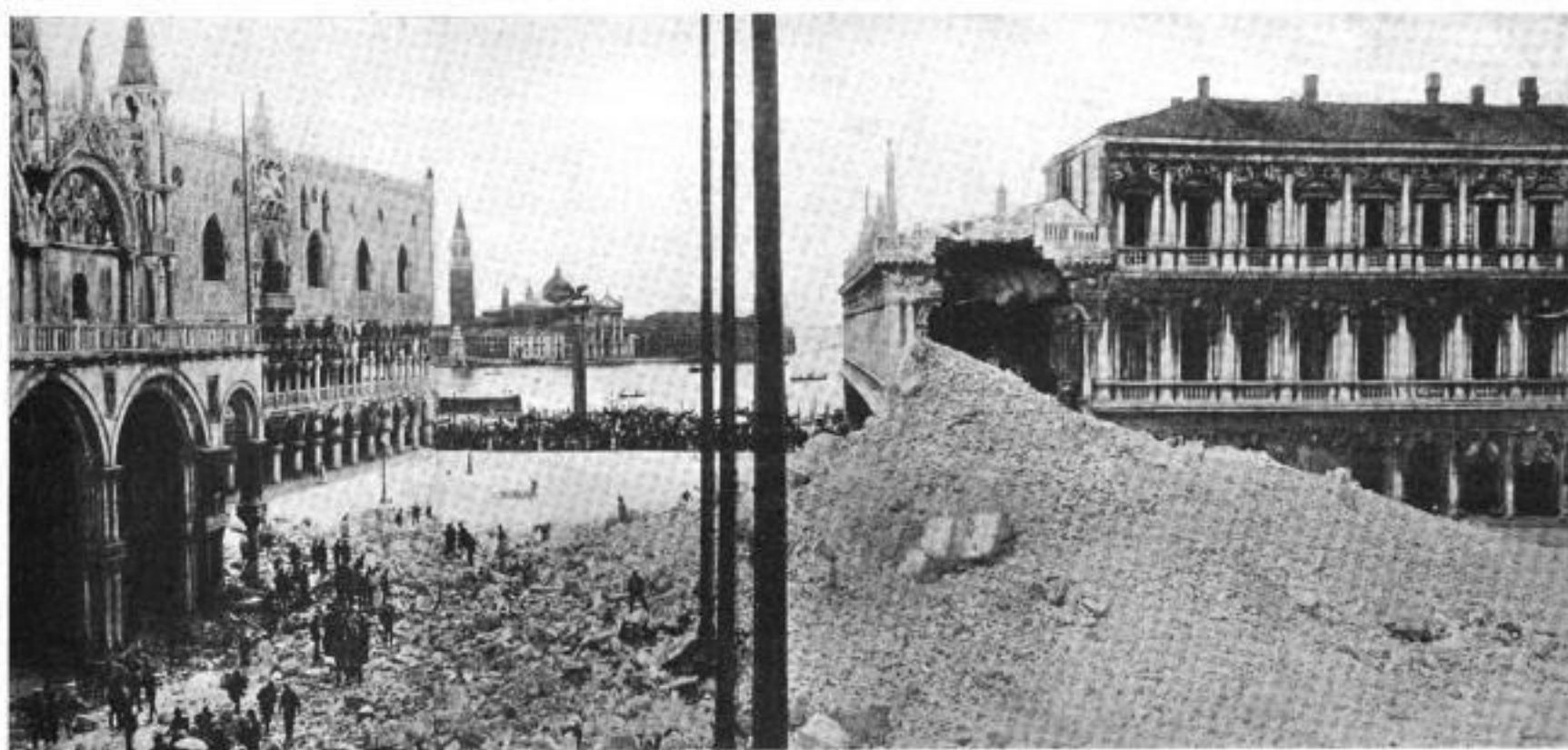




THE PLAZA OF ST. MARK'S, VENICE, BEFORE THE FALL OF THE CAMPANILE.



ST. MARK'S AND ITS BELL-TOWER, AS SEEN FROM A HEIGHT.



St. Mark's Church.

The Doges Palace.

RUINS OF THE FALLEN TOWER.—Photograph by Charles Abenieur, Rome.

## DESTRUCTION OF AN HISTORIC LANDMARK.

THE CAMPANILE OF ST. MARK'S, WHICH, WITH LITTLE WARNING, FELL IN RUINS ON THE SPOT WHERE IT HAD STOOD FOR CENTURIES.

## Emperor William and Peace.

EMPEROR WILLIAM, of Germany, has been charged on numerous occasions since his accession to the throne with being an egotistic and hot-headed person, ambitious above all things for the extension of German interests at home and abroad without regard to cost or the rights of others. It is becoming more and more evident, however, that the Emperor has been misjudged and misunderstood in many ways, and that he is, on the contrary, a man of remarkable sagacity and far-sightedness, and that his policy, on the whole, is of a peaceful and benevolent character. That the Emperor himself has been cognizant of the feeling entertained toward him in some quarters is made clear by his recent speech in reply to the address presented to him by the provincial committee of Alsace-Lorraine, thanking him for the abolition of the "dictatorship clause." Speaking of the period of his accession, the Emperor referred to the groundless, though sincere, mistrust which was entertained of him abroad, because it was assumed that he was striving after the laurels of victorious war. It was therefore his task to convince foreign countries that the new German Emperor desired to devote the empire and her power to the maintenance of peace. "The German people now knows along which road I have decided to travel for its welfare. Its princes stand loyally by my side with their counsel and their deed. Foreign countries, so far from discerning in us a menace to peace, are accustomed to count upon us as a bulwark of peace, firm as a rock." All this is, of course, perfectly true. The German Emperor understands, with a vividness that is most remarkable, the absolute and imperative need of his empire for peace.

It is, indeed, this feeling that peace must be secured at all costs that has made his diplomacy toward this country often so tortuous. But to keep the peace, in the case of the German Emperor, means to prevent the growing up of conditions which would render it easy or possible for Russia to go to war with Germany. As long as Russia and England can be kept at loggerheads Russia can have neither leisure nor inclination to think about a cause for quarrel with Germany.

## We Are Progressing.

PESSIMISTS OF the American school and those few Jeremiahs among us who are always insisting that we are in a decadent state as to almost every phase of our social, industrial, and political life will find it hard to stand up against the astonishing figures recently put forth by the Treasury bureau of statistics, relating to our exports to Asia and Oceania. In 1892 our exports to these countries were \$35,000,000. At the end of the last fiscal year they were \$120,000,000, nearly a four-fold increase in ten years. To China in 1892 we sent \$5,663,497 worth of exports; in 1902 they will be nearly \$25,000,000, supposing the present rate to be maintained. To Japan the increase has been from \$3,290,111 to \$23,000,000. To British Australasia the increase has been from \$11,386,677 to \$30,000,000. This is a rapid pace, but who shall say that it will not be more than proportionally increased in the next ten years, with peace in the Philippines, and the prospect of early completion of an isthmian canal? And if to these influences is added generous provision by the government for up-building of our merchant marine, the rate of progress will be greater still.

## Suspicion

LEADS TO THE REAL CAUSE.

THE question of coffee disease or Postum health becomes of the greatest importance when we are thrown on our own resources. Many a woman when suddenly left without means of support can make a comfortable living if health remains.

A brave little woman out in Barnes, Kansas, says, "I feel that I owe you a letter for the good Postum Coffee has done me. For years I was a great sufferer with nervousness without ever suspecting the cause. Two years ago I came down with nervous prostration. My work was light but I could not do it, I could not even sew or read."

"My sleep was broken and unrefreshing; I suffered intensely, and it seemed only a matter of time till I must lose my reason."

"My mental distress was as great as my physical, when one day a friend brought me a trial of Postum Coffee and urged me to use it instead of coffee for a few days, saying that Postum had cured her of liver trouble and sick headaches. I replied that I thought I could not give up coffee, I had always used it as a stimulant; however the Postum Food Coffee proved to be pleasing to the taste and I used it and was surprised to see that I was resting and getting better."

"My husband bought several packages and insisted on my using it altogether. Gradually, but not the less surely, I fully recovered. I never used coffee afterward, and when I was left a widow, a year later, I was able to open a dressmaking shop and support myself and little girls." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.





H. L. DOHERTY, ONE OF THE ENGLISH TENNIS CHAMPIONS NOW IN THIS COUNTRY.

account of a prize-fight if he has to carry the newspaper down to the barn to assure secrecy. It was not many years ago that a certain newspaper in New York City determined to find out just how low an order of humanity visited prize-fights, to show to its sensible readers the next morning what a worthless crowd of hoodlums, thugs, pick-pockets, murderers, gamblers, and scamps generally made such fights possible. The society reporter, the Wall Street reporter, the racing reporter, and the religious reporter, besides the advertising manager, were sent to the fight to collect, as far as possible, the names of the people present which each might know, at least by sight. Each returned to the newspaper office that night prepared to give a truthful report of that part of the fight assigned to him. The list, when turned in, was not printed. The newspaper on the following morning contained a tame report of the scenes at the ring-side, but did not mention any names except those of the principals in the encounter, their seconds and the referee. That composite report, when put together, furnished reading which would have boomed the circulation of any publication, but which few papers would dare to print. The list of names turned in, of course, included some of the scoundrels of the great city and many gamblers. It also included those of men well known in the business, social, and professional worlds, including at least two priests and one well-known Presbyterian minister. Two members of the Cabinet were there also. This is told for the first time to illustrate that the fighting instinct in man will show at times, no matter what the texture of the cloth he wears. The recent fight between Jeffries and Fitzsimmons was hardly pre-arranged. Two men do not pummel each other in the way they did when a "fake" is on the tapis. The transparently made-to-order performance at Madison Square Garden between Corbett and McCoy bears this out. While the bout between the "Kid" and "Pompadour" Jim was a "fake" pure and simple, the battle between Fitz and Jeffries cannot be looked at in any such light. Fitzsimmons was the better sparrer, but he did not have the strength to knock out his gorilla-like opponent. Jeffries is a mountain of muscle and bone and it will require either a similar human mass, dissipation, or old age, to take the championship away from him. No man of the average prize-fighter physique can hope to do it as long as Jeffries remains in perfect physical condition. Here, at least, is one case where brute strength can overcome science.

**COLLEGE ATHLETES IN TRAINING.**—While most of the college sports are over for the summer the young athletes at the different universities or on their summer vacations are not idle. The preliminary work of the football men has already begun and it will be kept up until the latter part of November. The leaders or captains of the various branches of sport have been elected and the first work toward arranging the different teams for next season has already been completed. In baseball the college year surprised the critics, and it is occasionally heard from an expert that while Harvard defeated Yale and won the championship and Yale defeated Princeton, the Tigers really had the best team of the year. Princeton, however, did not play up to her record, while Yale played better than her handlers expected. While Harvard played first-class baseball there is no denying the fact that in Clarkson the crimson had the best pitcher in the college world, and his work did more to win the pennant for Harvard than did the work of any other three men on the team. It is an interesting fact that the two Wright boys, who have won so many lawn-tennis trophies this year, are the sons of George Wright, of Boston, who was one of the first professional ball players in this country, and one of the best shortstops at the time when A. G. Spalding was a pitcher, working for \$1,000 a year. While there is no chance that Yale and Cornell will come together on the water this or next year, there are rowing critics who think that the Yale crew might defeat the Cornell champions. Coach Cameron says that the Yale crew was not only the fastest that ever represented the New Haven university, but that it could have broken the record had Harvard been able to push the sons of Old Eli toward the finish. Some of the men in the Harvard boat have expressed similar opinions in private among their friends.

**AS TO WEIGHT OF RACQUETS, BATS AND CUES.**—Many an ambitious youngster who seemed likely to make

## In the World of Sports.

ARE MOST FIGHTS PRE-ARRANGED?—COLLEGE ATHLETES IN TRAINING—INTERNATIONAL COMPETITION HELPS TENNIS.

**ARE MOST FIGHTS PRE-ARRANGED?**—While the better element of society frowns on prize-fights, there is no doubt but that a meeting between the aspirants for the championship is watched with interest throughout the civilized world. There is a certain percentage of animalism in every human being, and he will read the

a name for himself in some particular branch of sport has had that ambition shattered through the bad advice of his friends and mentors. I heard a conversation in a big sporting-goods house the other day which convinced me that the expert who spoke knew what he was talking about. The salesman is an old-time ball player, a good man behind a tennis net, and he is up near the top as an amateur billiard player. A young man insisted on buying a 164-ounce tennis racquet and the salesman strongly advised him to do nothing of the sort, advising the customer to take a racquet weighing 14½ ounces. This is what he told the young man, and there is a lot of common sense in it, too: "You are just beginning tennis and you want a racquet which few of the strongest experts can handle. It is the same with many young ball players and billiard players. As you become proficient in any branch of sport, increase the weight of the implements as you find you can use them. Veteran baseball players can increase the weight of their bats and generally do it, but I never saw a youngster start out using the heaviest bats and make much success. An ordinary billiard player will do much better work with an 18-ounce billiard cue than he will with one weighing 22 ounces. After using that 14½-ounce racquet a week you will come in and thank me for not selling you a heavier one." In just about a week the prediction came true. Many young men, and young women too, for that matter, make the same mistake when entering the gymnasium. They select the heaviest dumb-bells and weights instead of taking up the light ones and gradually increasing the weights as their muscles develop. A competent instructor will tell you this, but then such advisers are not always handy.



THE "TRIVIA," HAROLD VANDERBILT'S NEW YACHT, BUILT BY THE HERRSHOFFS THIS SUMMER.—TODDS.

**C. H. MACKAY, THE SPORTSMAN.**—The lively interest taken in the various branches of sport during the last few years abroad and in this country, by titled noblemen in the former and men of wealth and position in the latter, is bound to react to the benefit of outdoor sports and recreations of all sorts. The man of the world no longer wince when his friends refer to him as a sportsman, and there never was any reason why he should—but he did, not so very many years ago. The running turf of America has benefited by the personal interest taken in the race-horse by such men as William C. Whitney, August Belmont, and others of that mould. Clarence Hungerford Mackay, who has just inherited the Mackay millions, is one of the best types of the American sportsman, but he is the sort of man who will not allow sport to interfere with business. Mr. Mackay is one of the best racquet players this country ever produced, and he is proficient in a polo game, with the tennis racquet and the golf club. He has sparred in private with his friends and is said to be able to give and take cross-counters with the best of the gentlemen amateurs. It is during the last two years only that Mr. Mackay has taken much interest in the running turf, but his friends are of the opinion that before many more years he will own one of the finest stables of thoroughbreds in this country. Horses belonging to him which have won honors this year are Mexican, Heno, His Eminence, Kamara, and Gold Boy. Mr. Mackay won the international stallion race at Paris with Sweza, an American-bred horse for which he had paid only \$2,500, this being his introduction to the running turf.

**INTERNATIONAL COMPETITION HELPS TENNIS.**—International competition helps all sports, and the presence in this country of the Doherty Brothers and Dr. Pim will be sure to help the net game, which staggered last year somewhat under golf pressure, but has revived materially on its own merits this year. The leading American players have been doing good work this season, but

admit that they will have their hands full in the international competitions at Bay Ridge, L. I. While the Englishmen say they will stick pretty closely to their own style of play, lobbing, there are those who have seen the Englishmen play who say that the visitors have carefully practiced the more energetic American smashing, and that the visitors will be better able to meet this style of work than they were when Ward and Davis visited England and astonished the foreigners with their more dashing play. H. L. Doherty, the holder of the English championship, is six feet one inch in height and resembles Malcolm D. Whitman. While slender, the Englishman shows plenty of muscular activity at the net. R. F. Doherty is two years his brother's junior, and is only five feet five inches high. The visitors admit that England has sent over her best three players, and if they do not take back the cup with them they will have no other excuse to offer than that the Americans have surpassed them in a game in which the Englishmen have been proud of their superiority for so many years. The tone of the Englishmen, from their arrival in this country, shows their utmost confidence in their ability.

**OARSMEN IN TROUBLE.**—There seems to be a chance that the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen may get into trouble before the present year is out. There has been much discussion recently in the East over the case of an oarsman who may be disqualified by the N. A. A. O. for doing something which the Amateur Athletic Union and other powerful organizations permit. The oarsman in question was disqualified simply because he rowed for one of the clubs belonging to the association and also rowed for his college crew. He had been a member of the particular rowing club for five years, and he was at the same time a sophomore at Columbia College. According to the rules a man cannot compete for two different clubs within ninety days. The A. A. U. rule is only sixty days. The friends of the oarsman in question argue that his rowing on his college crews does not count. The A. A. U. and other organizations take no cognizance of what the college men do until after they leave their college or university. Possibly the N. A. A. O. may find it to its own interest to make similar concessions to college men. College athletic associations conduct their sports under their own rules, regardless of the rules of any other association, local or national. The A. A. U., the League of American Wheelmen, and the National Cycle Association all tried to dictate to the college men, but wisely saw their blunder and stopped it.

**BALL PLAYERS PROTECT THEIR HONOR.**—While much has been done in professional baseball in this country during the last two years which would better have been left undone, it must be admitted that the club owners themselves are almost entirely responsible for most of the trouble. Many players have jumped their contracts and broken their word, but always because tempting offers came from the owners of rival clubs. Now the Players' Association has come to the front and has decided to black-list all players who have broken their contracts. This will cause trouble in the ranks of the players, but it will rid the association of players who could at the best bring only discredit on the organization. Now, if the National League and American League club owners would meet and take similar action, the game at large would be benefited. Thomas Daly, the re-elected president of the Players' Association, is not only one of the best ball players in the country, but he is a straightforward fellow, an honor to his profession and a fitting man to be at the head of the players' body. When Daly left the Brooklyn Club, he did it honorably, giving that club a chance to offer him the same salary paid him by the American League.

**AUTOMOBILE DIPLOMACY.**—One hears less about arrests of drivers of automobiles at present and indications point to less friction among the owners of the motor machines, the general public, and the officers of the law. The clubs throughout the country have done much to stop promiscuous scorching by irresponsible or indifferent drivers of the horseless vehicle. The stopping of racing on the public highways was another move in the right direction. As a result many of the prominent clubs are arranging meets to be held on tracks, where only the participants themselves are in any danger.

GEORGE E. STACKHOUSE.

### Sporting Queries Answered.

**J. A. M., St. Louis.**—The machines used in pacing on Eastern bicycle tracks vary as to horse-power. The popular machine at present is of ten-horse power. **G. E. S., W. C. A., Louisville.**—When the ball is hit to fair ground the man on first is forced and must make tracks for second base as quickly as possible. If on third, no other base being occupied, he is not forced to run.





## In Watermelon Time.

WHEN broadly on the melon patch  
The silver moonlight shines,  
Dark shadows glide on noiseless feet  
Among the trailing vines,  
And laden with the stolen spheres,  
A dozen at the least,  
Retire behind a friendly fence  
To hold a midnight feast.

The man of millions dreams again  
Of such a boyish raid,  
When rosy slices at his plate  
Are temptingly displayed,  
And Boney at his cabin-door,  
Where morning-glories climb,  
Forgets to pick the banjo-strings  
In watermelon time.

Both rich and poor, and old and young,  
And black and white enjoy  
The sweets of this enchanted fruit  
That never seems to cloy,  
For Nature gathers all the dews  
And roses she can find  
And yearly serves them up to us  
In watermelon rind.

MINNA IRVING.



## A PECULIARLY AMERICAN ENJOYMENT.

THE PLEASURES OF THE WATERMELON SEASON AT ITS HEIGHT.—PHOTOGRAPHS BY RAY, ASHEVILLE, N. C.





# Hints to Money-makers



**NOTICE.**—This department is intended for the information of the regular readers of *LESLIE'S WEEKLY*. No charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. Correspondents should always enclose a stamp, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. Inquiries should refer only to matters directly connected with Wall Street interests. Subscribers to *LESLIE'S WEEKLY* at the home office, at regular subscription rates, namely, \$4 per annum, are placed on a preferred list, which entitles them, in emergencies, to answers by mail or telegraph. Address "Jasper," *LESLIE'S WEEKLY*, 110 Fifth Avenue, New York.

**THE LITTLE** flurry that followed the report that Morgan's ship combine was liable to fail, for fear of a lack of financial backing, had a great deal of significance. It

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## OFFICIAL LEGAL NOTICES.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT in THE CITY RECORD of July 25 to August 8, 1902, of the confirmation by the Board of Assessors and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessment for LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS in the BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN:

12TH WARD, SECTION 7: 129TH STREET OUTLET SEWER AND OVERFLOW, between Hudson River and Manhattan Street; also, 12TH AVENUE OUTLET SEWER AND OVERFLOW, between 129th and 130th Streets, with connections EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.  
City of New York, July 25, 1902.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT in THE CITY RECORD of July 25 to August 7, 1902, of the confirmation by the Supreme Court and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessment for OPENING AND ACQUIRING TITLE to the following named street in the BOROUGH OF THE BRONX: 23D WARD, SECTION 9, EAST 15TH STREET OPENING, from Walton Avenue to Exterior Street. Confirmed May 16, 1902; entered July 23, 1902.  
EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.  
City of New York, July 24, 1902.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT in THE CITY RECORD of July 25 to August 7, 1902, of the confirmation by the Supreme Court and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessment for OPENING AND ACQUIRING TITLE to the following named street in the BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN: 12TH WARD, SECTION 8, WEST 100TH STREET OPENING, between 11th Avenue and Wadsworth Avenue. Confirmed April 15, 1902; entered July 23, 1902.  
EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.  
City of New York, July 24, 1902.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT in THE CITY RECORD of July 18 to 31, 1902, of the confirmation by the Board of Revision of Assessments and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessment for LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS in the BOROUGH OF QUEENS: 3D WARD, FRANKLIN PLACE SEWER, about 300 feet east of Summit Street; thence westerly to Summit Street; also, SUMMIT STREET SEWER, from Franklin Place to Maple Avenue.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.  
City of New York, July 17, 1902.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT in THE CITY RECORD of July 18 to 31, 1902, of the confirmation by the Board of Revision of Assessments and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessment for LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS in the BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN: 12TH WARD, SECTION 8, EDGEcombe AVENUE PAVING, from the north line of 155th Street to the south line of 171st Street, where the same intersects the east line of Amsterdam Avenue.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.  
City of New York, July 17, 1902.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT in THE CITY RECORD of July 18 to 31, 1902, of the confirmation by the Supreme Court and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessment for OPENING AND ACQUIRING TITLE to the following named street in the BOROUGH OF THE BRONX:

24TH WARD, SECTIONS 12 AND 13, GUN HILL ROAD (formerly Olin Avenue) OPENING, from Jerome Avenue to Bronx River. Confirmed May 28, 1902; entered July 17, 1902.  
EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.  
City of New York, July 17, 1902.

is certain that there was some hitch in the proceedings, and that the syndicate had some sort of an extension of time granted it. It is not surprising that London capital, tied up as it is by over-speculation in highly unprofitable mining shares, hesitates to embark in extensive and extravagant new ventures. Mr. Morgan has not had as clear sailing as usual, of late. His Northern Securities Corporation is still before the courts; an extra session of the Tennessee Legislature is threatened, to prevent his proposed Southern Railway merger with Louisville and Nashville and other roads; the courts hesitate to approve of his proposed steel trust bond conversion scheme, and the public is becoming more and more timid as each new gigantic corporate enterprise seeks for its support.

The eminent Japanese financier, Count Matsukata, after his recent visit to this country, confirmed what I have repeatedly said in this column, that we have been growing at too rapid a rate in this country and that we are therefore likely to experience, to use the count's own words, "a serious setback in the near future." He finds that we have been doing too much business on borrowed capital, and that this, coupled with the magnitude of our commercial operations, "will probably lead to a panic at the first untoward circumstance, such as a bad harvest or similar misfortune." He adds: "While there are many strong banks in the United States, there are also many weak ones, whose failure will render a crash inevitable. I fear that some of these banks are lending too much money to aid business enterprises." And Count Matsukata adds, more truthfully than is generally recognized, "Some of the most prominent financiers in America share these apprehensions."

Note a few of the things that are not bull arguments, namely: the constant and heavy decrease in our exports; the acknowledged over-production in our cotton business, both in the North and in the South; the steady increase in the importations of foreign iron, which have abruptly reversed the foreign movement in this branch of trade—for, two years ago, our exports of iron and steel were causing alarm in Europe. Now European exports are increasing, week by week, and this blow at a great American industry is strengthened by the strikes in the coal and iron regions of the United States. Railroad earnings are diminishing, while railroad wages, at the demands of the employees, are being increased. Crop conditions are far from settled, with drought in some sections and too much rain in others; and, more significant, perhaps, than anything else, are the figures of the Treasury Department, indicating a heavy deficit at the close of the current fiscal year. Secretary Shaw, it is said, believes this may reach \$100,000,000. How would it be met? Does it portend another draft on our gold reserve, another financial agitation, and possibly a political upheaval, with all that these imply in their possibilities of evil and in their destructive influences on trade and commerce?

I have had many inquiries from holders of United States Steel regarding the probabilities of the continued success of this tremendous industrial combination. I consider the man fortunate who does not find himself burdened with its common stock or with too much of the preferred. The truth of the matter is that the recent bond issue had for its main purpose the relief of the great financial interests that have been carrying the burden of this property ever since its organization. These interests labored indefatigably to induce the public to buy the steel shares, but all efforts failed. They accordingly arranged the ingenious plan by which they can unload their preferred on the company and take in its place a bond which, next to the Carnegie bonds, will be the first lien on the great property.

The holders of the preferred and common shares of the steel trust are only entitled to dividends when earned, but holders of the bonds must be paid their interest regularly, or they will have the right to foreclose and take the property. The steel magnates estimate that the trust will be able, in bad times, to pay the interest charges on the \$300,000,000 of bonds given to Mr. Carnegie, and on the \$250,000,000 to be issued to take up 40 per cent. of the preferred stock. If I were a holder of preferred shares I should certainly replace

them with the new bonds, and if I held the common I would close it out at the first favorable opportunity.

It has not escaped public attention that two of the prominent directors of the steel corporation, William E. Dodge and Percival Roberts, Jr., have resigned from the board recently and that their places have been filled by some of Mr. Morgan's associates. When the billion-dollar steel trust was financed, the conservative bankers of this country stood aghast. They were appalled at the magnitude and audacity of the venture. They have not dared to express themselves publicly, but it is no secret that they have feared that this great industrial monstrosity might some day, when we again fall on evil times, menace the financial stability of the entire country. The fact that some of the bondholders of the steel trust have instituted proceedings to prevent the proposed issue of \$250,000,000 bonds, must not be overlooked. Unless this litigation is speedily disposed of, it may prove to be a very serious embarrassment to the great corporation.

"W. H. C." Parkman, O.: (1) Highly speculative. (2) These are local securities, regarding which I cannot advise.

"W." Duluth: The managers of the property you speak of have been quite successful, but of course the venture is speculative.

"F." Manatee, Mich.: (1) I do not advise on grain speculation. I deal only with Wall Street matters. (2) No; they do not appear to have a very high standing.

"R." Brooklyn: Jacob Berry & Co., 44 Broadway, trade in small lots on the Consolidated. Mr. Berry was formerly a member of the New York Stock Exchange.

"Hoboken," N. J.: Unless prosperous conditions greatly abate, you should be able to realize a profit on your Toledo, St. Louis and Western, but I would not hold it too long. No stamp.

"H." Mt. Carmel, Penn.: (1) It is a speculative proposition and in no sense an investment. (2) As mining properties go, it may be an honest affair, but it is too speculative for me to recommend.

"Reading," Providence, R. I.: I always believe in taking a good profit. Reading is so strongly held that a further advance is generally expected. What will be done about the dividend has not yet been decided.

"Lake View," Milwaukee: Much depends upon future developments in the respective territories, but at this particular time I would rather buy Toledo, St. Louis and Western preferred than Wisconsin Central preferred, considering the relative prices.

"J. S." Brooklyn: While Pressed Steel Car is reporting ten or twelve per cent. earnings on the common, the fact remains that it is meeting now competition on every side. Considering present earnings and dividends, the stock is a fair speculation. I would not buy it for a long pull.

"T. F." Pittsburg: I do not regard Crucible Steel preferred as strictly an investment stock. I should be inclined to sell at the first favorable opportunity and put the money in some secure investment until business conditions were more settled. Anonymous communications are not answered.

"G." Chicago: (1) I would not sacrifice my American Canning preferred at present. Possibilities of a favorable combination still exist. (2) The earnings of the Chicago and Alton show very little applicable to dividends on the common. From the investment standpoint, I do not advise its purchase.

"A." Altoona, Penn.: I do not see what else you can do in the Asphalt reorganization matter. It is the height of assumption for the trustees, however, to insist that they shall control the stock by a voting trust for ten years. They are not entitled to such a favor, and the stockholders should not agree to have their hands tied for ten years.

"K." Albany, N. Y.: The Anglo-American Oil Company has a large acreage in Texas and leased oil lands, which include, at last reports, one flowing well. The expectation of a new gusher has affected the stock favorably. If your friend is well posted and reliable he should be able to advise you better than I can. It has always been regarded as highly speculative.

"H." New Orleans: The fact that Marconi acknowledges that an Italian naval officer is entitled to credit for a wireless telegraph invention is significant. Rear-Admiral Bradford says that none of the so-called inventors of the wireless patent systems has anything that will give him an exclusive right. I do not advise the purchase of the Marconi or any other wireless telegraph stock.

"H." Jefferson, O.: (1) Whether dividends will be paid on the Black Copper Company's stock or not, remains for the directors to say. (2) The directors are mostly responsible business men. (3) It is not quoted on the New York exchange. Ask the officers. (4) Ditto. (5) I know too little about it to advise. (6) No rating. (7) It is safer to deal with somebody who has a business that justifies public confidence.

"Banker," Hartford, Conn.: (1) I would not sell my Standard Oil shares. The report of a world-wide combination of this company has been denied but there is sufficient truth in it to advance the stock still higher. (2) You can sign and then send me your blank proxies for the Colorado Coal and Iron Company's election, and, if possible, I will place them where they will do some good, if I am unable myself to attend the meeting at Denver.

"D." Oshkosh, Wis.: The Wabash road is reporting wonderful earnings, and is extending its line in a manner that leads to the belief that it will become a greater property than ever. Many therefore believe in the preferred for a long pull, but as the 10 debentures, standing ahead of it, and entitled to six per cent. interest, have never received any interest payments, it looks to me as if the preferred were high enough. I had rather own the debentures.

"S. S." New York: Four dollars received. You are on my preferred list for one year. The Consolidated Tobacco four per cent. bonds were exchanged for the common stock of the American and Continental Tobacco companies. Two hundred dollars in bonds was given for \$100 American Tobacco common, and \$100 for \$100 in stock of the Continental common. The preferred cannot be exchanged for the bonds. The statement should have said that this applied only to the common. At present prices the preferred stock looks high enough for a seven per cent. stock.

"S. S." Jacksonville, Fla.: (1) The talk about an opposition to the Cohn Products company reads as if it were printed for the purpose of depressing the price of the shares. Do not be in a hurry to sacrifice your stock. (2) The aggregate annual saving by the refunding of the New York Central's high interest-bearing bonds, maturing in the next few years, is estimated at about a million and a quarter dollars. (3) I would sell my General Electric and take my profit. It is significant that the great German electrical companies, which were reporting enormous profits a year or so ago, are now showing heavy losses. (4) I do not advise the purchase of Chesapeake and Ohio. The run in this stock, after the road had been twice bankrupted, is one of the remarkable incidents of the recent boom.

Continued on opposite page.

Continued on opposite page.

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## Hints to Money-makers.

Continued from preceding page.

"E. W. T., Michigan: Your question is not clear.

"D., Hartford, Conn.: Nothing is known about it on Wall Street.

"C., Portsmouth, O.: They are not listed and are all speculative.

"E. I. B., Allentown, N. J.: I regard it as a reasonable speculation.

"R., Chasaburg, Wis.: Not listed. Would not advise its purchase.

"D., Warren, R. I.: Four dollars received. You are on my preferred list for six months.

"B., Allentown, N. J.: Neither is an investment. United States Rubber is the better speculation of the two.

"S., Aurora, Ill.: Two dollars received. You are on my preferred list for six months.

"H., Richmond, Va.: Keep your Manhattan Elevated. Many believe it is worth as much as Metropolitan.

"M. E., Evansville, Ind.: All the stocks of the grade you mention are far removed from the investment class.

"B., Baltimore: I hesitate to advise you to sacrifice your stock at a loss, particularly such a heavy loss. The cotton goods trade is not in the best condition, however. You might wait a little while and see the effect of the reorganization.

"J. H. W., Cleveland, O.: I think well of Toledo, St. Louis and Western because of its strategic position, which must some day make it in demand as a Vanderbilt or other connection, and also because of its increasing earnings, running, as it does, through a very prosperous part of the country.

"C. N., Cleveland: Two dollars received. You are on my preferred list for six months. (1) Both the propositions you speak of look well, but the trouble with them is that in an emergency, if you wanted your money, you might not be able to sell the shares, though this difficulty would be overcome if they were listed.

"B., Louisville, Ky.: (1) Union Pacific common has been talked of for a rise for a long time. Perhaps new developments will warrant it, but I believe in taking a profit whenever you can get it, when prices generally are near their highest. (2) The bonds ought to be satisfactory. (3) At present I do not advise the purchase of any speculative shares.

"W., Detroit, Mich.: (1) It is a speculative proposition, of course, and if you needed your money at any time it might be difficult to dispose of the shares until they were listed. I would not be in a hurry. (2) I would not take any stock in the Consolidated Liquid Air Company. I was against the original company and I advised against the purchase of the Tripler shares.

"M., Salt Lake: (1) I am unable to advise you from a knowledge of inside facts, because these are most carefully withheld, but most of those who bought at higher prices are evening up now at prevailing low prices. (2) I would prefer Kountze Bros. (3) I know of none at present. (4) Buy a bond of the Kansas Southern Railway, paying 8 per cent. and selling around 70.

"V. C., Norfolk: Some of the old American Ice crowd appear to be identified with the New England Consolidated Ice Company. For that reason I would have nothing to do with the latter, though if the clique is as successful in advancing its new specialty as it was with the old, the shares of the former may go higher. The public sometimes gets tired of being fooled. No stamp.

"D. B., Springfield, O.: (1) The report of the Old Dominion is far from complete. The stock has sold this year as low as 15 and as high as 25. With the copper market unsettled I am not advising the purchase of copper shares. The trouble is that these mines are mostly handled by an inside clique, who get all the cream and leave the skimmed milk to the stockholders. No stamp.

"M., Chicago: One dollar received. You are on my preferred list for three months. The earnings of Missouri, Kansas and Texas and of Texas Pacific have furnished reasons for the advance in these shares. It is said that if conditions are ripe for launching the comprehensive scheme which is to embrace all the Gould roads, Texas Pacific is to be especially benefited. Cautious investors generally regard the market as too high.

"A. X., St. Joe, Mo.: The New York and St. Louis Mining and Manufacturing Company has \$1,000,000 capital and its officers include several men of excellent business standing. It is engaged in the mining of zinc, lead, and phosphate rock, and claims to control valuable tracts of lead and zinc territory in Missouri and a smelter and factories. An issue of \$500,000 5 per cent. bonds has been authorized, which, of course, must take precedence over the stock. Everything depends upon the conservatism of the management.

"H., Brooklyn: I have had several inquiries about the Globe-Boston Copper Mining Company. Mr. W. F. Kennedy, the secretary, informs me that the officers, directors, and a number of the stockholders will leave Leavenworth, Kan., this week for Arizona and will inspect the various properties of the Globe-Boston group and while there direct the placing of the new machinery purchased from the funds secured by the sale of the 40 cent stock, which has now been withdrawn from the market.

"G., Binghamton, N. Y.: (1) All mining companies' shares, even those that pay dividends, sell on a lower basis than railway shares or bonds, for the obvious reason that while mines are constantly being exhausted the railroad can expect its business to continue to grow with the growth of

the country. (2) I would rather buy Continental Tobacco preferred than the Consolidated Tobacco bonds, from the investment standpoint. (3) Chicago and Great Western preferred A is a fair investment, but not gilt-edged.

"Investor," Chicago: (1) It depends upon which direction the slump comes from, and what class of stocks is most severely depressed. On declines the safest purchase would be dividend-paying stocks, but from the speculative standpoint you have named a good list, including, as you do, Reading, Texas Pacific, Ontario and Western, and Toledo, St. Louis and Western preferred. American Chicle common is paying 1 per cent. dividends per month and has been selling at 105. Very little of it is sold, and I doubt if a slump would affect it materially. (2) It all depends upon the conditions and the severity of the shock. (3) You are on the preferred list.

"T., Elizabeth, N. J.: (1) The Wabash is a pretty safe investment. (2) The White Knob Copper Company has a heavy capital, namely, \$12,500,000. Its mines have been somewhat remote from railroad connections, but this difficulty is being overcome. Good reports are given out concerning its future prospects, but it is still speculative. (3) I think you would be safe in buying the Kansas City Southern 3s, which are a first lien on the property, and the Toledo, St. Louis and Western 4s. (4) Until the American Ice people make a frank and candid statement, for examination and analysis, I shall not feel like advising speculation in the shares. No stamp.

"Wallow," Newark, N. J.: (1) I repeat the rumor that I printed some time ago, that heavy financial interests are becoming interested in the Hackensack Meadows property. Do not sacrifice your shares. (2) It is said that the readjustment plan of the Mexican Central Railway involves a heavy assessment on the stock. (3) Over a quarter of a billion of new securities has been listed on the New York Stock Exchange by prominent railways, during the past six months, besides \$150,000,000 of new industrial securities, and yet some bulls are talking as if there were not enough stocks to go around. (4) I prefer Norfolk and Western to Chesapeake and Ohio, on the basis of earnings and capital.

"Banker," Seattle, Wash.: You are right in your belief that the new railroads now being constructed, including the Moffat road, from Denver to the Pacific coast, can be built at a cost far less than the enormous over-capitalization of existing railways. With the maintenance of rates, the new roads should begin to pay dividends promptly. The trouble is that rate-cutting will be bound to follow as competition increases, and then we shall have to go through another period of bankruptcy and reorganization. (2) The sharp trick played by the Osgood faction, in the fight with the Gates crowd for control of Colorado Fuel, was to have been expected. On the very last day, just as the books were to be closed, the Osgood people issued \$3,000,000 additional of bonds convertible into stock. It looks as if the Gates crowd were on top, however.

"H., Portland, Me.: (1) The absorption of Kansas City Southern by the Chicago and Alton, or some other strong railway, is still anticipated. (2) I would leave the shares of the New England Ice Company alone. It is being exploited by some of the men who deluded the people into buying American Ice stock. (3) Arthur M. Ross, who was recently arrested, was charged with having conducted the blind pool firm of Stuart, Davis & Co., Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway. It is said that he made more than \$100,000 by his so-called "investments" with the money of his customers. I constantly advise my readers against traders who offer to divide their profits but not their losses. (4) The recent disappearance of an officer of the Union Building and Loan Association of Brooklyn, with \$10,000 of its funds, shows that the success of all such organizations must largely depend upon the integrity as well as the ability of the management.

"B., Little Rock, Ark.: United States Steel Trust is never safe from a big strike. You cannot eliminate that element. It is said that foreign interests are about to examine the steel trust's property with a view to making larger investments in it, but foreigners just now have all they can handle at home. (2) The American Tin Plate Company has been closing some of its plants and, it is said, intends to reduce wages. A similar reduction is being sought in the window-glass factories of Pittsburgh, or rather a demand for an advance is being vigorously resisted. (3) There is talk of renewed opposition to the bribe trust by the independent manufacturers. (4) The government tests of wireless telegraph apparatus do not include Marconi's. (5) The reduction of half a million dollars from the net earnings of Lackawanna, the past fiscal year, shows how seriously the strike is affecting the anthracite roads. On declines Lackawanna is regarded as a good investment purchase, however.

"Harold," New York City: Two dollars enclosed. You are on my preferred list for six months. I agree with you that the time has come for stockholders in corporations, and especially in industrials, to refuse to give their voting proxies to insiders who only use them against the outside stockholders. (1) Your condemnation of the financial papers that boomed Amalgamated Copper while the Standard Oil crowd were unloading the shares at high prices is absolutely justified. (2) I recently saw a comparative statement of the earnings of the Pennsylvania lines east of Pittsburgh, with those of the New York Central. It seemed to justify the expectation that the former should sell as high as the latter. Passenger traffic has not been as good

this season as last, I am told. Whether these investment stocks will continue to advance this summer is therefore questionable. They look as if they were pretty high. (3) In this market it is impossible to predict the movements of stocks days in advance. The monetary situation is far from reassuring. I do not advise purchases at present.

NEW YORK, August 7, 1902.

JASPER.

## Should Laws Be Enforced?

IT IS about time to inquire whether, in the City of New York, laws are to be enforced or not. In reprimanding Captain Foody, whom Police Commissioner Partridge found guilty of neglect of duty, the latter defines his notions of the duties of policemen. He directs that members of the force should observe that there is no flagrant, open, notorious, or public violation of the law, especially in Sunday liquor selling, and he points out that there must be an outward evidence, by the closing of bar-room doors and the unscreening of the windows, that no liquors are sold on the Sabbath day; but he leaves the obvious impression that if Sunday liquor selling can go on, as it has been going on, without attracting public attention, the police need not take pains to suppress it. In other words, Commissioner Partridge proposes to modify the excise law of the State of New York to meet the requirements of the situation as he sees it.

The impression prevails that public opinion in New York City is opposed to the strict enforcement of the law against Sunday liquor selling, though, if this question were put to the test of a vote, we believe a decided majority would uphold the law, just as it stands. No matter how this may be, however, if it is the law it must be enforced. If it cannot be enforced by Commissioner Partridge, then some other commissioner should be appointed to undertake the work. If the enforcement of the law demonstrates its inexpediency, then it should be modified or repealed. But to have a police commissioner take upon himself the responsibility of interpreting a statute and thus usurping judicial prerogative is to establish a precedent of the worst possible kind. Tammany's police commissioner, the unspeakable Devery, undertook to do this sort of thing, and was roundly and properly denounced for it. The principle—or lack of principle—involved in it is clearly wrong.

The only excuse for Commissioner Partridge's action lies in the constantly repeated assertion that the excise laws of New York City cannot and will not be enforced by our police because of peculiar local conditions. If that be so, the sooner this condition is changed by the establishment of a State police force and the complete wiping out of the present body of incompetent, undesirable, and wretchedly organized policemen, the better it will be for all concerned. In case of riot, when the police are unable to cope with a situation of disorder or danger, the militia are called in to maintain public safety. It would appear from Commissioner Partridge's utterance as if such a condition confronted us to-day, and it is a condition and not a theory which we are called upon to meet.

## Books Received.

NEW STORIES. By Bret Harte. 16mo. (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co., \$1.25.)  
WISTONIA. A Story in Three Parts. I, Betty; II, Robin; III, Father and Rhoda. By Miles Amber. (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, \$1.50.)

## Shameful Waste of Public Money.

THE SALE for \$20,000 of useless ordnance at Sandy Hook, which cost the government nearly \$1,000,000 only nine years ago, represents a loss not to be explained away by the rapid improvement in war enginery in recent years. That might serve as a plausible excuse for a piece of Tammany foolishness and extravagance, but it is not enough to justify a department of the general government wherein we have a right to look for wise foresight and the judicious expenditure of public funds. To be plain about it, it was a piece of sheer carelessness and wasteful stupidity, if it was nothing worse. It is bad enough to feel obliged to spend millions of public funds every year in armor tests, gunpowder experiments, and other accessories of the art of killing, but to spend a million or more on ordnance to be thrown away in a few years for old junk is to pay more dearly for the war passion than present conditions warrant. Some day we shall wake up to the supreme foolishness of all this business of spending dollars for defense against foes who never come, while we pinch the pennies necessary to protect ourselves against the enemies of our social, civic, and municipal life, who press upon us from every side.



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### Awful Poverty in New York.

Continued from page 155.

have no front door, unless they choose to  
give that name to the opening into the  
bare cemented ground of the court.

Although I visited one place where a  
beggar lived, a woman with two children,  
one of them with eyes sore from filth and  
with a constant cough, and a sickly, indolent  
husband, who attended to the children  
while his wife begged on the streets, a hole  
of two rooms where stench was thick, where  
putrid beef, fly paper, and rags were con-  
spicuous amongst the litter in the place—  
although I saw such depravity, such degra-  
dation of poverty and wretchedness and  
want as I could scarce believe, there were  
bright spots in this block with its thou-  
sands of people. I saw homes where in-  
dustry had brought cleanliness and all the  
daily necessities, homes which would have  
been pleasant but for the ever-present odor  
of which one is aware even in the streets  
and which is intensified within doors.

These districts of the Jewish quarter are  
visited regularly by agents of the United  
Jewish Charities, who bring relief to those  
who suffer most, but the problem is grow-  
ing more serious constantly, as the immi-  
gration continues and thousands monthly  
make their homes in the tenements already  
choked with human life. And as I came  
away from the block of 3,000 people three  
impressions clung to me more strongly than  
all the rest—the odor, the crawling, stealthy  
cats, and the never-ceasing wail of the  
babies.

### Special Prize for Amateur Photog- raphers.

LESLIE'S WEEKLY offers a special prize of \$10  
for its amateur contest in the Christmas number.  
The pictures should, of course, be appropriate to  
the holiday and especially interesting to children.  
For Christmas is above all things the festival of  
childhood. Competition open until November 1st.

LESLIE'S WEEKLY was the first publication in  
the United States to offer prizes for the best work  
of amateur photographers. We offer a prize of  
five dollars for the best amateur photograph re-  
ceived by us in each weekly contest, the competi-  
tion to be based on the originality of the subject  
and the perfection of the photograph. Preference  
will be given to unique and original work and  
for that which bears a special relation to news  
events. We invite all amateurs to enter this con-  
test. Photographs may be mounted or un-  
mounted, and will be returned if stamps are sent  
for that purpose with a request for their return.  
All photographs entered in the contest and not  
prize-winners will be subject to our use unless  
otherwise directed, and one dollar will be paid for  
each photograph we may use. No copyrighted  
photographs will be received, nor such as have been  
published or offered elsewhere. Many photo-  
graphs are received, and those accepted will be

utilized as soon as possible. Contestants should  
be patient. No writing except the name and ad-  
dress of the sender should appear on the back of  
the photograph except when letter postage is  
paid, and in every instance care must be taken to  
use the proper amount of postage. Photographs  
must be entered by the makers. Silver paper  
with a glossy finish should be used when possible.  
Mat-surface paper is not suitable for reproduction.  
Photographs entered are not always used. They  
are subject to return if they are ultimately found  
unsuitable in making up the photographic con-  
tent. Preference is always given to pictures of re-  
cent current events of importance, for the news feature  
is one of the chief elements in selecting the prize-  
winners. The contest is open to all readers of  
LESLIE'S WEEKLY whether subscribers or not.  
N. B.—Communications should be specifically  
addressed to "Leslie's Weekly, 110 Fifth Avenue."  
When the address is not fully given, communications  
sometimes go to "Leslie's Magazine," or other pub-  
lications having no connection with "Leslie's  
Weekly."

### Cheaters Never Prosper.

IT IS difficult to see how but one opinion  
can exist among people of sane minds  
and sound morals over the practice of  
cheating at college commencement exam-  
inations. If considerations of honor and  
truthfulness are not to be held up before  
men at such times and at this period in  
their lives as imperative and paramount,  
then surely no such occasion can ever arise.  
Vain and ineffectual must all our educa-  
tional forces be to build up a true and noble  
citizenship, unless honor and truthfulness  
are urged and enforced as the basic ele-  
ments of right character.

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## A Dramatic Star in Vaudeville



MISS VALERIE BERGERE AT KEITH'S.

VALERIE BERGERE, who is best known to the theatrical public in connection with the rôle of "Madam Butterfly," a one-act tragedy presented by her upon the vaudeville stage, has essayed another vaudeville tour and is at Keith's this week with a play called "Billy's First Love." This is from the pen of Miss Grace Griswold, an actress of some note, and is said to combine comedy with the element of tragedy which gave Miss Bergere such an opportunity in "Madam Butterfly."

Miss Bergere, French by birth, made her first appearance upon the stage when still a child, playing in German at the old Thalia Theatre. She afterward did newspaper work in San Francisco, and drifting back to stage life became leading woman for various stock companies, and was starred upon the road, scoring successes as Carmen and as Madame Sans-Gene. Her great opportunity came with "Madam Butterfly," which was adapted from the original play of that name, in which Blanche Bates starred. No one who saw Miss Bergere as the broken-hearted little Japanese girl has ever had any doubt of her ability as an interpreter of tragic rôles.

### Life-insurance Suggestions.

IT IS an evidence of the uncertainty of life that 435 policy-holders in one of the greatest of our life insurance companies died within a year after receiving their policies, and their heirs were paid nearly a million dollars in cash for the comparatively nominal first premiums turned in. Eighty-five of this number died within three months after the issue of their policies, and sixteen within thirty days. This is one of the most striking illustrations of the vicissitudes of fate that have been called to my attention. How many of the families of those who died would have been left without support but for their insurance policies. In this strenuous age no man who thinks of his family and who has not made abundant provision for them should be without life insurance, and every man who thinks of himself and who has not made provision for his future can, and should do so, by having an endowment insurance, payable in ten, fifteen, twenty, or more years. An endowment policy for a thousand dollars, which was carried in one of our great companies for thirty-seven years, was recently paid to the policy-holder, according to stipulation, when he reached the age of sixty. He had paid an annual premium of \$23 on this policy, and its total cost was therefore \$851. The company turned over to him almost exactly twice this amount, or \$1,611.29. Thus he received all his premiums, with 3½ per cent. compound interest, and meanwhile had life insurance for \$1,000. This is a game in which it is not necessary to die to win.

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"T. H. D." Detroit: If you are able to afford it, an endowment, say, for twenty years, would be most profitable and satisfactory. It would be well to secure the estimates of the leading companies and make your own choice.

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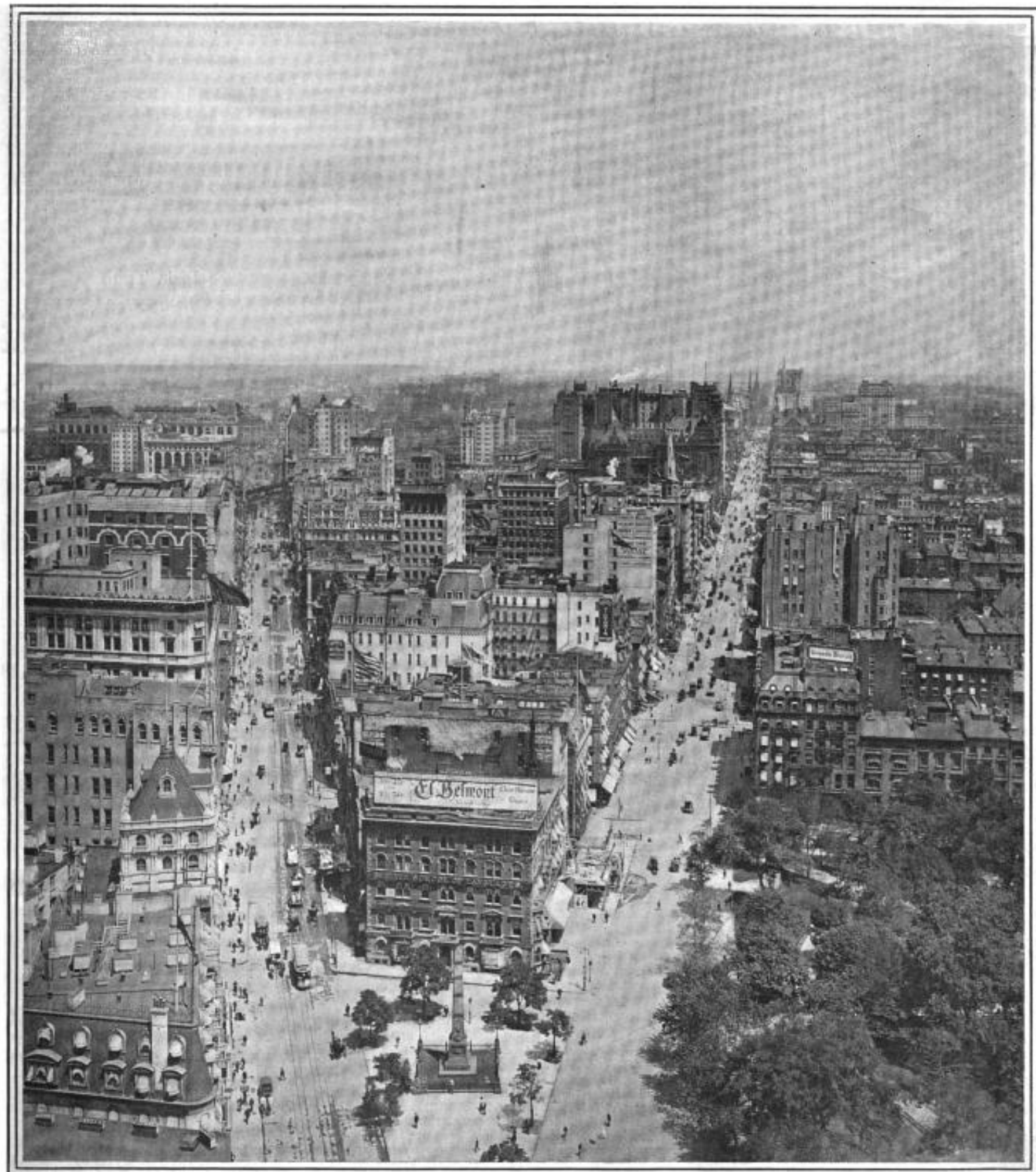
# LESLIE'S WEEKLY

Copyright, 1902, by Judge Company, No. 110 Fifth Avenue

Vol. XCV. No. 2450

New York, August 21, 1902

Price 10 Cents



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Thursday, August 21, 1902

## What Will the Harvest Be?

IF THE Des Moines, Iowa, correspondent of the New York Evening Post is reliable, and we presume he is, Congressman Cousins, of Iowa, denounced the tariff plank of the recent Republican platform of Iowa as "a dirty, lousy lie." This is not elegant or refined, but it is emphatic. Stripping the expression of its inelegance, the question remains whether the clause in the platform to which Congressman Cousins chiefly objects is a lie. This clause calls for "any modification of the tariff schedules that may be required to prevent their affording shelter to monopoly." The strongest argument of the Democratic free trader and tariff reformer against a protective tariff has been, and always will be, that it "shelters monopolies." James G. Blaine, James A. Garfield, William McKinley, and every other Republican leader have denounced this allegation; perhaps not in the forcible and indelicate language of Congressman Cousins, but they have certainly stamped it as plainly as the human tongue could do so, a thousand times over, as the rankest kind of an unblushing falsehood.

What has happened to the protection sentiment of Iowa, that the director of the mint at Washington, Mr. Roberts, of Iowa, and the eloquent Senator Dolliver, of Iowa, and the young and ambitious Governor Cummins, of that State, have all agreed (in opposition, we are told, to the views of those conservative and experienced Republican leaders, Senator Allison, Speaker Henderson, and the Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Wilson, also all of Iowa) that the Democratic argument was, and still is, right, and that Garfield, Blaine, McKinley, and the mass of the voters of the country, who have sustained the protective principles so earnestly during the past decade, were all wrong?

A bill in the line of the Iowa declaration was introduced shortly before the adjournment of the recent session of Congress. It proposed to reduce the duty on any article manufactured in the United States and sold more cheaply abroad than at home, and its purpose, as declared in its second section, was "to remove the indirect tariff bounty." Was this bill introduced by a Republican? No; it was the work of the Democratic leader of the House, Mr. Richardson, of Tennessee. Did any Republican favor this measure? Not one. Did any Republican Congressman oppose it? Every one! What will the harvest be at the approaching session of Congress, when this bill, or one much like it, is again introduced? Will the Iowa leaders, who succeeded in declaring their State convention for "any modification of the tariff schedules which may be required to prevent them becoming a shelter for monopoly" agree with Mr. Richardson's schedule, or will he agree with theirs? So far as the principle is concerned, they are in accord. The difference between them is only a difference in schedules.

Heretofore, principles have been at stake. The Republican party under McKinley's leadership was for protection. The Democratic party under Cleveland was for a revision of the tariff. Only a small minority favored free trade. The declaration of the national platform was for tariff reform in Cleveland's time, and it was for tariff reform in 1900. But in 1900 it had this, also, to say about the latest protective tariff measure, the Dingley bill: "We condemn the Dingley tariff law as a trust-breeding measure." The Republican platform of 1900 explicitly declared that "we renew our faith in the policy of protection to American labor." In the brief course of two years have economic conditions so changed that the Democratic national platform of 1900 on the tariff question is more satisfactory to Iowa Republicans than the vigorous pronouncement of the Republican National Convention?

It will not do to say that the action of the Iowa Republican Convention was hastily taken. It was a long and severely contested struggle, and the feature of the platform which so directly antagonizes the McKinley platform of 1900 was drawn, we are told, by the director of the mint, who holds his place under the present administration. Nor will it do to say that the Iowa platform does not affirm the Democratic contention. Whatever politicians may say or believe, or think they believe, the issue has been made, and the public understands it.

The proof lies in the recent action of the national convention of the retail butchers and meat dealers, in adopting a resolution in favor of abolishing the tariff on meats. A delegate, well-informed and fair-minded, objected to the resolution, on the ground that it opened a political discussion. But another delegate pointed out the attitude of the Republican State Convention of Iowa, "a State," he said, "that had more to do with the fattening of cattle than any other, and where a Republican convention had recently made a declaration in favor of tariff revision." It is not surprising that the resolution was thereupon unanimously adopted.

What followed? The adoption of another resolution, instructing the local bodies of the Butchers and Meat Dealers' National Convention throughout the country to make an active campaign for the election of Congressmen pledged to vote for the removal of the tariff on meats. How near these butchers and grocers reach into the families of this country and how great their influence with the voter, we need not point out. Sufficient for the day is the evil thereof. If the agricultural State of Iowa can ask for the removal of the tariff on beef and manufactured products, why should not those of Minnesota demand the reduction of the duties on lumber; and the wealthy purchasers of foreign luxuries in New York, New England, and the Western States ask for the removal of the tariff on silks, laces, and fine linens?

Who shall revise or reduce the tariff? Shall the Republican party, which for nearly half a century has been fighting the battle for a high protective tariff and consistently opposing every demand for "tariff reform" and free trade? Or shall the Democratic party, which has quite as consistently and persistently opposed a tariff for protection, and advocated a tariff only sufficient to provide the necessary revenues of a properly administered government? The Democracy has always denounced the protective tariff, as the protector of monopolies and not of the people. Do the Republicans of Iowa, if they believe that a protective tariff has fostered monopolies, expect Republican voters in the great manufacturing States of New England, New York, and Pennsylvania to change the views they have held for half a century? Or do the Iowa Republicans expect relief from the advocates of Democracy and tariff reform?

Secretary Shaw, in his able campaign speech at Manchester, Vt., touching altogether too lightly on this question, said, truthfully, that no revision of the tariff made by Republicans "would satisfy our opponents, who have no revision policy of their own." But Secretary Shaw must remember that it is quite as difficult for a majority party to reduce the tariff schedules as it was for it to increase them. The Iowa Republicans demand a reduction of tariff rates and especially those which "shelter monopolies." The development of the protective tariff was the work of many years and of infinite patience on the part of our most skillful leaders. Can our ablest administrators, at the approaching short session of Congress, by any possibility of time or effort satisfy the public clamor against the "trusts," which the Republicans of Iowa have so awkwardly transformed into an outcry against the protective tariff? If there is not danger in such a situation for the Republican party, then it has never been in danger.

The lamented McKinley proclaimed principles; he did not formulate fallacies. The Democratic party of his day challenged protection as the friend of monopolies. McKinley met this challenge with the assertion that protection fostered our industries, and he won his case with the people. The proof is before any thoughtful man to-day. The two greatest trusts in the country, the Standard Oil and the Anthracite Coal trust, exist not because of a tariff on petroleum or anthracite coal, for both are on the free list. What has protection done for them, except in the indirect benefits all the people have derived from the splendid prosperity of the nation since the adoption of the McKinley tariff bill? Do the Republicans of Iowa realize that America is losing its trade balance, and that our exports to Europe, during the past fiscal year, shrank by over a hundred millions of dollars? The home market is ours, and, thanks to the policy of protection, we are just beginning to enter the markets of Europe. But the battle of commerce is not ended. At this critical juncture, when the warfare between nations is not for territory but for trade, shall we assail the protective tariff which has placed this nation commercially where it is; which has driven out the foreign manufacturer, and which is about to enable the domestic producer to follow the foreigner across the seas?

If, within three months, Congress is to be in the throes of another heated tariff discussion; if a halt on manufactures and every protected industry is to be called; if importations are to be restricted, awaiting the outcome of the tariff discussion, and the treasury receipts are to be thereby diminished to the danger point of a deficit, what sort of a Merry Christmas will greet the nation? As for the Republican party, it might as well hang its harps upon the willows and weep for the daughters of Jerusalem.

## Coronations and Inaugurations.

IT IS said that the most remarkable gathering of Americans on the Fourth of July this year, outside of the United States, occurred at Paris. It was held under the auspices of that wide-awake institution at the French capital, known as the American Chamber of Commerce, and the principal speaker was Senator Chauncey M. Depew. Reviewing, as he did, recent notable events in American history, his eloquent oration attracted the widest attention and was most favorably commented on by the leading newspapers in all the capitals of Europe. Senator Depew paid felicitous tributes to England, France, and Germany, and the leading newspapers of each of these countries appropriated with great pleasure the special

compliments the great American orator bestowed upon them. One of the best parts of Senator Depew's oration was that in which he made a comparison of an English coronation with an American inauguration. There is so much of timely interest in what he said that we reprint this part of his spirited address. It will be read with quite as much interest at home as it was abroad. Senator Depew said:

"While in London I studied the liturgy and ceremony of the coronation. The first thought which struck me was the enormous advance and separation in about one hundred and thirty-five years of America from Great Britain on the subject of sovereignty. The coronation ceremony is a religious one, with all the pomp, pageantry, and splendor of its feudal origin. It is in its most solemn form a recognition of the unity of the church and state and of the consecration of the headship of the church and sovereignty of the empire in the King. The King swears to maintain the church and its relations with the state; the church in its homage offers to the King its services and its lands, recognizing him as its head; the royal family pledge to the King their lands, their limbs, and their lives; the nobility do homage, offering him also at his behest their lands, their limbs, and their lives. Without a dissenting voice there is a recognition that all the liberties of the press or people have only been such as have been given or surrendered by the crown, and that all other sovereignty not so delivered still remains intact in the throne. No Englishman disputes this; no subject of the British crown all over the world, with its many races, tongues, and peoples, but acknowledges it.

"One hundred and thirty-five years ago, ten years before 1776, Washington and every signer of the Declaration of Independence would have cordially assented to the doctrine that the sovereignty of the nation was in the throne. In the United States all that is now absolutely reversed. It is difficult for an American of to-day to appreciate or understand it. It has been my privilege to listen to the inaugurations of most of our Presidents from Lincoln down, and the tone of every one of them was deference to the people. Speaking to the multitude from the east front of the Capitol, the President says to those present and to the whole country which will read it the next day, 'This is my message. It embodies the commission which you have given me to execute. I promise to do so with all my strength and mind, and at the end of four years to surrender to your sovereignty the authority which you have temporarily conferred upon me in order to carry out your commands and your will.' There is no religious ceremony; the oath of office is not administered by an archbishop or priest, but by the chief justice of the United States. This precedent, established at the time of Washington and continued ever since, embodies no disrespect to the church, but simply emphasizes in the most emphatic way the separation of the church and state. But while there has been this absolute reversal of all ideas of sovereignty with us, the mother country and what were her colonies have grown together in the liberalization of law. It has been largely the example of the United States and the beneficent results of its liberty which have produced this result. When Washington was inaugurated there was in Great Britain little freedom of the press, the libel laws were infamous, there was persecution of Catholics and Jews, there was capital punishment for the slightest offenses, there was a limited and corrupt electorate, there was no popular suffrage. To-day all these things have been swept away and with the exception of those retained, which the Englishman loves, in his throne and in his nobility, he has the same liberties as a citizen of the United States."

## The Plain Truth.

SEVERAL BULLS of true Hibernian flavor were perpetrated by certain speakers during the closing debates of the recent Congress. Representative Corliss, of Michigan, for instance, asked: "Shall the wheels of progress be shackled by the cable octopus?" One critic suggested that an eight-armed cephalopod would have a difficult task if he should undertake to shackle a wheel at the bottom of the Pacific. Senator Proctor spoke of "holding out the butt end of the olive branch."

A HIGHLY suspicious odor arises from the frequent reports which have appeared in the public press of late concerning volcanic disturbances on or near the proposed route of the Nicaragua canal. It is a remarkable coincidence at least, hardly explainable on scientific grounds, that so many such things are happening, or about to happen, precisely at the period when the selection of the Nicaragua route is still among the possibilities. Remembering the facility with which certain Panama persons were once able to put a padlock on the lips of a large number of influential Frenchmen, it seems possible that a like influence may be at work now on the seismologists in another direction. We have never subscribed to the cynical statement of Horace Walpole that "every man has his price," but we are ready to swing the door pretty wide when it comes to anything relating to Panama.

IT IS all very well for poets to sing about "the rain, the beautiful rain," but when it is not a poem but a condition that confronts us, with an average rainfall in June and July over sixty per cent, higher than ever before known in this latitude, with rain six days in every week, and some more on the seventh, the aesthetic side of the rain business is not so apparent. Such rain may, indeed, be a thing of beauty and a joy forever for ducks, umbrella dealers, frogs, and weather prophets on space rates, but for mortal man, generally, it spells misery, and for farmers and summer-resort keepers in particular, it spells misery and ruin too. Meanwhile the public will derive what consolation it can from being told by the "oldest inhabitant" that nothing like it was ever known before, while those ever-cheerful persons, the statisticians, will proceed to give us the figures showing how we have "beat the record" here as well as in many directions. It is a glorious thing to be ahead of the rest of the world, even in the matter of rain!

SECRETARY SHAW'S recent ruling in regard to the belongings of incoming passengers on the ocean liners is as refreshing in its common sense as a breeze from his own Iowa prairies. "They can bring over haled hay," said the secretary in a subsequent interview, "if they wish to do so, if the value is not over \$100." Hitherto this limitation as to value has been construed as applied to articles of wearing apparel only, everything else under that sum, as well as above it, being made subject to duty. This application of the law has been the source of endless annoyance to ocean travelers, by whom it has been generally regarded as a petty and needless exaction unworthy of the government of an enlightened country. Our policy in this matter has, in fact, been making free traders of Republicans by the ship-load, ever since its odious, super-serviceable enforcement; and Secretary Shaw has attempted a good service for his party as well as for the traveling public by sweeping away all unnecessary red tape and other superfluities, and his order should be obeyed.



## PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT

A MARKED indication of the healthy and sensible change of view coming over social circles in England



LADY ESSEX,  
The American countess, who has  
opened a fashionable laundry  
in London.

and America with respect to one's sources of income and methods of earning a livelihood is seen in the large number of women of high social standing, in both these countries, who have in the past few years embarked in business for themselves and have not apparently suffered thereby in a social sense. For example, one English noblewoman, whose fortunes have become impaired through no fault of her own, has endeavored to make good her losses by opening a first-class millinery shop in a fashionable quarter of London, and another practicable and sensible lady of the same class has ventured into the confectionery business with the same object in view. And

now comes the announcement that the Countess of Essex, formerly Adela Grant, of New York, is seeking to repair her family fortunes by joining with Mrs. Hwfa Williams in starting a fashionable laundry, holding out the special inducement of having its laundresses brought over from Paris. Lady Essex, whose taste in dress is considered to be of the highest, is consulted by Paquin on new styles, and gets a handsome fee for such service, adding materially to her means from that direction also.

THE FOLLY of being too outspoken on important matters in the informal private letter has been demonstrated many times in the cases of prominent public men in this country. The latest American of note to get into trouble in this way is General E. S. Bragg, our new consul-general at Havana. General Bragg was installed in office but a few weeks ago, and yet he has already succeeded in disturbing the self-complacency of the entire young republic of Cuba. He is accused of saying in a letter to his wife, which she showed to gossiping persons, that "Uncle Sam might as well try to make a whistle out of a pig's tail as to try to do anything with the Cubans." The general denies using this exact language, but admits that he said that when Uncle Sam got through trying to make a whistle out of a pig's tail he would report whether he could make an Anglo-Saxon out of a Cuban. This amended remark, however, is also uncomplimentary to the Cubans, and it is not surprising that they are greatly irritated and are demanding the general's recall. The latter may yet have to resign in order to prevent the relations between the United States and Cuba from becoming strained. But whatever the outcome of the commotion, General Bragg is likely to be more careful hereafter in inditing letters.



CONSUL-GENERAL E. S. BRAGG,  
Whose unguarded remark has  
excited the Cubans.

IT IS rare that any public official merits special notice by reason of simply doing his duty, but Mr. Joseph W. Folk, circuit attorney of the city of St. Louis, is a notable exception to the rule.



HON. JOSEPH W. FOLK,  
Fearless foe of municipal cor-  
ruption in St. Louis.

Mr. Folk, a young lawyer of little prominence, was elected in November, 1900, as a Democrat, to an office whose duties correspond to those of the district attorney of New York. Nothing more was expected of him than performing his duties in a perfunctory way. But within eighteen months he has, by shrewd management and indefatigable labor, brought about the indictment of sixteen persons, eight charged with bribery, four with perjury, one with corruption in office, and three with misconduct in office. One of those men is a professional lobbyist, seven were members of the municipal assembly, three are business men of high financial and social standing, and two are city officials. One of the indicted men is Edward Butler, who for twenty years has dominated local Democratic politics. One prominent man has been sentenced to the penitentiary for three years for attempted bribery of the local Legislature, and another, who was abroad, has never dared to return home. Two of the indicted assemblymen fled the country. The indicted persons were all accused of being concerned in the alleged attempt of a street railroad

company to secure by corrupt means valuable franchises from the municipal assembly. Mr. Folk's action aroused a storm of denunciation from his party associates, and for a time he was in danger of personal violence. But he went about his duty fearlessly, yielding neither to threats nor to money influences, with the result that to-day St. Louis has a clean and able municipal government.

FEW MEN in the present United States Senate are farther "up" in modern English literature than Senator Quay, of Pennsylvania, and he has something more than a passing acquaintance with Wordsworth, Tennyson, Carlyle, and Ruskin. For Herr Teufelsdröckh and his philosophy of clothes he has a special liking, and Ruskin's "Ethics of the Dust" is one of his favorite works. The Senator is rarely without a book in his pocket. On railway journeys he always takes up a book as soon as he has finished looking over the newspaper. Thus it will appear that Mr. Quay is not, as he has seemed to the general public, exclusively immersed in politics.

THE PROCESS of drawing Germany and the United States into closer and more cordial relations, signalized by the visit of Prince Henry to this country, has been continued by various acts of Emperor William since that event, including the gift of a statue of Frederick the Great to the city of Washington, and latest of all, by the act of conferring the order of the Red Eagle upon the Messrs. Peter A. B. Widener and Clement A. Griscom, two distinguished citizens of Philadelphia, and also among the foremost of America's financiers and business men. The honor was bestowed upon these two gentlemen by Emperor William himself during a recent visit which they made at Berlin while on a tour of Europe in the interests of the Morgan shippers' combine.



PETER A. B. WIDENER,  
Decorated by Emperor William  
with the order of the Red Eagle.

While in Berlin, where they went in company with Mr. Morgan, they were entertained extensively and held several conversations with the Kaiser. The order of the Red Eagle was founded by the Margrave of Bayreuth in 1705, and after several reorganizations was adopted in 1792 by Frederick William II, of Prussia on succeeding to the principality. The present insignia of the decoration are quite different from those of the original order. The badge is an eight-pointed cross having in the centre a medallion with a red eagle bearing the arms of the Hohenzollern family. The arms of the cross are of white enamel with an eagle of red enamel between each two arms. The ribbon is striped orange color and white.

STRANGELY ENOUGH, Vermont, about the only State in the Union which has not at one time or

another been carried by the Democrats, furnishes the political sensation of the year through a split in the Republican party. The division in the latter organization is not over national, but over strictly State issues. General J. G. McCullough, of Bennington, the regular Republican nominee, is running on a platform which favors a popular vote on the question of whether the existing prohibitory law shall be continued or a local option law adopted. Mr. Percival W. Clement, of Rutland, who bolted the Republican State Convention, has been nominated as an independent candidate on a liquor-tax platform. He and his followers allege that money was improperly used in the caucuses which chose McCullough delegates, and that gross corruption is practiced in the spasmodic prosecution of liquor sellers and drinkers. Mr. Clement's candidacy is an expression of the growing opposition among Vermonters to the prohibitory system, with its attendant hypocrisy and iniquity. The statute has admittedly been enforced in a farcical and fraudulent manner. The substitution for it of the liquor-tax plan would add to the revenue of the State and to the self-respect of its people. Whether or no the desired change will result from the campaign now on, it is certain to be effected at no distant day. The present system does not suppress the liquor traffic in Vermont, and it has led to a system of blackmail as bad as that which has rendered Tammany Hall so infamous.



MR. PERCIVAL W. CLEMENT,  
Independent Republican candi-  
date for Governor of Vermont.

THE SONS of "Old Eli" have new reason to rejoice and be glad over the latest benefaction to their beloved alma mater, which has come in the shape of a gift of not less than a million dollars from Frederick W. Vanderbilt, of the class of '79, the sum to be used for the establishment of a dormitory system for Yale's famous scientific school. The directors of the school have already purchased almost an entire city block in New Haven, adjacent to the university, for the purpose of erecting the dormitory which Mr. Vanderbilt will build and for use

in locating more dormitories. Mr. Vanderbilt recently gave Yale \$25,000 for the bicentennial fund. His brother, the late Cornelius Vanderbilt, erected a dormitory for the university that cost over \$1,000,000. Cornelius, Jr., and Alfred, the sons of the late Cornelius Vanderbilt, have also done much for Yale.

THAT LIFE in the Philippines still has its perils is proved by the cruel fate which it is now known befell

the four American school-teachers recently reported missing in the island of Cebu. These young men left the capital of the island on June 10th for an outing in the hills and failed to return. Nothing was heard of them for weeks, but on July 23d the War Department received definite news that the missing men had been captured, robbed, and murdered by some of the ladrones still infesting portions of the country. The innocent victims of the treachery and greed of the native bandits were Clyde A. France, of Beres, O.; John D. Wells and Lewis A. Thomas, of Providence, R. I., and Ernst Heger, of Philadelphia. Their bodies were recovered by the native constabulary, who killed the leader of the murderers and arrested eight of his followers. The murdered teachers were all college graduates, and had been doing good work in enlightening and training the youthful Filipinos. Everybody in this country will regret this unhappy ending of the young men's peaceful and useful mission, and doubtless the better class of the people of Cebu also sincerely deplore it. It is hoped that this will be the last case of its kind in the Philippines.



CLYDE A. FRANCE,  
One of four American teachers  
murdered in Cebu.

THE RESIGNATION of the Hon. Andrew D. White, American ambassador to Germany, which has been sent to the President and which will go into effect on November 7th, Mr. White's seventieth birthday, will retire to private life one of the ablest and most highly respected public men of this country.



HON. ANDREW D. WHITE,  
Who has resigned the post of  
ambassador to Germany.

Mr. White does not give up his eminent position because of any political pressure or the weight of years, but in order that he may devote himself entirely to literary work. He is a great scholar and thinker and he has already produced several successful books. He has just completed a volume relating his experience as a diplomat at Berlin and St. Petersburg, which will without doubt prove intensely interesting, and is said to contemplate writing a history of The Hague peace conference, of which he was an important member. Other valuable works will doubtless be composed by him if his life is spared, for his mental activity is notable. Mr. White, after his return from Europe, will, it is believed, reside at Ithaca, where he has a home on the campus of Cornell University, of which institution he was formerly president. In view of his long years of honorable public service, his fine character, and his well-used intellectual gifts, Mr. White has an enduring title to the esteem of all his fellow-countrymen.

SKILLFUL NURSING is more and more valued as an auxiliary in the service of both physicians and surgeons, and in cases of a certain kind it may be fairly regarded as equally indispensable. It is doubtless, therefore, not too much to say that King Edward of England owes his early and rapid recovery from the operation performed upon him to the ministrations of Miss Tarr, his chief nurse, during his recent illness. Miss Tarr was a hospital nurse in South Africa during a part of the Boer war, and while there naturally acquired a great deal of invaluable knowledge concerning the dressing of wounds. This is the first time, it is said, that King Edward has ever had occasion to avail himself of professional nursing. During his terrible illness in the autumn of 1871, the then Prince of Wales was nursed entirely by his devoted wife and by his sister, Princess Alice, who had had a great deal of actual experience during the course of the Franco-Prussian War.



NURSE TARR,  
Who attended King Edward  
during his illness.

JOHN W. MACKAY, the Irish-American multi-millionaire, who died recently in London, had a fine tribute paid to him once by a friend. "Mackay," said he, "is one of the few rich men I should like to know if he were poor."

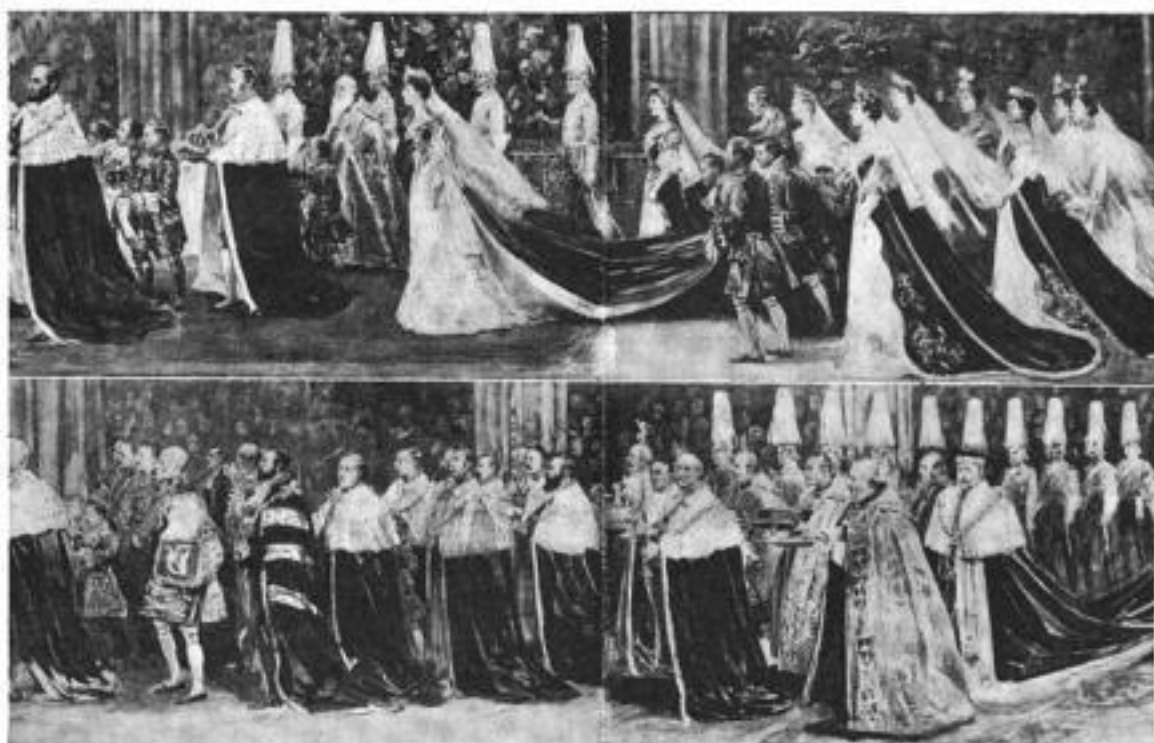




HIS MAJESTY REVERENTLY TAKING THE ROYAL OATH ADMINISTERED BY THE VENERABLE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.



THE PRINCE OF WALES PAYING HOMAGE TO THE NEWLY-CROWNED MONARCH, HIS FATHER.



KING EDWARD AND QUEEN ALEXANDRA PROCEEDING IN SOLEMN STATE UP THE NAVE OF WESTMINSTER ABBEY TO THE CHORAL.



THE DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH, WHO WAS A CONSPICUOUS FIGURE AT THE CORONATION.



NOTABLE MEN WHO TOOK ACTIVE PART IN THE GORGEOUS CEREMONY.  
1—Duke of Marlborough, carrying St. Edward's crown. 2—Duke of Somerset, bearing the orb. 3—Bishop of London, with the Bible. 4—Duke of Argyll, carrying the sceptre, with the cross. 5—Duke of Roxburgh, carrying the Queen's crown. 6—Lord Londonderry, carrying the sword of state. 7—Duke of Norfolk, carrying his baton. 8—Lord Carrington, carrying St. Edward's staff. 9—Duke of Wellington, carrying the Union standard.

THE CROWNING OF GREAT BRITAIN'S KING AND QUEEN.  
PICTURESQUE FEATURES OF THE MAGNIFICENT AND ELABORATE CEREMONY IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.





A LITTLE COUNTRY FAIR UPON THE OCEAN'S BRINK.



VEHICLES FROM A HUNDRED FARMS BUNCHED UPON THE BEACH.



A CROWD OF RUSTIC HOLIDAY-MAKERS TAKING A SUN-BATH AND ENJOYING THE BREEZE.

ANNUAL SALT-WATER DAY OF 8,000 NEW JERSEY FARMERS.  
A HOST OF JOYOUS TOILERS FROM THE INLAND ACRES MAKING MERRY ON THE SEASIDE AT SEA GIRT, N. J.  
*Photographed by G. B. Luckey.*



# The Perils of Over-Crowding

## A Great City's Hard Problem . . . By Harry Beardsley

HERE IS a situation in New York that approaches a crisis.

Along the East Side, the Jewish quarter, is the most thickly populated district in the world. Last year more immigrants came to the United States from Europe than ever before in the country's history. Since the first of the year 1902, 40,000 Jews alone have landed in New York, and more than 70 per cent. of those who entered the port of the metropolis took up their homes in the choked East Side. In June the Jewish immigration was nearly 8,000. Of these, 6,000 are now living in New York's Jewish quarter. The population, already so dense as to be a menace to the health and happiness and well-being of the people, is thus rapidly increasing in this particular spot. There is no reason to believe that the stream of immigration will decrease. On the contrary, as this country comes to assert more and more its supremacy among nations the flood will swell. Then what is to become of the East Side in New York?

The danger of this over-population was recently shown in a striking way. At the funeral of Rabbi Joseph, who was the recognized head of the orthodox Jews in the United States, a crowd of 50,000 mourners gathered, following the bier through the streets of the East Side. In a district where half a million of this one race reside within the compass of a few square miles, where there are half a dozen blocks each the home of more than 2,500 persons—in such a district it is easy for a crowd of 50,000 to gather quickly and concentrate at one point. Such an enormous assembly in the streets was too unwieldy for the police to control or protect. The Jewish mourners were insulted by factory employes. They resented the insults with violence. There was a fight, and then a riot, and then the city was shamed by the spectacle of policemen armed with heavy clubs beating unprotected men and even women and children. Several, severely injured, were taken to hospitals; others less seriously hurt, only bruised, stunned, and beaten, were guided to their homes to be nursed by their own families. Then the Jews of the East Side held great mass meetings, organized for their own protection. But these people are not belligerent. The violence ended with the riot on the funeral day.

Here is another instance: The head of the health department of New York City has made a discovery which shows that disease revels in these fearfully congested tenements. Fully twelve per cent. of the school children, he reports, are suffering with trachoma, a contagious disease of the eye. This disease is like a granulation of the lids. If it is not cured in its early stages it will produce blindness. It is an affliction which has its origin in uncleanness and is prevalent among the lowest immigrants. All immigrants who have trachoma, exposed by inspection at Ellis Island, are deported. Nevertheless, the affliction is more and more prevalent in New York.

These two facts, the mob and the eye disease of the school children, have recently emphasized some of the dangers which lie in the concentration of population in New York's East Side tenements. The immigrants are not to blame. Each man has a right to improve his condition and that of his family, if possible.

The troubled little European country of Roumania once agreed that it would persecute none of the races of the world. It has a law, also, that no alien will be permitted to pursue the common trades, such as that of machinist and painter. Nearly all of the Jews of Roumania are aliens. To become a citizen of that country requires the passage of a law in each individual case by a body of the government corresponding to the Congress of the United States. It would be the same situation here if a foreigner in order to become a citizen were obliged to go to Washington, have a bill passed by the House of Representatives, by the Senate, and signed by the President. Very few of the Jews of Roumania have succeeded in becoming citizens and securing all the privileges of the country's industrial system. The result is that thousands of them have come to the United States with the continued stream of Russian Jews and the many more thousands of Italians, Hungarians, Slavs, and Poles. They are dumped, the largest portion of them, into the swarming East Side.

This intense congestion in one spot causes want, and men and women who are eager to work have difficulty in finding employment. Their first work provides such meagre remuneration that the family can scarcely subsist. Another circumstance that makes the problem more serious is that the poorest people have the largest families. The average family in the United States is five, including father and mother. In the Ghetto the family averages seven or eight. Thus the population is not only increasing by immigration from without, but also from the natural growth. And this circumstance, too, makes more imperative the finding of profitable employment for men. It costs money to feed many mouths.

The solution of the problem would be the reduction of the population of the East Side. If seventy per cent. of the new arrivals are going to take up their residence there, the only way to make room for them is to find residences in other parts of the country for those who have preceded the new comers. One organization is

already engaged in this work. It is the Industrial Removal Office, which finds employment for New York's Hebrews and sends them to every State in the Union, and even to Canada and Mexico. Since January 1st the removal office has sent out of New York 2,000 persons; and during that time 30,000 arrived from Europe and had gone to live in the East Side! So the situation is not relieved to any extent by the removal office. Nevertheless, it is a practical plan in the right direction.

Undoubtedly the result of a full appreciation of the situation will be the restriction of immigration, but a proper and fair restriction is a most difficult matter to define and determine. Many immigrants coming from abroad and taking up their residence in the nest of human life of the East Side find conditions even worse than those from which they fled. I encountered in the Ghetto a family of beggars. The mother asked alms to support her two sickly children. The father was unable to get work which his feeble physical condition would permit him to do. So he tended the children while his wife went out to beg on the streets. This family had not found America the land of promise. They were anxious to go to London. Another father, who earned only \$3.50 a week in a sweat shop and was responsible for the support of a wife and five children, was not happy. He and his wife and children, living in tiny, evil-smelling rooms, were sickly, pale, and unutterably miserable. Yet this man is industrious, shrewd, and intelligent; and there are thousands like him.

When they are given the opportunity these men almost invariably succeed. This is shown by the records in the removal office. This enterprise is the result of the philanthropy of the late Baron de Hirsch, whose wealth has been used in this and other ways for the benefit of the Jewish race. The original purpose of the system was to distribute Jews from the crowded East Side to the farming sections of the United States.

"How many Jewish farmers do you suppose there are in the United States?" queried Mr. Cohen, manager of this department of philanthropy in New York. And his own answer was, "Not more than 2,000 at the most. The reason is this," he said. "It takes capital to be a farmer. A man must have money to buy machinery and stock. How is a man who has no money going to be a farmer? If he is going into that business, he must first be a farm-hand, and that is the most poorly paid labor in the country. The work is hard, the hours are long, the pay is small, and the job lasts usually only a part of the year. A man who has intelligence will see these things and will get work in a town where the employment will be steady and the pay larger. The Jews are not an agricultural people—although there are many Jewish farmers in Russia—and they do better at other pursuits. Last year we established forty farmers, and the removal office found employment in towns and cities for 2,000 men. So you readily see which is the more effective in solving the problem of congestion in New York."

The Industrial Removal Office is a free employment agency. It keeps four men on the road constantly, looking for places where idle New Yorkers may be sent. When one of these travelers reaches a city or town he visits at once a leading citizen of his race, the head of a Jewish congregation or society, and through him becomes acquainted with employers. He finds the need of a certain number of a particular trade—machinists, painters, carpenters, jewelers, factory hands—and he sends to the office in New York lists of the opportunities for labor which he has found. Then, as men apply who are in need of employment and are capable of doing the work, they are sent to the cities from which the requisition has come. They are given their railroad fare by the removal office, provided with clothing, if it is needed, and given food to keep them until they arrive at their new place of employment.

There are more openings for skilled labor than there are applicants to fill them. What are needed are places where men can learn the work and where, when they have attained knowledge and are progressing, their industry will be rewarded. Nearly every day a wagon-load of place-seeking Jews is taken from the removal office to the trains. When the father who has found profitable employment in another city writes that he is able to support his family, the removal office sends to him his wife and children.

To live in the fresh air of some Western town, with grass and trees and flowers, and plenty to eat, plenty to wear, plenty of room for play, is like taking up a residence in fairy land for the children who were born and have lived in the heat and stench, the narrow confinement of the tenements, in dirt and rags and misery. I read the other day a letter that had been received at the removal office, written by a girl thirteen years old, who signed her mother's name. Her father had preceded his family to Natchez, Mich., and when he had become established he had sent for them. Following is the letter of the little girl of the tenements, written in her new home:

57 LINCOLN AVENUE, NATCHES, MISS.  
DEAR MAMAM—Your surprise will be as great as ours when you find out that our welcome here was a great surprise. When we came to our home the house was furnished most beautifully. We

had a dinner-set of beautiful decorated flowers, four wash-stands, and a set consisting of basin, large and small pitcher, a soap-dish and small vase, a bureau, all house utensils, such as tubs, pans, washboard, iron, wash-line, baking utensils, and everything in grocery that can possibly be imagined; four large new beds with mosquito netting and frames, three pretty lamps, beautiful mantel-piece ornaments, flower-vases, chairs, curtains, bedding, tables, trunks, and all things which may be found in a nice comfortable home. You have no idea how beautiful our home is furnished.

We have a pretty house consisting of four rooms, large spacious yard, and piazza. The houses here are quite far apart. Everything is very expensive, and nothing can be purchased for less than five cents. Papa has been doing better all the time, and in a very short time papa hopes to take a man to help him. We are all very happy, and we thank you very much and will appreciate your kindness as all our future prosperity is due to you. Hoping you are well and wishing you success I am, Yours truly,  
MAX E. GOTTLEK.  
Per M. G.

The houses seemed very "far apart" to her, and their little front yard was "spacious"! The letter is eloquent, for it shows how unnatural and unhappy is the life of the tenements. Here is a letter from a husband who had found employment in the West, sending for his wife:

HANCOCK, MICH.  
DEAR WIFE JENNIE—I let you know that I have arranged a house and I earn \$3 a day. As soon as you receive this letter you should sell everything except the kitchen things and go to the office and ask them to send you here. Write when you leave New York.  
SOLOMON MESTEL.  
Care Gardner's Store.

And following is another, from New Orleans:

NEW ORLEANS, LA.  
DEAR SIE—I am now in New Orleans and ask you to send my family. I am making a living but with double expense which I have if I cannot bring them. I beg you to send them as soon as possible, as they are suffering in New York. In Chattanooga I could not remain, but I thank you that you sent me out of New York.  
A. LICHTER.

### Fostering Education in the South.

IT IS encouraging to know that a better day is dawning for the cause of public education in the Southern States. A comprehensive plan has been formulated, which deserves to be ranked with the truly great undertakings of the new century. What the Federal Government cannot do in the matter of fostering common education will be done by the "General Educational Board", recently organized, which will operate throughout the United States under authority of a Federal charter. Its purpose is to develop the district school and help the higher institutions wherever there may be need. It will not confine its benefactions to any one locality or race. The South is receiving first attention. Whites as well as blacks will be helped. Great care is taken not to develop pauperism. To avoid this evil the Southern communities will be called upon to levy school taxes, collect and distribute the same impartially, and then for every dollar given by private parties the board will give another dollar. The movement has been inaugurated with a fund of \$1,000,000 in cash, which was given generously outright by John D. Rockefeller, to be spent as the board thinks best. Further donations are expected from the same source and from other wealthy men. They should give millions, because this board, with its careful management, will do much to solve the great problems of race and ignorance in the South. The General Educational Board was projected by William H. Baldwin, Jr., president of the Long Island Railroad, who has enlisted a number of far-seeing students of social conditions, among them being Dr. Albert Shaw, Dr. Daniel C. Gilman, Morris K. Jesup, Robert C. Ogden, Walter H. Page, and Dr. J. L. M. Curry. Rev. Dr. Wallace Buttrick is executive secretary, with headquarters in New York City.

### Hit a Soldier.

THE EXPERIENCE OF ONE OF OUR MEN.

THE soldier boys who fought during the Rebellion went home as a rule in pretty bad shape, caused by exposure and improper food and the use of quantities of coffee which left its mark in the wreck of many a stomach. Merrill Hutchinson, of Reading, Mass., tells his experience.

"I am an old soldier who served all through the war of the Rebellion, and my coffee-drinking commenced when I enlisted. I drank it three times a day and at the close of the war returned home almost a wreck.

"For years I had dyspepsia of the worst kind and could not drink anything but warm water or warm milk, nor eat enough to hardly keep a man alive. After suffering this way for years, and half living, I was told by a friend of your Postum Coffee.

"At first I refused to even try it, for I thought it meant more suffering for me, but at last I consented and it did taste mighty good, for I was a dear lover of coffee.

"I waited for the distress in my stomach that always had come with common coffee, but it never came. I drank it at first very carefully and then got reckless and wanted it every meal, and for over five years now have been drinking nothing else. I have no dyspepsia now, no trouble about eating anything. My weight, when I began using Postum Cereal Food Coffee, was 125 pounds. I am now 62 years old and weigh about 160 pounds, and am solid as a rock and able to do a day's work with any of the boys. Now I do not claim that Postum Cereal is a medicine, but in my own case it is both victuals and drink. I think that when Postum Coffee is properly made it is far ahead of coffee."





MEN WAITING FOR EMPLOYMENT ON THE STEPS OF THE REMOVAL OFFICE.



EAGER CROWD BEFORE THE DESK AWAITING GOOD NEWS.



MEN WHO HAVE FOUND EMPLOYMENT READY TO START FOR THEIR NEW HOMES.



PREPARING LUNCHEONS OF BREAD, BOLOGNA, AND SARDINES FOR THE TRAVELERS.



WAGON LOAD OF EAST-SIDERS LEAVING NEW YORK FOR HOMES IN THE WEST.

### UNIQUE INSTITUTION TO HELP THE POOR.

THE INDUSTRIAL REMOVAL OFFICE OF NEW YORK AND ITS WORK OF FINDING EMPLOYMENT FOR NEEDY JEWS.

*Photographs by our staff photographer, G. B. Luckey.*





THE CROWN PRINCE OF SIAM.

## Two Princely Visitors from the Orient



PRINCE CHEN OF CHINA.

AS THE United States increases in power and importance there is naturally a growing desire on the part of "the great ones of the earth" to visit it, to observe its greatness at short range, and to seek to establish closer and more friendly relations with its people. The recent coming here of Prince Henry of Prussia may have been but the beginning of a series of visits by royal personages to this country. The recovery of King Edward makes it possible that the Prince of Wales will again consider seriously the idea of testing our hospitality. But for the failure of Congress at its latest session to authorize the President to extend a formal invitation to King Chulalongkorn, of Siam, that monarch would now be contemplating a tour in the near future, embracing the Philippines and the great American republic. State etiquette prevents the King from becoming this nation's visitor unless he is officially invited to do so. But in lieu of the King the crown prince of Siam will, of his own motion, come to the United States in September.

While more interest would doubtless be manifested by Americans in the personality of the King, who has abolished slavery and decreed religious toleration in his realm, yet the prince, both in his personal and his representative capacity, will deserve, and will, of course, be

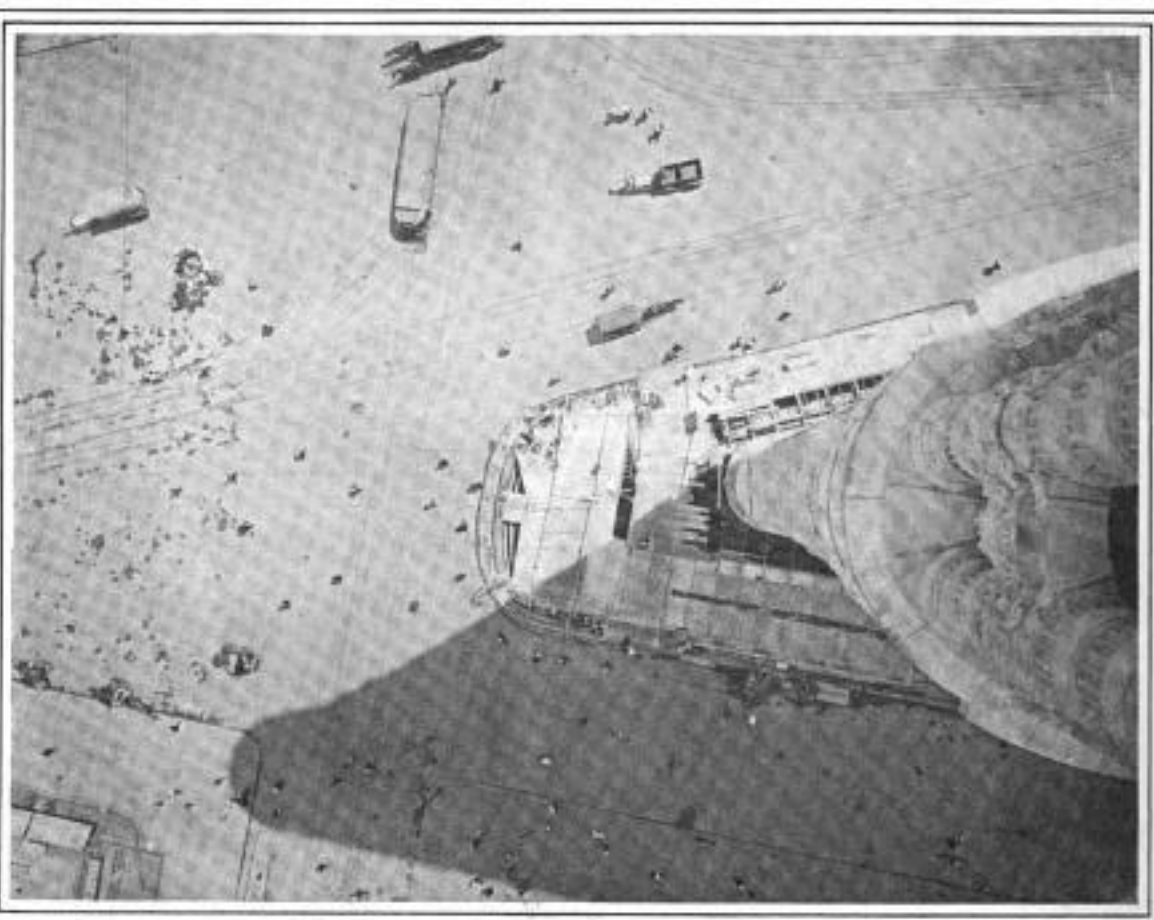
given, a cordial welcome. The Hon. David B. Sicks, of this city, who was for six years American consul at Siam, and who is an authority on matters appertaining to that kingdom, states that the crown prince, Maha Vajiravudh, is about twenty-two years old, and has been in England for the past eight years engaged in study, successively, under a private master, at Sandhurst College and at Oxford University. His proficiency in military studies at Sandhurst gained for him the rank of first lieutenant. He developed a taste for history at Oxford, and has written a volume on "The War of the Polish Succession," which has elicited favorable comment. The prince has visited the principal cities of Europe, where he received every attention. He is a handsome, well-balanced, thoughtful young man, an excellent English scholar, and a neat speech-maker. He will take in this country on his journey back to his native land. He will make no attempt at display, as has been alleged in some of the daily papers, but will be accompanied only by his brother and two aides-de-camp. He will come here simply as a student of men and of institutions, the prince, like his father, being liberal-minded and in sympathy with Western civilization. While he will call on the President and the Secretary of State, and will no doubt be entertained in good style, he will not be the guest of the nation. After his return to Siam the prince will have some of the duties of government imposed

on him by his father.

Another distinguished personage of royal blood has recently visited the United States in order to receive that enlightenment which this country alone can furnish. This eminent visitor was Prince Chen, special ambassador to the coronation of King Edward from China. Owing to the postponement of the great function, his mission to London was disappointing, but he doubtless saw enough novel and remarkable things in the American republic to make his long journey from the Celestial Kingdom worth while. The prince was not a guest of the government, but he lunched with President Roosevelt at Oyster Bay, and he was well entertained in this city, though his stay was brief. Sir Liang Chen, the newly appointed Chinese minister to the United States, who was secretary to the special embassy, was a member of the prince's party. Prince Chen and the present Emperor of China, Kwang-su, are great-grandsons of the Emperor Chia Ching, who died in 1821, and the prince is the nephew of the Emperor Taoukwang, who died in 1850. The prince's father, Prince Ching, is prominent in Chinese affairs. Prince Chen, before going to England, had been attached to the Emperor's person as a kind of chamberlain. The prince, while here, created an excellent impression.



THE FLATIRON BUILDING AT BROADWAY, FIFTH AVENUE, AND TWENTY-THIRD STREET.



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF SIDEWALK AND STREET FROM THE ROOF EDGE OF THE TWENTY-ONE-STORY STRUCTURE, 245 FEET ABOVE THE STREET.

### The Huge and Novel Flatiron Building.

ON THAT swirling centre of trade and traffic, the triangular plot formed by the intersection of Broadway and Fifth Avenue at Twenty-third Street, New York, there has just been erected a remarkable building, which has attracted the widest attention and which is already one of the chief landmarks and points of interest in the city. The structure is known as "the Flatiron," its shape being that of a colossal domestic implement of the name, but without a handle. The building's pointed end is at the south line of Twenty-third Street, and a fine view of it in all its gigantic proportions may be obtained from Madison Square, where it is daily gazed at and admired by thousands of persons.

The Flatiron was designed by D. H. Burnham & Co., the Chicago architects, and was built for the Fifth Avenue Building Company by the George A. Fuller Construction Company of this city. It is twenty-one stories in height, towers 245 feet above the pavement, and has an area of 8,600 square feet on each floor. It is made of white stone and steel, is fireproof, and cost \$1,500,000. It is claimed that the structural steel, furnished by the American Bridge Company, which forms its framework, is the heaviest ever used for a similar purpose in New York city, 4,000 tons of that material being wrought into the building. The basement and sub-basement are very spacious, each containing 2,200 square feet, and advantage has been taken of this to make the foundation unusually strong, to add to the rigidity of the structure, and thus to provide it with ample resistance against wind pressure.

The process of erecting the Flatiron was rapid beyond precedent, the actual building time being only about twelve months. It will be utilized as an office building, and its location is such as probably to insure an urgent demand for accommodations in it, even at high rentals.

### Six Millions for the Y. M. C. A.

NO ORGANIZATION devoted specifically to the welfare of young men is doing a work comparable in its extent, thoroughness, and efficiency with that performed by the Young Men's Christian Association. The service it renders is characterized by practicality, keen business judgment, and wise recognition of the needs and demands of the hour in the education and training of young men. It aims at the development of a robust, all-around manhood, the building-up of character founded on physical, mental, moral, and spiritual healthfulness, on sanity and soundness of mind and body. Its supreme aim is to fit men for any and all duties to which they may be called in the far-reaching and complex relations of modern life. It is because of its practical aims and wise purposes that the Young Men's Christian Association has enlisted the hearty sympathy and generous support of the most progressive and wide-awake men of the day, of large employers of labor, and the heads of great and powerful industrial and commercial enterprises. How genuine this interest is may be judged in part by the magnificent financial support which the association is receiving in the shape of endowments, bequests, and

other gifts. The associations throughout the United States alone are preparing to spend nearly \$6,000,000 in new buildings in the near future, costing all the way from \$25,000 to \$800,000 each. At thirty-three railroad points buildings will be erected to cost \$462,000. Of this amount the railroad companies have contributed \$357,000. At least one new building a week will be opened during the next year. Newark, N. J., will soon have its \$275,000 building completed; New Haven, Conn., one costing nearly \$300,000; Scranton, Penn., \$260,000. Last year the Sioux Indians in the Dakotas built eighteen log buildings for Young Men's Christian Association headquarters, and a large work is being done among the colored people, North and South, in Cuba, Porto Rico, India, China, Japan, and throughout Europe.

### A Great Piece of Railroad Work.

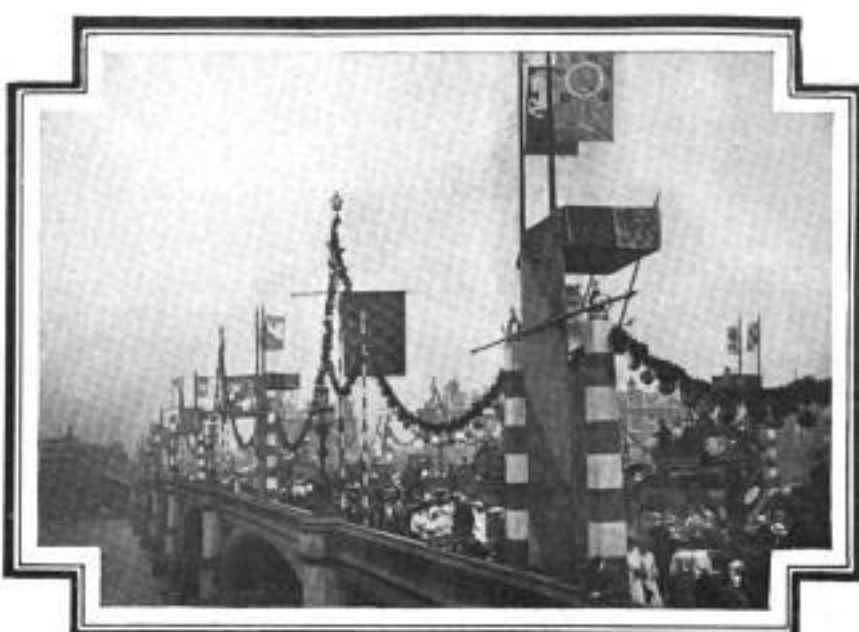
WITH the completion of work on the western division, the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railway Company will have practically a new double-track main line through the State of Iowa. For several years an enormous work has been going on, and millions of dollars have been expended in reducing grades, taking out curves, building double track, and putting in new steel bridges.

Good health is real wealth—Abbott's, the Original Angostura Bitters is a veritable fortune to the weak.

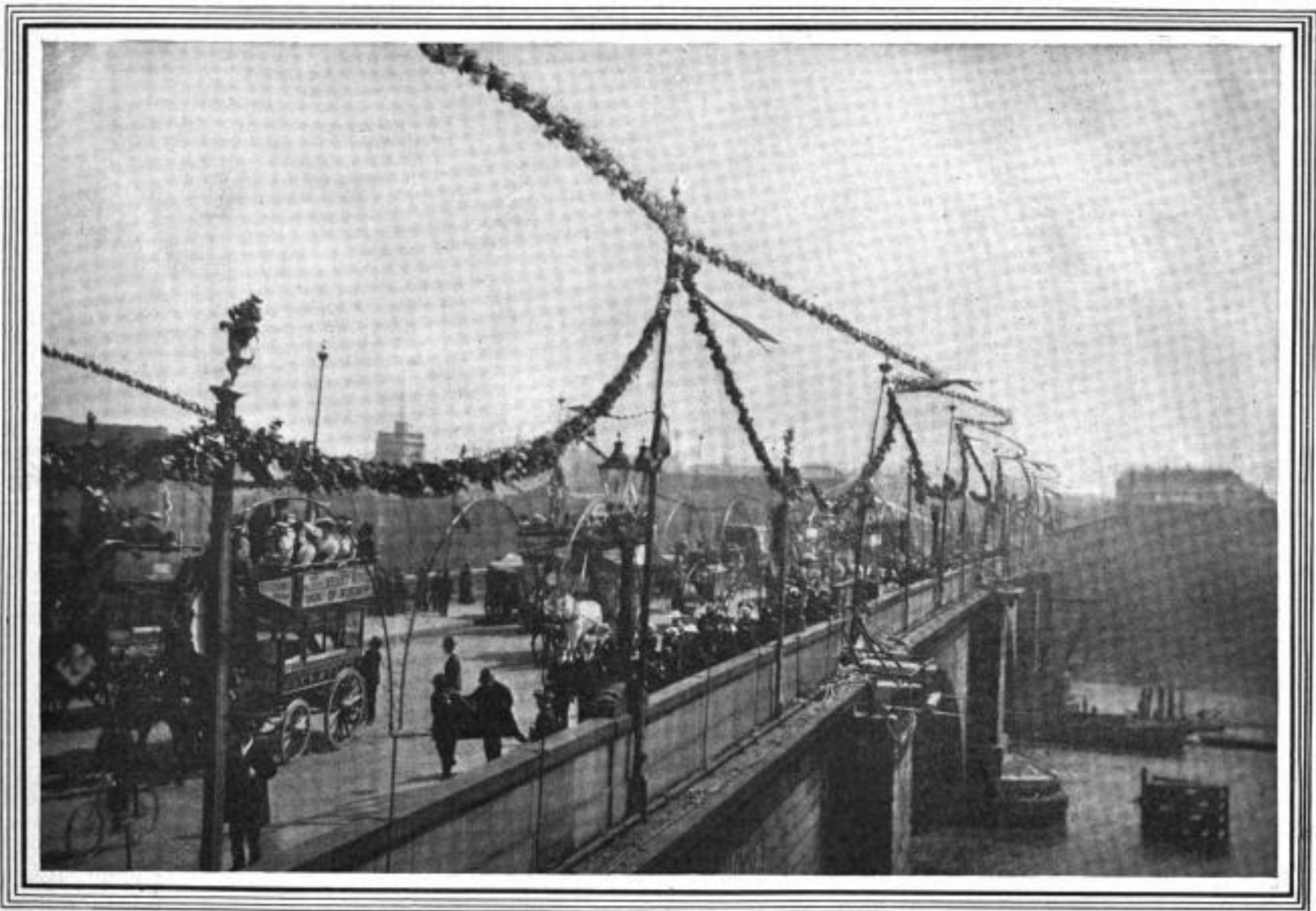




CROWD OF LOYAL SUBJECTS IN FRONT OF BUCKINGHAM PALACE.



THE ELABORATE DECORATIONS ON WESTMINSTER BRIDGE.



FAMOUS LONDON BRIDGE WEARS HOLIDAY ADORNMENTS.



GRAND ARCH COMMEMORATING CANADA'S ZEALOUS LOYALTY.



BEAUTIFUL COLONIAL ARCH AND THE HOUSE OF PARLIAMENT.

### PREPARING FOR THE KING'S CORONATION.

SCENES IN THE BRITISH CAPITAL ALONG THE ROUTE FROM THE PALACE TO THE ABBEY.



# Spending \$50,000,000 for Our Coast Defenses

By Waldon Fawcett

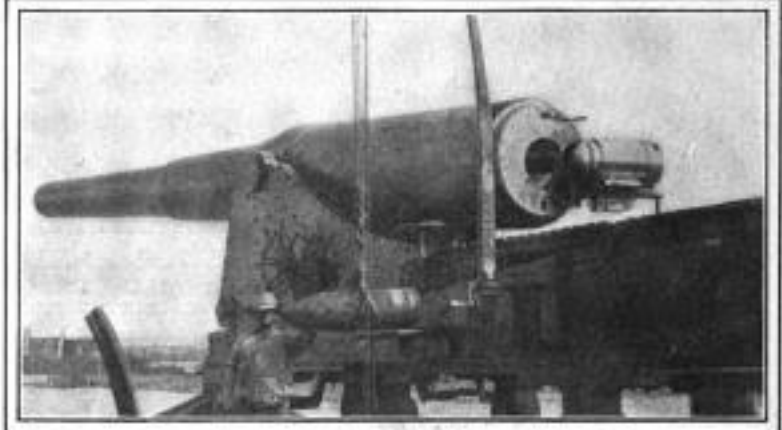
THE PREPARATIONS for the coming war game along the New England coast, to be participated in by army artillerymen and the navy, have aroused new discussion as to the adequacy of our coast defenses. It has been alleged that a bad state of affairs prevails in these fortifications, the men in them being insufficient in number and poorly trained, and some of the guns being defective.

and granted appropriations commensurate with the magnitude of the undertaking, the opening of the century nevertheless finds the whole great system fully one-half completed. More than two dozen of the principal ports on our oceanic frontier have a sufficient number of heavy guns and mortars mounted to enable an effective defense to be made against the fiercest naval attack.

were characterized by their extremely heavy armament and great thickness of armor. With the rapid development of the "quick-firer," however, and the tremendous increase in the resisting powers of armor by reason of the discovery of the Harvey and Krupp processes, there has followed a material change in ship construction which has naturally necessitated a corresponding revision of



A TEN-INC H RIFLE ON PNEUMATIC DISAPPEARING CARRIAGE, IN POSITION TO BE FIRED AT A HOSTILE FLEET.



HUGE TWELVE-INC H CANNON, ON GRAVITY RETURN PROOF CARRIAGE, ABOUT TO BE LOADED WITH ITS BIG PROJECTILE.

But General Randolph, head of the artillery corps, while not claiming that the defenses are at present capable of successfully resisting attacks by foreign fleets, maintains that they will give a good account of themselves. He admits that the coast artillery force is composed mostly of green men, who have enlisted during the past year, but he says that they are gaining in efficiency as rapidly as conditions will permit, Congress having made too scant provision for practice with the guns. The fault found with the big cannon relates mainly to the disappearing carriage, which is said to be unreliable at critical moments. Congress is expected, as a result of the war game, to make more liberal appropriations for the coast defenses.

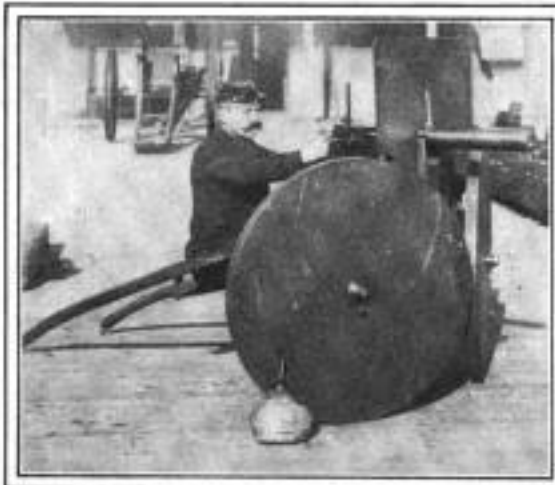
In fact, the close of the first decade of the new century is likely to find the United States encompassed by the most perfect system of national defense ever devised by any nation. It was more than a dozen years ago that this gigantic project for guarding the greatest coastline in the possession of any country on the globe was first proposed. The war with Spain



DANGEROUS TO VESSELS FAR OUT AT SEA—A TEN-INC H RIFLE ON GORDON DISAPPEARING CARRIAGE.

opinions with regard to the character of coast defenses.

When the distinguished army officers who had been intrusted with the work of mapping out the new coast defenses for the United States first entered upon their task years ago they thought that it would be quite the thing to mount a considerable number of the heaviest guns at the more important harbors, in armored works. As the contest for the reduction in calibres of heavy guns grew apace, and the successful disappearing carriage for the 12-inch gun was devised, however, they gradually came to the conclusion that there might be a better way of arriving at the desired end. With proverbial Yankee foresight the American officers arrived at this conclusion much more quickly than their confreres abroad, and as a result the scheme for armored defenses was abandoned as unnecessary at a time when practically all the European governments still stood committed to armored casemate and turrets for their land defenses. The military authorities of the Old World have since, however, indorsed the judg-

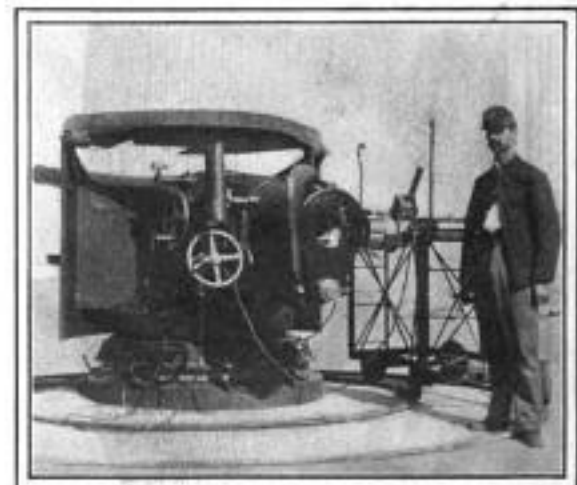


SIDE VIEW OF MAXIM MACHINE-GUN, WHICH HURLS THOUSANDS OF BULLETS UPON AN ENEMY.

pending war will ultimately cost Uncle Sam more than \$50,000,000, even if the present programme is not enlarged and no provision is made for defending our new possessions.

In order to greet any invading host with a wholly plentiful shower of missiles of iron and steel it has been planned to mount nearly five hundred guns of the heaviest type, about eight hundred and fifty rapid-fire guns, and upward of a thousand mortars. Congress has already set aside the money to pay for about half of this formidable array, although, of course, it is not nearly all in position yet. This armament, with which our national waterfront is to bristle, includes a wide variety of weapons. The heaviest guns include ordnance of 8, 10, 12, and 16-inch calibre, while the rapid-firers range all the way from six-pounders to guns of 6-inch calibre. The collection of gun-carriages is almost as varied in its make-up. There are mortar carriages, disappearing carriages, barbette carriages, gun-lift carriages, rapid-fire pedestal mounts, rapid-fire carriages, and rampant mounts. Each has been chosen by reason of an especial adaptability to some special location.

At the time the scheme of coast defense was first formulated the rapid-fire gun was in its infancy and ships



AN ARMSTRONG QUICK-FIRE GUN—A MOST FORMIDABLE WEAPON IN LOADING POSITION.

was a most excellent thing, in its way, for the efficiency of the American defensive system. True, it necessitated a temporary suspension of the striving for the main object, but it gave the workers an invaluable fund of experience and, more practical still, has provided a chain of entirely serviceable temporary defenses which can now be held in reserve for an emergency, and from which the armament may later be transferred to permanent works. Finally, the whole effect of the war has been to hasten the work on the coast defenses.

Although the inauguration of the modern system of seacoast defenses only dates in reality, from 1890, and it was fully half a dozen years later ere Congress awoke to the importance of the project



A SINGLE CHARGE OF SMOKELESS POWDER FOR THE EIGHTEEN-INC H GATHMANN GUN.



THE WRECKER WRECKED—REMAINS OF A TWELVE-INC H CAST-IRON MORTAR, WHICH BURST WHILE IT WAS BEING FIRED.

ment of the revolutionists on this side of the Atlantic.

With the reduction in the number and calibre of the heavy guns and the reduction of the number of mortars, the rapid-fire gun—that weapon of terrible and perpetual destructiveness—came into its own in America. In 1896 the officers in charge sketched a definite programme as to the quick-firing armament to be installed at the various fortifications, and since that time every effort has been made to get it in place just as rapidly as possible, the American fighting men regarding an adequate equipment of these active little "dogs of war" as an essential of the first importance. Constant improvement is being made in the rapid-fire guns and

Continued on opposite page.





UNCLE SAM'S BRONZED CAVALRYMEN PARADING BEFORE ADMIRING THROGS IN THE CITY'S PRINCIPAL STREET.



GLEEFUL CROWDS WITNESS THE MARCHING PAST OF THE ISLAND INFANTRY AND ARTILLERY.



HUNDREDS OF SCHOOL CHILDREN IN FESTAL GARB ENJOYING THE DAY IN A BEAUTIFUL PARK.

#### FREE AND PROSPEROUS PORTO RICO'S FOURTH OF JULY.

CITY OF PONCE, ON JULY 25TH, CELEBRATED THE FOURTH ANNIVERSARY OF DELIVERANCE FROM SPANISH RULE.

### \$50,000,000 for Our Coast Defenses.

(Continued from preceding page.)

of late it has been found possible to give them an increase of power far beyond what was thought practicable or advisable only a few years ago.

That there is still much work to be done before Miss Columbia may bid defiance to the world may be imagined when it is stated that a number of sites for fortifications still remain to be acquired before the approved project for seacoast defenses can be carried out in its entirety. It is estimated that at least half a million dollars will have to be expended to bring the desired property into the hands of the government. Among the important sites yet to be acquired are one in Boston Harbor and another at the southern entrance to New York Harbor. Other tracts of land which the War Department is ambitious to control, including two on the Pacific coast, will have to be acquired by condemnation proceedings, which are bound to be slow and tedious. It is not expected, however, that these delays will materially retard the completion of the whole great system within the time promised.

As the most effective way of illustrating the great scope of the United States coast defenses it may, perhaps, be pardonable to burden the readers with a list of the points at which permanent seacoast defenses are under construction. Beginning on the north Atlantic coast the locations comprise: Penobscot and Kennebec Rivers and Portland, Me.; Portsmouth, N. H.; Boston and New Bedford, Mass.; Narragansett Bay, R. I.; the eastern entrance to Long Island Sound; New York City; Philadelphia; Baltimore; Washington, D. C.; Hampton Roads, Va.; Wilmington, N. C.; Charleston and Port Royal, S. C.; Savannah, Ga.; St. John's River, Key West, Tampa Bay, and Pensacola, Fla.; Mobile, Ala.; New Orleans; Galveston and Sabine Pass, Tex.; San Diego and San Francisco, Cal.; the mouth of the Columbia River in Oregon and Washington; Puget Sound in Washington; and Lake Champlain. Preliminary projects have also been outlined for a number of other places, including among others a plan for the defense of the entrance to Chesapeake Bay at Cape Henry. It is quite possible, however, that some of these schemes will wait a while for realization, owing to the importance of immediately taking active measures for the seacoast defense of Hawaii

and Porto Rico. A detailed plan for the defense of San Juan, Porto Rico, at a cost of nearly two million dollars has already been laid out, and the engineers are at work on the specifications for the work at Honolulu.

Uncle Sam now has on hand for the use of the heaviest guns in time of war more than twenty thousand armor-piercing and deck-piercing steel projectiles, and the stock in the national magazines is increased by nearly six thousand of these heavy missiles every year. The government also purchases each year more than a million pounds of smokeless powder.

Perhaps the most interesting features of the United States coast defenses are found in the unique forms of equipment which have lately been introduced. Among these was that strange weapon, the 18-inch Gathmann gun, for the construction of which Congress appropriated \$65,000, but which, when tested, proved a complete failure. That the United States practically stands committed to the policy of making a thorough trial of high explosives in coast defenses is evidenced by the large appropriations made by Congress for the installation of dynamite batteries. Work has already commenced on the installation of a number of these terrifying weapons at Sandy Hook, and plans are being made to provide similar batteries at Fisher's Island, New York, Port Royal, S. C., and other ports. Then, too, special efforts are being made to equip all harbors with a full complement of torpedo material and the other apparatus necessary for submarine mines. Indeed, it is stated by the officers in charge that there is not, even to-day, a harbor of any importance but what is prepared to make a quick and effective defense by this method.

Finally, the whole military world has awaited with interest the completion, for use in our coast defense, of what is not only the heaviest and most costly piece of ordnance in the United States, but is probably the most powerful weapon in the world. This is the 16-inch army rifle which has been constructed at the Watervliet arsenal, and which is so large that a new heating furnace had to be constructed to accommodate it. The cost of the monster was in the neighborhood of \$120,000, and the carriage on which it will be mounted will cost nearly as much more. The big gun weighs over one hundred and twenty-six tons, and will hurl a mass of iron miles farther than any of the old-style guns, its extreme range being estimated at twenty-one miles.

### The Opium Curse in China.

THE STATEMENT that a German firm has offered the Chinese government \$15,000,000 annually for the exclusive rights to sell opium throughout the empire is significant for the evidence it affords of the hold which the opium curse has upon the Chinese people. It is quite as consistent for the Germans to secure a monopoly of this miserable traffic in the future as it was for the English to force it upon China in the first place, but in neither case is the transaction creditable to a professedly Christian nation. The use of fifteen million dollars' worth of opium per year will go far toward offsetting all the good that all the missionary forces of other nations can do in China, and the fact that a traffic in the drug of such dimensions can be carried on successfully is not a hopeful augury for the future of the celestial empire.

### Man Housekeeper.

TRIED IT NINETY DAYS.

THERE is one case on record where a man had a good easy time of it while his wife was away, and she tells the tale.

"Circumstances made it necessary for me to leave husband for a month to pursue his bachelorhood as best he could. He resolved to give Grape-Nuts a thorough trial as he had for years been subject to bilious attacks and indigestion.

"During my absence he gained in weight and his health seemed perfect, therefore I give you for the benefit of suffering men in particular, and women in general, his menu for the 90 days: four teaspoonfuls of Grape-Nuts sprinkled with a little salt and covered with good cream, one slice of bread and butter, one large cup of Postum Cereal Coffee (made according to directions), and all the fruit he wanted.

"He worked during the time nine hours a day and never realized he possessed a stomach. This diet my husband earnestly recommends to office men, students, and all people of sedentary habits especially; and let me tell it to all wives, this meal can be prepared by an inexperienced servant, a young son or daughter, thereby saving yourself hours of labor. Try it. It will make your work lighter, your purse heavier, your body healthier, and all of you happier." Name given by the Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.





A NATURAL PORCH IN A MAMMOTH HOLE.—A. P. Hill, photographer.



ARDORAL COLUMNS, BESIDE WHICH MEN DWINE



PANORAMIC VIEW OF THE GIANT REDWOODS OF THE BIG BARN, CALIFORNIA



THE FALLEN MONARCH, A MIGHTY UPROOTED TREE IN THE YOSEMITE VALLEY, USED FOR PARADE PURPOSES BY TROOP F, SIXTH CAVALRY, UNITED STATES ARMY.—Copyright, 1888, by Southern Pacific Co. H. C. Tibbitts, photographer.



THE GRIZZLY GIANT, A FOREST COLOSSUS, SURROUNDED BY A TROOP OF

ONE OF THE WORLD'S GR  
THE OLDEST, LARGEST, AND MOST IMPOSING TREES ON EARTH—TOWERING REDWOODS





TO INSIGNIFICANCE.—A. P. Hill, photographer.



ONE TREE WHICH FURNISHED THE ENORMOUS AMOUNT OF 100,000 FEET OF TIMBER.—A. W. Ericson, photographer.



CLUDED IN AN EXTENSIVE STATE PARK.—A. P. Hill, photographer.



Copyright, 1900, by Southern Pacific Co. H. C. Tibbitts, photographer.



NEARLY TWENTY HORSES AND THEIR RIDERS FIND STANDING-ROOM UPON ONE TREE-TRUNK.—Copyright, 1900, by Southern Pacific Co. H. C. Tibbitts, photographer.

GREAT NATURAL WONDERS.  
CALIFORNIA, HUNDREDS OF FEET HIGH AND THOUSANDS OF YEARS OLD.—See page 182.

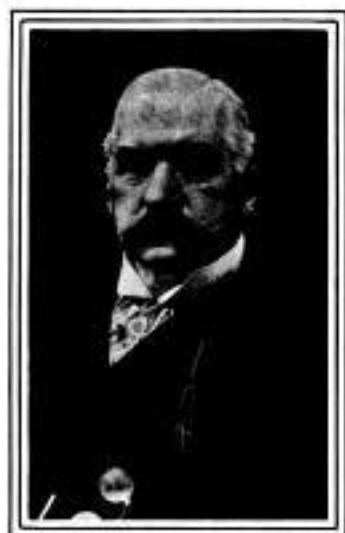




TREATING PATIENTS BY THE RAYS OF THE SUN AT DR. FINSEN'S INSTITUTE.



ELECTRIC LIGHTS USED BY DR. FINSEN IN HIS CURE.

MR. J. PIERPONT MORGAN,  
Who has been testing Dr. Finsen's cure.  
Copyright, 1902, by Mack Allen.

## J. P. Morgan's "Light Cure"

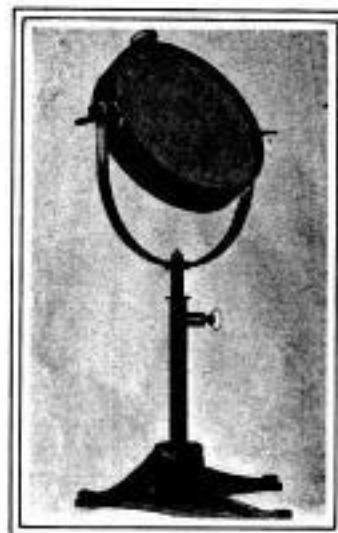
THE REPORT that Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, the eminent millionaire and financier, has decided to undergo, at Copenhagen, Professor Niels Finsen's electric-light treatment for a cutaneous affection revives interest in the young Danish scientist's curative method. Photo-therapy, a corollary of the X-ray discovery, is proving a boon for persons suffering from far graver ailments than Mr.

Morgan's, for it is said to be effective in cases of tuberculosis, small-pox, eczema, and lupus. Professor Finsen's system first came into public notice about two and a half years ago. Under the will of Alfred Noble a prize of \$50,000 was received by Finsen for distinctly advancing the science of medicine. Eminent physicians and scientific men in Europe have indorsed the Finsen process, which is based on the theory that light, applied in a proper way, will cure all germ diseases.

Professor Finsen has established at Copenhagen a hospital for the cure of tuberculosis and lupus. In the operating hall there are large electric arc lights surrounded with red cloth, which deadens the rays that inflame eruptions of the skin. The healing light passes through big reflecting tubes, which intensify it. A patient, attended by a nurse, lies on a stretcher right under the end of each tube, and all in the room have their eyes protected from the glare by dust-colored spectacles. The light-rays from an illuminating power of 20,000 candles only two feet away are concentrated on the patient's skin at any required place. There is a device by which the powerful heat-rays which would injure the patients are absorbed.

About one square inch of the surface of the patient's body is treated daily, the term of treatment depending on the area of the tract affected.

Professor Finsen claims that nearly eight hundred of his patients have been cured. Out of 462 cases of lupus, 321 were cured and only four proved refractory. Sunlight also has been employed in the treatment of various maladies with beneficial results.

LENS USED FOR CONCENTRATING THE  
SUN'S RAYS UPON THE  
PATIENT.

## Trees Older than Civilization

CALIFORNIA FOREST GIANTS WHOSE AGE DATES BACK TO NOAH'S FLOOD

By L. A. Maynard

PUBLIC SENTIMENT throughout the country will heartily sustain the efforts to secure legislative action, both on the part of the national government and of California, to insure the preservation of the mammoth trees which are the pride and glory of the California forests. The threatened conversion of these marvelous forest giants into lumber would be an irredeemable loss to science and the natural wonders of the world. Such a calamity should by all means be averted if possible.

We reproduce herewith photographs of a number of these marvels of the California groves. Two of these are of a gigantic redwood cut down in Humboldt County. The total height of this tree when standing was three hundred feet, and its diameter at the butt sixteen and a half feet. It was estimated to contain 160,125 feet of timber, board measure. It took nine logging cars to haul to the mill the logs cut from this tree. The bark on the trunk was six inches thick. For the photograph of this forest giant we are indebted to the courtesy of the Vance Redwood Lumber Co., of Eureka, Cal.

Other trees represented in the photographs are aptly named the Fallen Monarch and the Grizzly Giant. The size of the Fallen Monarch may be judged from the fact that it is used as a parade-ground by Troop F of the Sixth Cavalry, U. S. A. The base circumference of the Grizzly Giant is ninety-three feet and it is two hundred and seventy-two feet high, but a better idea of its enormous girth may be gained by observing the grouping of the cavalry troop above mentioned about its foot. Eleven feet above the ground this king of trees has a circumference of sixty-four feet. The first limbs of the Grizzly are one hundred feet above the ground, and with a diameter of six feet compare favorably with the size of the main trunks of the largest trees in an ordinary forest. It stands in a grove of a dozen trees or more, the smallest of which is seventy feet in circumference.

The age of these trees has long been a matter of curious as well as scientific speculation. In some cases the concentric rings marking the successive stages of growth give a fair basis of estimate as to their age, but, in general, much is left in uncertainty. The age of some of the middle-sized trees felled in the Calaveras grove is given at about thirteen hundred years, but the stately monuments of forest growth shown in our photographs are believed to have a record running back over forty centuries. A writer in the *Sunset*, a monthly publication issued by the Southern Pacific Company, in referring to the age of these trees puts the matter in happy phrase by saying: "Some of these trees were giants when the houses of Hanover and Hohenzollern were as yet unknown to history. When the Queen of Sheba visited Solomon they were braving their first winters; when Demosthenes

was delivering his splendid philippics these trees had assumed the stature of giants. The ides of March that saw the death of Caesar may have looked upon the spring

### The Soldier's Prayer

(SENT TO LESLIE'S WEEKLY BY AN AMERICAN OFFICER IN MANILA,  
and reprinted by request.)

NEAR the camp-fire's flickering light,

In my blanket-bed I lie,  
Gazing through the shades of night  
At the twinkling stars on high.

O'er me spirits in the air  
Silent vigils seem to keep,  
As I breathe my childhood's prayer,  
"Now I lay me down to sleep."

SOFTLY sings the whip-poor-will  
In the boughs of yonder tree;  
Laughingly the dancing rill  
Swells the midnight melody.  
Foemen may be lurking near  
In the cañon dark and deep;  
Low I breathe in Jesus' ear,  
"I pray thee, Lord, my soul to keep."

MID those stars one face I see—  
One the Saviour took away—  
Mother, who in infancy  
Taught my baby lips to pray.  
Her sweet spirit hovers near,  
In the lonely mountain brake;  
Take me to her, Saviour dear,  
"If I should die before I wake."

FAINTER glows the flickering light  
As each ember slowly dies;  
Plaintively the birds of night  
Fill the air with saddening cries.  
Over me they seem to cry,  
"You may no more awake."  
Low I plead: If I should die,  
"I pray thee, Lord, my soul to take."

of their maturity. When Mohammed was offering the world its choice between the Koran and the sword, some had attained middle age." One might proceed in this fashion, indeed, through all the annals of the world during the thousands of years since these trees first peeped from the soil and began their upward way toward the sky.

The most remarkable photograph in our collection is that giving a panoramic view of the giant redwoods of the Big Basin, the first picture of the kind ever produced. Strange to say, this particular grove of colossal wonders was practically unknown up to a year or so ago, although it stands within twenty-two miles of San José and only forty miles from San Francisco. In the spring of 1900, a movement owing its inception chiefly to the energy and enthusiasm of Mr. Andrew P. Hill, a public-spirited citizen of San José, was started to induce the State of California to purchase a tract of several thousand acres in Santa Cruz County, including this grove of redwoods, and set it aside as a State park, thus insuring the preservation of the trees. The co-operation of the prominent newspapers of California, the Santa Cruz Board of Trade, Stanford University, and other civic bodies and educational institutions was secured, and the result was that the California Legislature last winter passed a bill appropriating \$250,000 to purchase the Big Basin and convert it into a public pleasure-ground to be known as Sempervirens Park. The tract consists of about 14,000 acres. Some of the redwoods found here have an age estimated at 7,500 years. Many of them are from twenty to twenty-three feet in diameter at the base and three hundred feet high. The largest tree in the series shown in our photograph is one hundred and seven feet and six inches in circumference. The term Sempervirens has been applied to these trees, a variety of the sequoia, because of their apparent ability to withstand the ravages of time and live forever. Even the oldest members of the group are seemingly as vigorous as in their far-off youth, and good for several thousand years more.

### For Dyspepsia

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MISCHIEVOUS BOYS MEDDLING WITH FORBIDDEN THINGS.  
*Emma J. Thayer, Williamsburg, Mass.*



THE BANNER YEAR FOR CORN IN IOWA.  
*Frank E. Foster, Iowa Falls, Ia.*



(PRIZE-WINNER.) GRAN'PA AN' DE CHILLEN IN DE COTTON-FIELD.  
*William J. Bailon, Toogahoo, Miss*



STUDY IN CONTRASTING EFFECTS.  
*W. B. Northrup, Brooklyn.*



COOLING OFF IN THE SURF AT ONTARIO BEACH, N. Y.  
*Le Roy C. Howe, Seneca Falls, N. Y.*



THE UNSUSPECTING CRAP-PLAYERS.—*Robert S. Gray, Charlotte, N. C.*



CROWD AT MANHATTAN BEACH ADMIRING THE DRILL OF THE TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.  
*Arthur Dwight, New York City.*

OUR AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHIC PRIZE CONTEST—MISSISSIPPI WINS.

PLEASING GLIMPSES OF LIFE CAUGHT BY VARIOUS PICTURE-MAKERS.

(SEE OFFERS OF VARIOUS SPECIAL PRIZES IN OUR AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHIC ANNOUNCEMENT ELSEWHERE IN THIS ISSUE.)





GENERAL LEW WALLACE, WHO HAS GIVEN PUBLIC READINGS OF HIS BOOK, "BEN-HUR."

SHOULD A poet read in public from his own works is a question which has been discussed somewhat of late in literary circles. We should say that it depended chiefly upon the poet's gift as a reader. We are wont, indeed, to think of real poets as being by temperament and disposition shy and timid creatures, preferring to bask in the light of the moon rather than in the glare of footlights; and there is a seeming incongruity in the appearance of a bard twanging the lyre in public places to the accompaniment of his own music, although we have some excellent examples of that kind in literary history. But aside from such purely sentimental objections, which can hardly be allowed to stand in this materialistic land where poets, poor things, are not pensioned off by the government nor any one else, but must earn their bread and butter like ordinary mortals, we see no good reason why Mr. Edwin Markham, Will Carleton, or any other writer of verse should not edify the public and incidentally add somewhat to his cash account by reading his own compositions on a fifty-cent admission basis, reserved seats extra. Genuine poets are such rare ones now and always, that it is worth half the price asked just to see a real live one on exhibition. And there is also a valuable consideration that in this way only are most people likely to absorb any poetry at all into their intellectual being. Even "Paradise Lost" might get into general circulation if it were served out now by Milton himself on public platforms, and it can be imagined that people would at least make a desperate effort to understand "Sordello" should Browning himself try to interpret it for them.

As we have said, it depends chiefly upon the poet's ability to read his own verse with spirit, grace, and power. Tennyson, as we are just now told by a writer in *The Century*, had a singularly musical voice, and recited his own poems, in strictly private circles, with charming effect. Scott and Wordsworth were fond of a like exercise in the company of chosen friends and excelled in it, and the same may be affirmed of our own Longfellow. The latter, by the way, expresses his own opinion on this subject in a passage in "Michael Angelo," where the great artist is besought by Fra Sebastiano to attend a supper with his fellow-craftsmen with the additional inducement of hearing Berni read a canto of his "Orlando Innamorato." To this Angelo replies:

That is another reason for not going.  
If aught is tedious and intolerable,  
It is a poet reading his own verses.

But it need hardly be said that the elocutionary gift in men of letters is by no means the inseparable accompaniment of creative genius, this being true of novelists and other writers as well as poets. A striking illustration of this fact came under our observation some years ago when we were privileged to attend a series of "authors' readings" in New York for the benefit of the Copyright League. James Russell Lowell presided on one of these occasions, and among the readers were Charles Dudley Warner, George William Curtis, William Dean Howells, Thomas Nelson Page, and Frank R. Stockton. Warner excelled as a public speaker, and his reading of one of his best adventures in the Adirondacks was captivating, and Curtis's selection from "Prue and I" was equally so. But as for the other three they went from poorer to poorer still. Page struggled bravely with a selection from "Meh Lady," but it was not edifying; Howells made a manly effort to be entertaining, but failed miserably; and as for poor Stockton, he could hardly be heard beyond the footlights, and few in the audience would have known, except for the programme, whether he was reading from "The Lady or the Tiger" or "Rudder Grange." Doubtless these excellent gentlemen realized their shortcomings more than any one else, and it was truly a noble and heroic act of self-sacrifice on their part to make the effort *pro bono*. On any other grounds such "entertainment" as they afforded would have been almost unforgivable.

General Lew Wallace has added considerably to his exchequer, if not to his fame, by his public readings from "Ben-Hur," and he always draws paying houses. But we have heard his "chariot race" read or recited on several occasions by public entertainers in much finer spirit and with better effect than when given by Wallace himself. The scene is one requiring a measure of dramatic energy which the general lacks. One of the best combinations of readers ever seen before the American public was Mark Twain and George W. Cable, who "starred" together for a time, about eighteen years ago. With Twain to supply the humor and Cable the pathos—and tragedy too, if necessary—no element was lacking for an intellectual repast of the highest order. Twain has abjured public readings, it is understood, since he came back from his debt-paying campaign around the globe, but Cable is still a popular favorite on the lyceum platform. The author of "Bylow Hill" is a little man with a small but penetrating, rich, and finely

modulated voice, specially well designed to render selections from such writings as his "Old Creole Days" with taking effect. "Ian Maclaren" made a success of his public readings when he toured this country two or three years ago, and the "Bonnie Briar Bush" stories lost none of their tender pathos and delightful humor when heard from his lips. But it could hardly be said that either Conan Doyle or Israel Zangwill fulfilled public expectations in like measure. Taking it all around, the best and most popular reader among American writers of the day is probably F. Hopkinson Smith. In this, as in everything else which Mr. Smith undertakes, whether it be civil engineering, painting, or story-writing, he seems to have the gift of a master. His selections are usually from "Colonel Carter of Cartersville" or "A Day at Laguerre's," and these he renders with an ease and naturalness, an exquisite grace and charm of manner, which capture an audience from the start and hold it to the end.

READERS WHO look to the writings of the late Frank R. Stockton first of all for humor of the sort that pervaded "Rudder Grange" and "Pomona's Travels" will be disappointed somewhat in "Kate Bonnet." Mr. Stockton's last novel (D. Appleton & Co.), although if they will read the book through they will find, on the whole, that it is a capital and satisfying story and fully up to the best Stockton standard. It has more of the adventurous spirit of the author's "Captain Horn" mingled with elements of love and romance such as become the period, the scene and characters of the story. Kate Bonnet is the lovely and dutiful daughter of a rich gentleman of Barbadoes who is metamorphosed into a fierce and bloodthirsty buccaneer, one among the number of that class who terrorized the Spanish Main in the seventeenth century. Kate shares his evil fortunes though not his evil life, and remains throughout all vicissitudes an influence making for sweetness and light, a veritable



NEW YORK STUDIO OF F. HOPKINSON SMITH.—FROM "AMERICAN AUTHORS AND THEIR HOMES."

guardian angel to her reckless and misguided father. Other characters in the story are a pious and humorous Scotchman; a fierce and reckless captain in the royal navy; a dilettante pirate captain; other pirates of high and low degree; and the renowned king of pirates himself, the great Blackbeard, who plays a leading part. Contrary to what one might think, with such characters and surroundings, many humorous situations present themselves, and the story, like all of Stockton's tales, ends up well and has a wholesome, cheery flavor. For even Stockton's villains are never wholly villainous, and even a pirate in his hands becomes a person who has some redeeming qualities and leaves some pleasant memories behind.

AMERICAN READERS will always give a joyous welcome to a volume of short stories by Bret Harte, such as that just issued by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. We could never understand why a man so intensely and unequivocally American as Bret Harte was in all his instincts, predilections, and sympathies could voluntarily expatriate himself as he did; but as that was his business and is not ours we shall pass no harsh judgments, particularly since the exile held true to his early loves in literature, and was truly American to the last so far as the atmosphere, scenery, and unique flavor of his stories are concerned. A certain similarity between one of Harte's early productions, such as "The Heathen Chinee," and John Hay's "Little Breeches" has led some people to confuse these two authors, but while the literary orbits of the two men did come pretty near together at one time, they swung far apart in later days. Harte was first and last of all a man of letters with a gift of portraying the rough, unconventional, and picturesque side of humanity such as few writers of his day possess, while our accomplished Secretary of State bids fair to shine on the pages of history not so much as a man of letters as a diplomatist, orator, and statesman of the first rank.

IT MUST be granted that at first flush a proposal to teach the "Art of Life" emanating from a French source would not strike a reflective person as being altogether in comport with the higher and finer aims of human existence. The impression prevails, at least, that the art of life as practiced too generally in France to-day does

not make for pure morals or genuine happiness. How ever this may be, the book under this explicit title written by R. de Moulde la Claviere and translated from the French by

George Herbert Ely (Putnam) teaches only what is true, beautiful, and good. In this volume the highest and noblest ethical principles are set forth in words where sound wisdom is re-enforced by sparkling wit and gentle satire, and by that light, brilliant, and captivating style which belongs to French writers as to no others. M. Claviere urges women to fulfill their function of "moral maternity," to impart moral nourishment to the world, to transform it through the influence of moral beauty. Written for Paris, this book is good reading in New York, and wherever women are insured in materialistic aims and enjoyments.

THE QUESTION is sometimes raised, Why so many new books? There are more good books now in the world than we can read, and why not let them suffice? There are several answers to this question. New issues are constantly coming up, and these require treatment. History and science must be brought up to date. Every generation must largely make its own literature. This fact grows out of changing styles. We can no more think just the same thoughts that our fathers did than we can wear their clothes. What if the great mass of books is ephemeral, dying within a few years? If they have supplied a passing need they have not lived in vain. The last word on all the great themes and problems of life will never be spoken. When men ceased to think for themselves and fell back upon the "classics," a great blight fell upon the intellectual life of mankind. The Renaissance broke the fetters of authority, and led men to think for themselves. Hence, the Reformation, the wonderful achievements of the last century, and all the progress, discovery, and invention of modern times.

ROBERT SHACKLETON, author of "Many Waters: A Story of New York," published by D. Appleton & Co., abandoned the practice of law to enter the literary field, in which he has already achieved a reputation. He is forty-one years old and a native of Wisconsin. Almost all of his early life was spent in Cleveland, Ohio, where he obtained his preliminary education. He studied law at the University of Michigan and was admitted to the Bar in Ohio. Following a natural bent for investigation, he was attracted to newspaper work, in which he was successful, serving from 1895 to 1900 on one of the great New York dailies. For the last two years Mr. Shackleton has occupied an editorial position on the *Saturday Evening Post* of Philadelphia.

### Why He Voted for Lincoln.

NO INCIDENT in the life of Abraham Lincoln better illustrates the greatness of his nature than the following, which has probably never before been related: At the time of the national election of 1864, when President Lincoln was a candidate for re-election, some of the soldiers who were encamped about Washington were allowed to go home to vote. The men soon discovered that those who were in charge of the arrangements were facilitating the movement of the men who were expected to vote for Mr. Lincoln, and that the movement of those who would probably vote for General McClellan was being correspondingly retarded. This discrimination occasioned a good deal of anger, and after much discussion one soldier, having in mind the well-known fairness of President Lincoln, proposed that three or four get into a carriage and present the case to him. The suggestion was accepted and they were soon in the White House, where they were very cordially received.

They told their story, explaining that they were Democrats and wished to vote for General McClellan, and that it seemed to them that they were not to be allowed to get away in time to vote. Mr. Lincoln asked a few questions and then wrote and handed to them a message, addressed to their commanding officer, but did not acquaint them with the contents. As the men were returning to camp it was suggested that it might be well to read the message, in the fear that it might be an order for their punishment, but the suggestion was quickly dismissed. When the message was delivered to the officer, he read, "You will see that these men and their friends are given every facility to leave for home immediately in order to vote." The order was obeyed promptly, the men reached home in ample time, and the veteran who tells the story says, "I believe that each of us voted for Mr. Lincoln, although we were Democrats, and this was the only time that I ever voted for a Republican candidate."

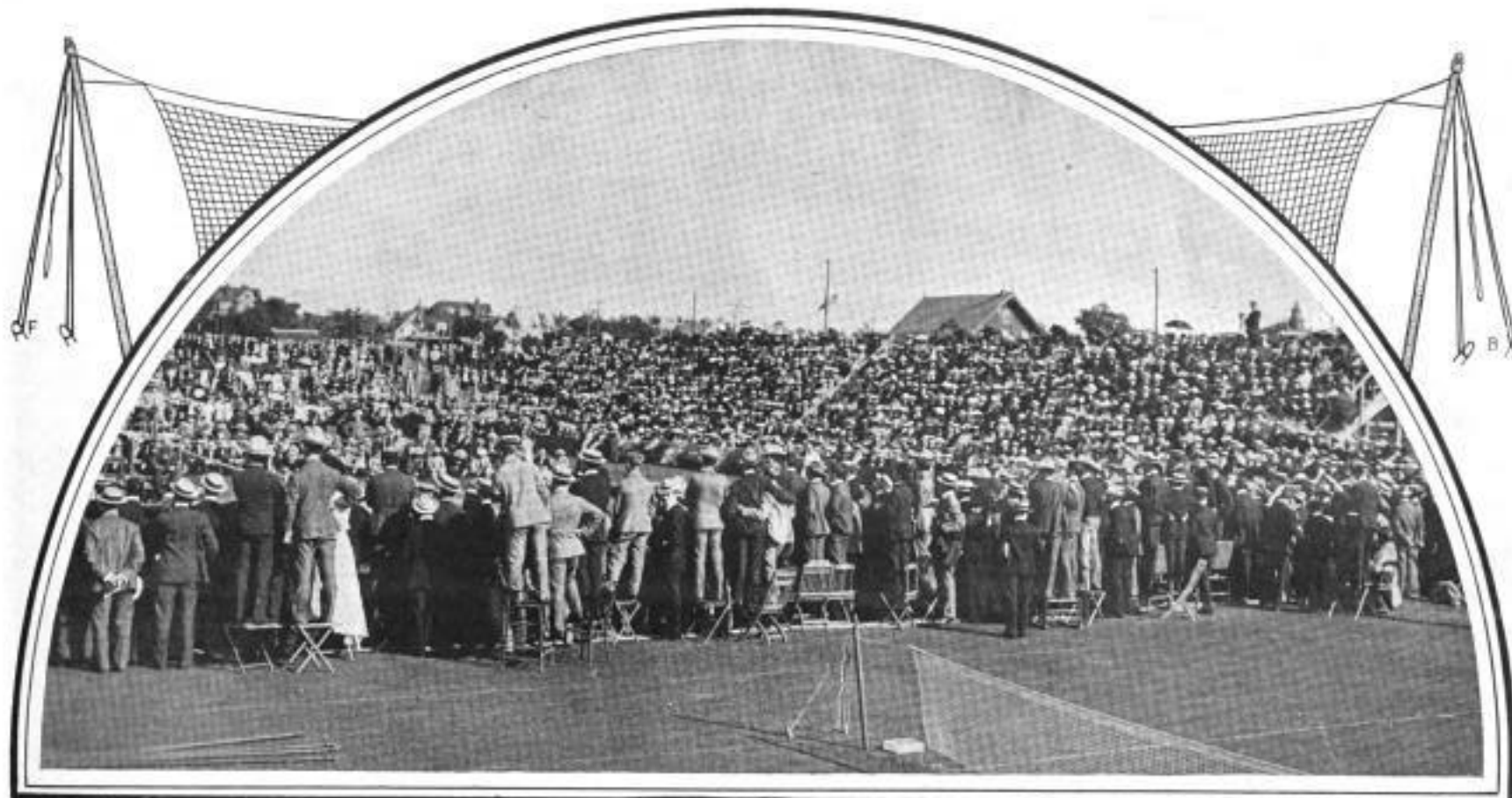
### A Mother's Milk

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MR. EDWIN MARKHAM, AUTHOR OF "THE MAN WITH THE HOE," AND OTHER NOTED POEMS.

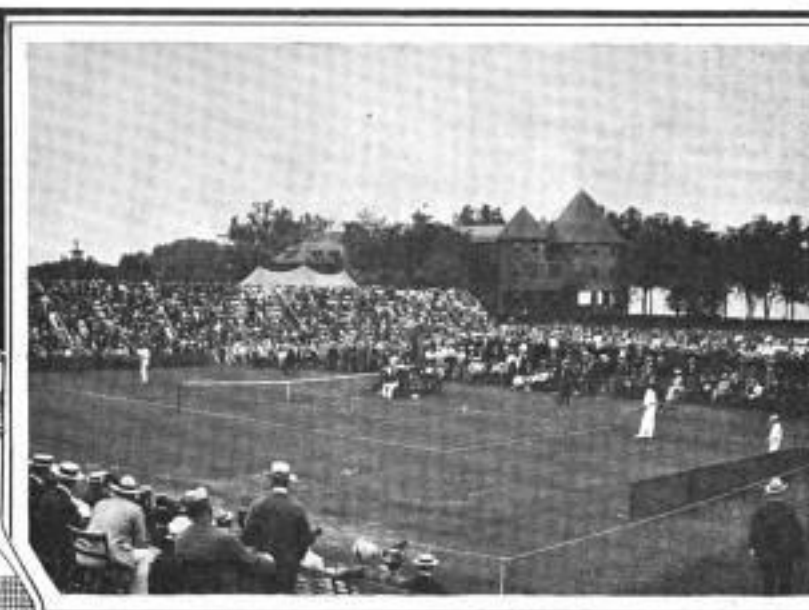




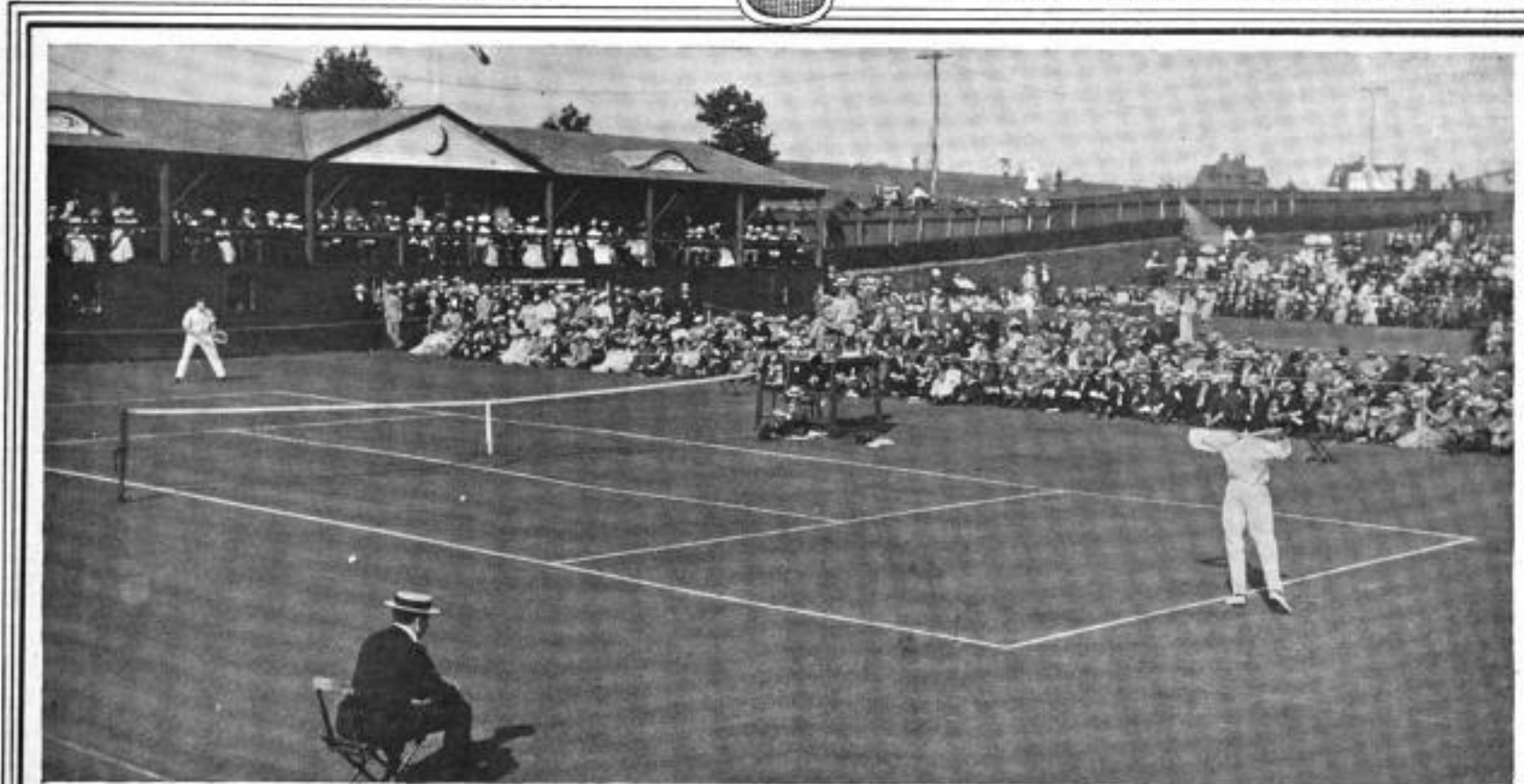
SEVEN THOUSAND PERSONS WATCHING THE GAMES WITH INTENSE INTEREST.



WITNESSING DEFEAT OF WILLIAM A. LARNED, AMERICAN SINGLES CHAMPION, BY R. F. DOHERTY, THE ENGLISH PLAYER.



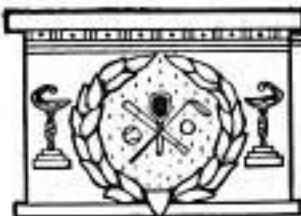
MALCOLM D. WHITMAN, THE UNBEATEN CHAMPION, WINNING A MATCH FROM DR. JOSHUA PIM, OF ENGLAND—WHITMAN AT THE LEFT.



WHITMAN PUTTING UP A VICTORIOUS GAME AGAINST R. F. DOHERTY—WHITMAN AT THE LEFT.

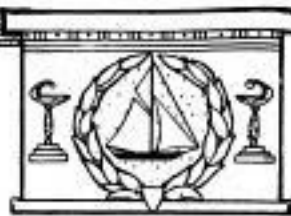
**THE HOTLY-CONTESTED INTERNATIONAL LAWN-TENNIS CONTEST.**  
 FEATURES OF THE GREAT CHAMPIONSHIP PLAY BY THE MOST NOTED EXPERTS ON THE COURTS OF THE CRESCENT ATHLETIC CLUB, AT BAY RIDGE, L. I.—Photographed for Leslie's Weekly by E. F. Keller, with Goetz lens.





## In the World of Sports

SMASHING OF WORLD'S BICYCLE RECORDS EXPLAINED—ROUGH-RIDING  
JOCKEYS—CRUISE OF THE NEW YORK YACHT CLUB



**THE SPRINT AND HIGH GEARS.**—The manner in which world's records have been smashed on the bicycle tracks throughout the country has apparently mystified everybody, and yet the reason is plain enough to those who make a close study of bicycle racing. Singularly enough, however, nobody up to date has attempted to explain the reason in a sensible way. The unbelievers scoff that all records should go so fast and the makers swell up with pride and intimate that they are making a better wheel than ever before. The track managers smirk and say that their tracks have been improved. The real reason is that the men are training more faithfully and the fact that the American riders have followed in the footsteps of the Frenchmen and have adopted higher gears. Most of the unpaced and competition records this year have been made by two men, Frank L. Kramer, the professional champion, and M. L. Hurley, the amateur champion. So I determined the other day, when down at Manhattan Beach, to sound those riders. Each admitted that he was riding a much higher gear than ever. Hurley is now riding a 106 gear, never heard of before in unpaced work. When "Jimmy" Michael rode that gear three years ago when following a pacing machine people thought it was wonderful. The unpaced riders at that time were riding gears from 72 to 82. Now Kramer is riding a 104 gear, while Hurley goes two points higher—probably the highest gear ever ridden by an amateur in unpaced work in any country. Both champions are wonderfully strong-limbed fellows and few of their rivals dare to use such high gearings. Last year Kramer used a 96 and Hurley a 92. It is not an uncommon sight at present to see one of the paced riders using a 120 gear, and before the season is over I would not be surprised to see men of the Elkes, Walthour, Champion, Michael, and Freeman class using 140.

**ROUGH RIDING JOCKEYS.**—With the remarkable interest in the thoroughbred and the record-breaking crowds at the various tracks in the East it is only natural for the trainers and jockeys to think it necessary for them to become more strenuous in their efforts to give satisfaction to the owners, the track officials, and the general public. The result has been that there has been more rough riding on the tracks this year than ever, and the officials of the Jockey Club have been considering for some time the advisability of enacting stringent rules to prevent such tactics in the future. While the meeting at Brighton Beach and the early days at Saratoga showed improved sport and greater crowds than usual, the races were made positively dangerous by reckless jockeying by some of the youthful knights of the pigskin. That so few accidents happened is remarkable. The judges have been instructed to keep a sharp eye out for flagrant cases of rough riding, and to discipline the owner and jockey by disqualifying the horse whenever the offense seems to warrant such severe measures. A case in point was the disqualification of Burns on Ethics during the closing week at Brighton. Ethics was the favorite and by far the best horse in the race at the weights. Ethics won by fully three lengths, but was placed last for palpably fooling himself, Tom Kenney, and Numeral in the run up the stretch. The action burned up a lot of money for the public, but the result has been good. The calling of a jockey is dangerous enough at best, but when he endangers the life of other jockeys by foul tactics it is time to bring him up with a sharp turn. To be disqualified for fouling hurts a jockey much more than a heavy fine. Shaw has been a dismal failure so far this season. The best work to date has been done by Odom, Wonderly, and O'Connor. If Odom continues to improve he is likely to be considered America's best-jockey at the close of the present racing season.

**A CRUISE OF THE MILLIONAIRES.**—All yachtsmen agree that the cruise of the New York Yacht Club, just ended at Marblehead, has been the most successful in point of racing, and socially, of any that have been given by that popular organization. More money is represented by the yachts and their owners than at any other annual sporting and social event held in this country. It is a greater display in its way than anything they have in England or in any other country. The prizes offered during the cruise for the various runs from port to port are valuable and artistic, and it is doubtful if any yacht club expends more money for this purpose than the New York Yacht Club. Some idea may be formed of the wealth represented in this club when it is known that the yacht owners include such men as William K. Vanderbilt, Cornelius Vanderbilt, August Belmont, George J. Gould, Edwin Gould, Howard and Frank J. Gould, James J. Hill, and John Jacob Astor, the latter being the donor of the Astor Cups every year, the schooner prize being valued at \$1,000 and that for sloops at \$500. The races for these cups off Newport this year were witnessed by most of the wealthy residents of that fashionable resort on August 6th. During the cruise, which this year began at New London, the owners of yachts live on board with their guests and often entertain at dinners given on board

apparent, declined to meet Scholes, the Canadian, just prior to going to Europe, the criticism a so stinging that Titus at the last minute decided to row the Canadian, although his friends knew that he was not in shape to do his best work. He was defeated by Scholes, but had his revenge by easily beating the Canadian in their preliminary heat for the Diamond Sculls in England. Those who know Titus laugh at the stories of professionalism and say that the champion will be cleared of the charges if the officials think it necessary to take official cognizance of the silly rumors. J. S. Kelly, the winner of the Diamond Sculls, is boyish of face, but has a physique which shows plainly through his street attire. J. H. Gibbons, the stroke of the Third Trinity, winner of the Grand Challenge Cup, is an ideal-looking athlete. Both Titus and Scholes are at present determined to have another try for the rowing classic next year. Still, there is a livelier interest in rowing in America at present than for several years, and a new phenomenon may appear before the present season is over who will demonstrate his superiority over the others and will be the logical American selection for next season.

**IMPROVEMENT IN AUTOMOBILES.**—The remarkable advancement made during the last year in automobiles, especially in this country, illustrates the possibilities of the horseless vehicle. The up-to-date machine to-day is really a remarkable piece of mechanism, and it is astonishing how few accidents happen compared with the number of a few months ago. A prominent member of one of the most important clubs said the other day: "Last year I took a seat in an automobile with almost fear, and if the journey was to be a long one I always looked up the railroad trains before starting. Now I have not had a hitch in one of my automobile trips in several months. The mechanism of the modern vehicle for business and sport seems to have been brought pretty close to perfection. The American carriage builder has done his part too. The machine to-day can get over almost any kind of an obstruction in the road with practically no vibration to the occupants of the vehicle. The location of the springs and the proper adjustment of the weight has accomplished wonders. An obstruction that would throw a railroad train into the air and cause a frightful accident and loss of life can be surmounted by an automobile with scarcely a jar to its passengers."



JAMES R. MCCONNELL, AGE FIFTEEN, AND GEORGE W. GARRETT, AGED SEVENTEEN, WHO RECENTLY MADE AN AUTOMOBILE RUN FROM NEW YORK TO CHICAGO IN ELEVEN DAYS, ACTUAL RUNNING TIME.—Wright.

for friends who visit them at Newport and at other points. Many courtesies were exchanged in this way at Marblehead, where the club as a whole was the guest of the Eastern Yacht Club, which is the prominent and wealthy yachting organization of New England.

**ROWING CLASSICS AND THE RESULT.**—The rather undignified attempt of some of the club mates of the American champion, C. S. Titus, to impeach his standing as an amateur has met with the just rebuke such conduct deserves. Long before Titus sailed for England to try for the Diamond Sculls the feeling of hostility against him was manifested on the Harlem River at New York. There was constant wrangling over raising the expenses to defray the actual cost of the trip, and when Titus, for reasons

**YOUTH TO THE FRONT IN SPORTS.**—Youngsters have come to the front in competitive sports this year in remarkable numbers. This applies to nearly every branch of outdoor sport. On the race-tracks several young jockeys have forced their way to the front, while in professional baseball no previous year has turned out so many successful youngsters. In cricket the younger members of the clubs are taking a livelier interest in the old English game, while many new riders have made names for themselves on the bicycle track and in road racing. W. J. Clothier, of Philadelphia, who won the recent tennis tournament at Longwood, was the tennis surprise of recent years. The youthful Quaker is only about twenty years of age and his defeat of Larned caused the critics to shout in their amazement. Louis N. James, the present golf champion, is only nineteen years of age. It is this constant infusion of young blood that makes sport what it is to-day.

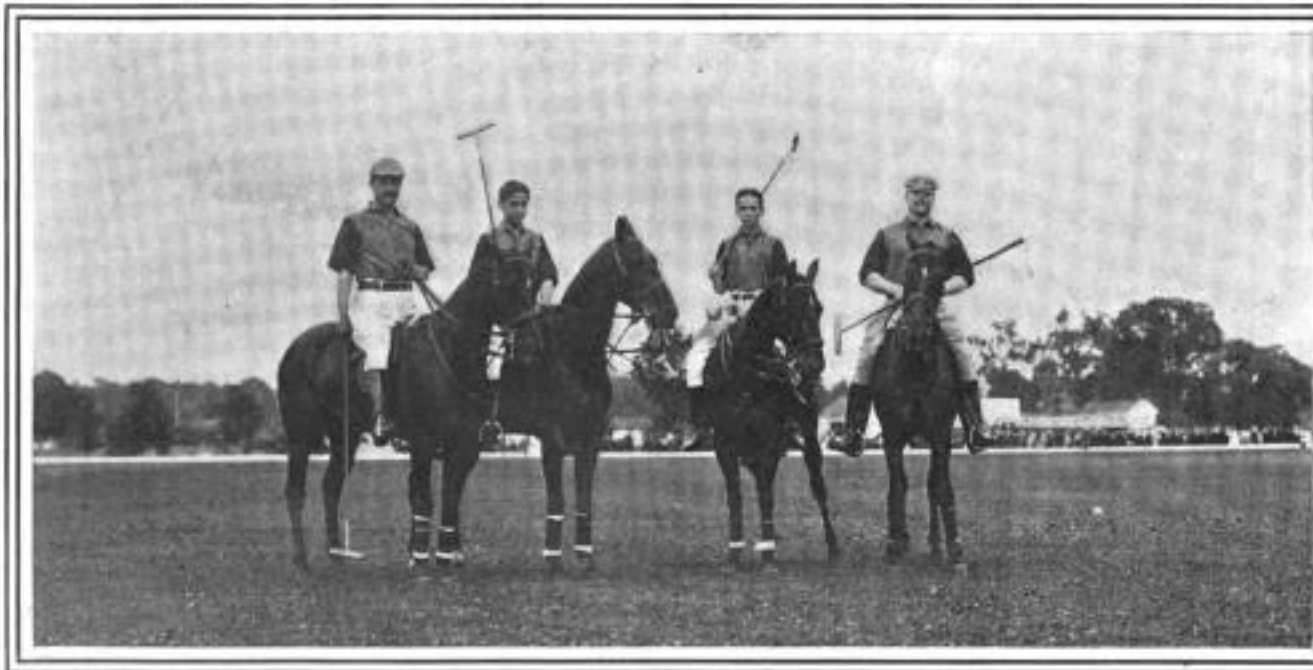
G. E. STACKHOUSE.

### Queries Answered.

**M. A. C., LOUISVILLE.**—The shotgun should be fitted to you by an expert. With your admitted inexperience your own selection of a gun would not give you satisfaction when you really learned how to shoot.

**L. O. G., CHICAGO.**—The speed limit for automobiles differs in localities. It would be best to inquire about local ordinances beforehand and make careful notes when passing through towns and cities. Some country constables eke out a handsome income by lying in wait for strangers on the road.

**J. A. W., BROOKLYN.**—A very preliminary movement made by the pitcher with intent to deceive the baserunner, when the ball is not delivered, can be called a balk, and the baserunner is entitled to one base. G. E. S.



GEORGE GOULD'S LAKEWOOD POLO TEAM.—FROM LEFT TO RIGHT: GEORGE J. GOULD, JAY GOULD, KINGDON GOULD, AND BEN NICHOLS. Pictorial News Co.





# The Pioneers of Arizona

## and the Romance of the White Horse Mine . By E. C. Rowe



THE HISTORY of that portion of northern Arizona which was organized as Yavapai County at the first session of the Arizona Legislature in 1864, claims an important place in the romantic story of the conquest and difficult and dangerous process of civilizing the great Southwest. The courage and endurance of those men of iron who first flung "Old Glory" to Arizona's fervent breezes, and, defying every stratagem of fate, kept it aloft for us fortunate ones of later days, is a tale which, could it be fully told, would rival in thrilling interest the annals of King Arthur's mythical knights, or the achievements of the immortal "Three Guardsmen" of Dumas the elder.

The fathers of Yavapai—those dauntless pioneers who hewed out standing-room in an unknown and inhospitable wilderness, disputing the ground inch by inch with savage beast and still more savage men—were given more to action than to contemplation; and it probably never occurred to them that the dangerous episodes of their daily lives would one day be the romance of unborn generations.

But for a first historical glimpse of the region now embraced within the boundaries of Yavapai County, we must glance back far beyond the advent of the American pioneers. More than 374 years have passed since the first European set foot on the soil of what is now Yavapai County. From 1537 to 1540 four separate expeditions of Spaniards traversed these familiar mountains and plains. Fortunately these ruthless invaders made no permanent settlement; for they found no peaceful population which they could enslave, and they did not propose to do any work themselves. They wondered greatly, however, on finding numerous crumbling ruins and other evidences that the land had been occupied at some distant date by a numerous and industrious people. We wonder at the same ruins to-day; but no voice comes out of the past to tell us the history of this vanished race.

They were undoubtedly a powerful people, and of a race that was industrial rather than warlike. Evidences of their labor can be seen in every fertile valley and by every water course. They constructed vast systems of irrigating canals and built citadels and walled towns; but here our knowledge of them ends. The farmer, driving his plow across the broad valleys of Yavapai, turns up polished implements of stone and highly glazed and decorated pottery that surpass the work of the modern Indian; the prospector marvels at the leveled ruins of former habitations, while the scientist theorizes in vain over mysterious hieroglyphics and elaborate picture-writing cut deep into the gloomy walls of mountain cañons. The departed race has left no message that we can read. Their voices are hushed in the silence of the centuries.

Indeed, we cannot doubt that this entire southwestern region was once densely populated; and if we may judge from the number of ruined habitations that can be seen on almost every square mile of Arizona, the population of this region in that unknown past was far in excess of its present numbers.

Prescott, herself, is believed to be built on the site of a prehistoric city, and many relics of its former inhabitants have been unearthed. In Chino valley, twenty miles to the north, many interesting stone ruins are still extant, and several human skeletons have been exhumed from them, as well as a number of large ollas (earthen jars) filled with charred corn and beans. The doors and windows of these dwellings are of the same size as the openings to modern buildings, but in nearly every case they have been walled up by their former proprietors. Some have accounted for this walling up of the doors and windows by supposing that these people were inhabiting the land when Arizona was visited by the tremendous volcanic outburst that deluged the entire region with rivers of fiery lava, and that, stifled with the heat, the natives walled themselves into their houses and died of suffocation.

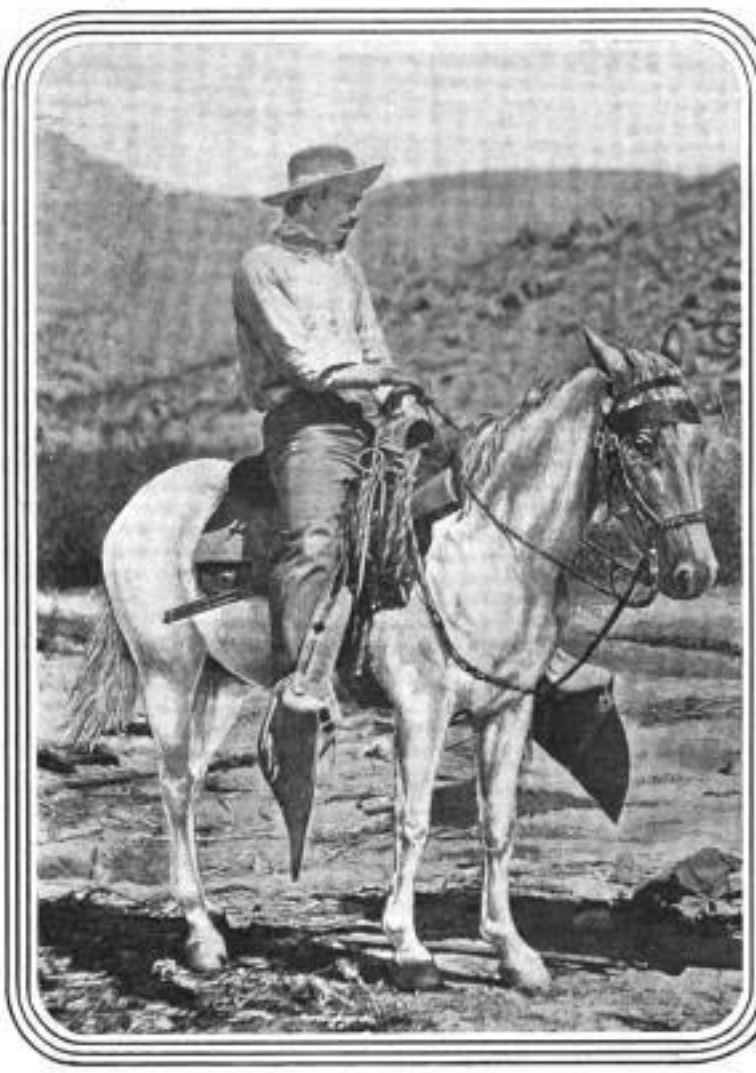
Many theories have been advanced by ethnologists and historians as to the identity and origin of those ancient dwellers in the land; and numerous have been the conjectures as to the mysterious agency that so completely blotted out the numerous and powerful race. But in spite of all, their history remains as carefully hidden as the riddle of the Sphinx. Speculation on the matter, though fascinating, is utterly fruitless.

How interesting the thought that at that distant day—a century before the grim Pilgrim Fathers landed on their bleak Plymouth Rock—the broad level stretches of Chino valley resounded to the clank of mail-clad cavaliers, advancing sword in hand and arquebus on shoulder, mounted on their armored steeds; while black-robed Jesuits, journeying through the valley of the Verde, crossed themselves as they glanced fearfully up the shadowy cañons on either side.

Happily for the nineteenth-century pioneers, and for us of the twentieth century, the bloody Spaniard and the wily priest did not linger to exploit the hidden treasures

of this smiling mountain land. The Spaniard was not wont to prospect for treasure that could only be obtained by toil. He found it much easier and more to his taste to prospect for persons who already had the gold, and then he merely took it from them. Thus it was that when our American pioneers arrived they found the golden and silver treasures of gulch and mountain-side all untouched.

As one old-timer puts it, "there was just enough going on in those days to keep a man from gettin' idle and goin' to seed." Here, for instance, is a little episode in the every-day life of the Lynx Creek miners that was too much a part of the routine to cause more than a momentary ripple of excitement. In the winter of 1863-4 three men started on horseback from the Granite Creek settlement to the placers at Lynx Creek. The men were Dr. J. T. Alsap, S. C. Miller and Con. Moore. As grass was plenty on the mesa just this side of Lynx Creek basin, and there was none in the bottom where they were to camp, they dismounted, and drawing their butcher knives, commenced cutting, each of them, a bundle of feed for his animal during the night. While thus employed, a party of Apaches sneaked up, stampeded their horses, and simultaneously another portion of the band opened fire on them at a distance of less than fifty yards.



WHITE AND HIS WHITE HORSE

Of course there was nothing to do but break for the nearest timber, a few rods distant; and there they stood off the sneaking foe successfully for an hour or more, dropping meanwhile two or three men out of their saddles.

But this state of affairs was not to be endured forever; and as the sun dropped out of sight and the air began to get chilly, Sam Miller proposed to the others that they should make a break for the creek bottom, where there was an old log cabin of his, in which they could be much more comfortable. Miller had already received a bullet wound just above the knee, and though he was feeling "pretty sick," he did not "let on" to his companions for fear of adding to their discomfiture. They made a successful rush for the cabin, but found it barred up from the inside, and there they were, a good mark for the Indians, who were not more than fifty or sixty yards behind them, yelling like fiends and keeping the air filled with whistling arrows, and an occasional musket ball for variety. The cabin was a dug-out, built partially into the bank, and as Miller had built it he "knew the ropes." Telling his companions to hold their ground a moment, he ran up the steep hill-side, got on the roof and climbed down the wide stone chimney. In a moment more he had unbarred the heavy door and admitted his two companions. Here they were comparatively safe, though the Indians still kept up the attack. Sam Miller and Dr. Alsap knocked out chunks between the logs and gave the attacking party better than they sent. Finally the "boys" working at Miller's placer camp, three miles up the creek, hearing the shooting and suspecting the cause, came down in a body, and the Apaches, with yells of rage, retreated. Before this happened, how-

ever, Sam Miller had the pleasure of dropping a big ugly buck from off the fine black horse which had been stolen from old man Moore when they were first jumped. The boys had not come any too quickly, for Sam Miller, weakened by the loss of blood, succumbed as soon as the danger was over, and had to be packed up to his camp on an improvised litter. His wound laid him up several weeks.

Though Prescott was the nucleus of civilization in northern Arizona, it is not to be supposed that all of her citizens settled down within the safe limits of the community. Most of them were scattered all through the mountains, in parties of three or four, prospecting for mines, and dodging Apaches between times. Meanwhile new parties of emigrants were constantly arriving to keep up the population. Lynx Creek was one of the first placer camps discovered, and the quantities of coarse gold obtained there created quite a stampede in that direction. The creek received its name through an adventure of Sam Miller with a lynx on its bank, not far from the present site of the White Horse mine. Mr. Miller saw the animal skulking along the creek bottom, and forthwith shot it with his rifle. The lynx fell in its tracks and lay so still that Mr. Miller thought it dead and ran forward to turn it over. He had no sooner touched it than the treacherous beast seized him by the wrist, and it was impossible to shake it off. He finally solved the problem by drawing his revolver, while its teeth were yet fastened in his wrist, and putting three balls through its head.

It was the very next day that he made the important gold discovery. His brother and a third companion went out hunting, leaving Miller to keep camp. To kill time he took a pan and went down the creek to try for gold. In the very first pan he washed out, he got \$4.80 in coarse gold. Of course he lost no time in staking out claims, and the news of the find caused a rush of population to the newly-named Lynx Creek, where hundreds of thousands of dollars were taken from the gravel with gold pan, rocker and sluice boxes. Since then the bed of the stream has been worked over many times—always with a profit. Including its tributary waters, over \$60,000,000 is said to have been extracted from the auriferous gravels of the creeks which find their heads among the mines of that district.

One of the characters familiar to the placer miners working the bed of Lynx Creek was a prospector named White—no less familiar was his old white horse, the two being practically inseparable. White was a typical prospector; he wanted to discover something and would only work the placer sands when it became necessary to replenish his stock of tobacco and bacon. During one of his periodical visits, one night, his horse became untethered, and White in the morning, when he discovered his loss, was pretty well broken up. He was, however, determined to find his quadruped friend, and started alone on the trail over the Bradshaw Mountains. For weeks nothing was seen of White or his white horse, then occasionally he would come into Prescott for stores, and at such times seemed to be well supplied with "dust." On one of these visits White met a gentleman from New York City, to whom he showed some exceedingly rich specimens. In a few hours this New Yorker was in the saddle on his way to inspect White's wonderful mountain of riches.

For a distance of five miles they kept to the chaparral road, then struck into the mountains. After about an hour on the winding mountain trail they entered a ravine which led to an almost level plateau of perhaps 200 acres, one side of which gradually sloped to Lynx Creek, a distance of about two miles. The mountains on three sides rising about six hundred feet above the air so rarified that the different mineral ledges, some white, some red, could be plainly seen running up and down and over the slope of the mountains. A natural spring of water bubbled from the rock, and near by, under an immense juniper tree, White had pitched his tent. Here was a picture, here contentment. "Now," says White, "I will show you my new 'White Horse.' I have named yonder peak White Horse Hill, for there is where I found my old white horse, and there is where the specimens I have come from. That hill is my bank; it contains more gold than any national bank in the Territory, and all I have to do is pick it up." This was found to be almost literally true, for a great part of the surface was a veritable network of veins, showing free gold. An old adobe had been erected, and in this crude manner White was producing gold to such an extent that it fairly staggered his visitor. That night White's visitor was hurrying east to consult with his associates. Since then a corporation has been formed—modern machinery is at work developing the property, and near the old juniper tree is a whole row of substantial houses, occupied by the miners. Everything is changed excepting the name, the corporation taking the title "White Horse." New companies are being formed on adjacent properties, and in time White Horse City may rival its prosperous neighbor Prescott.





# Hints to Money-makers



**NOTICE.**—This department is intended for the information of the regular readers of *LESLIE'S WEEKLY*. No charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. Correspondents should always inclose a stamp, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. Inquiries should refer only to matters directly connected with Wall Street interests. Subscribers to *LESLIE'S WEEKLY* at the home office, at regular subscription rates, namely, \$4 per annum, are placed on a preferred list, which entitles them, in emergencies, to answers by mail or telegraph. Address "Jasper," *LESLIE'S WEEKLY*, 110 Fifth Avenue, New York.

**EVERYBODY** FAMILIAR with the workings of Wall Street knows that all the life the market possesses has been put into it by a daring Western clique of speculators, who have startled the old, conservative leaders by their new methods and the success with which the latter have been applied. It seems to be within the power of this Western combination—which has been enormously enriched by its successful manipulation of industrial properties—to take up almost any railroad, great or small, in the West, East or South, secure control of it in the open market, and then unload it either on some greater property, directly, or upon the public, indirectly. There must be an end, however, to all suc-

cesses, even the greatest. A trick that works well the first time, and possibly the second or third, may fail on the fourth attempt. The resources of the most skillful manipulator, are eventually exhausted. When the Western crowd get all the juice out of the orange on the bull side, what will it do? The only money-making side of the market will then be the bear side. What the Western plungers have done to uplift, they can do to destroy.

We have seen this sort of work in the industrial field in a number of instances. Amalgamated Copper was a notable one. While insiders were employing paid writers in their financial columns to predict that Amalgamated would be another Standard Oil and would surely and speedily sell at 150, then at 200, and then at any old price that might be asked, they were quietly selling every share they held, around 120. They knew perfectly well that the condition of the copper market did not warrant the payment of 8 per cent. dividends, but they paid 2 per cent. quarterly, until the trick was done. The stock was unloaded on the public, and the Amalgamated crowd then proceeded to pick it up, as I have been told they have been doing, at half the price at which they sold. So with American Ice. Lies, bold, audacious lies, were given out from headquarters as to the earnings of the company. They were given out even to those who did not speculate or want to speculate, but who simply sought the honest facts, with which to fairly enlighten the public. While dividends of 6 per cent. on the preferred and 4 per cent. on the common were paid, while statements of handsome earnings were being circulated and predictions made that the shares would sell much higher, insiders were sneaking out their holdings, ready to grab them back at their lowest level.

Was ever the trick of a bunco-steerer more detestable? But how many stocks are now paying increased dividends and promising higher prices, and reporting enormous earnings, as a cover for insiders to sell out? How long will it be before the Western crowd, as I have said, will be working for a decline rather than an advance in prices? They knew when to buy the shares they manipulated so handsomely for a rise, and they will be in prime condition to know when to sell and to take advantage of the opportunity they themselves will make. What chance has an outsider in such a one-sided game as this? Suppose the crowd which expects to make \$50,000,000 on the bull side of the Rock Island reorganization scheme decides to make the same amount on the bear side? The new plan of reorganization gives these speculators the power, if not the authority, to do so. They virtually tie up the stock for ten years in their own control, and have a right to use the surplus funds of the company for the purchase and sale of the company's stock. They dominate, and no one else has anything to say. Even the books need not be opened to the stockholders, unless with the officers' consent. The Western plungers are truly wonderful and mighty smart. And the penitentiary is full of smart men.

The struggle to maintain stocks at a high level is continued with desperation, and will be until the leaders have unloaded their burden upon the public. The crop reports are discounted, prosperous conditions are magnified, great imaginary combinations are fancifully portrayed; yet the public keeps out of the market, and is quite as anxious to unload what little it has left as are the big guns of the Street. One financial writer, who is trying to work up a bull sentiment, wants Wall Street to take note that Congress proposes to provide large expenditures for the irrigation of the arid lands of the West, and that some of the Western railroads will profit greatly by this public work. Others presage great things on the completion of the Panama Canal. Still others tell of the magnificent future of the New York local traction shares, growing out of the completion of tunnels and bridges across the East and North rivers. All these are future events, several years ahead of us. Meanwhile many things may happen to the stock market. Already railroad earnings are diminishing. Crop prospects are not as extravagantly good as they were. Anxiety regarding the future condition of the money market continues to grow. Gold exports are

threatened. Our domestic exports of merchandise and agricultural products are diminishing, and in some branches of the iron and steel trade prices are not as buoyant as they were.

"M." Buffalo: Nothing is known of it on Wall Street.

"W. O. S." Fall River: I do not understand you. Please write more plainly.

"W. L." St. Louis: Two dollars received. You are on my preferred list for six months.

"H." Uxbridge, Mass.: I would hold my Manhattan. (2) From the investment standpoint, Baltimore and Ohio looks high enough.

"H." Pittsburgh: (1) Not rated as such. (2) It is difficult to get large concerns to take up a small deal. If you will explain its nature, confidentially, I will give you my best opinion.

"H." Montana: Railroads which are eligible for consolidations and combinations include Toledo, St. Louis and Western; Kansas City Southern; Wisconsin Central; Chicago and Great Western; Ontario and Western, and the Delaware and Hudson.

"Transit." St. Louis: (1) They are not particularly conservative. (2) This is their claim, but I doubt it. (3) Difficult to advise. One of the strongest men in the direction promises much higher prices, but I am unable to confirm his statements.

"S." Vineland, N. J.: The National Oil and Development Co. is an Arizona corporation with a capital of \$3,000,000. The scheme is being promoted by a gentleman from Colorado, who declines to give very much information regarding the concern until later on. On the face of it, I do not recommend the purchase of the shares.

"Ceil." Baltimore: I have thought that conditions were favorable for the future of Toledo, St. Louis and Western. Have always advised its purchase only for a long pull. When large interests get ready to move a stock, there is little time to get aboard. The shares can be traded in with safety until that time arrives, and then they should be held for a long pull.

"D." Birmingham, Ala.: (1) The only form in which the "Hints to Money-Makers" is published is in *LESLIE'S WEEKLY*, as a part of the paper. It is not printed as a circular letter. (2) Does a large business but has no rating. (3) Yes; but firms which are to be recommended include Spencer Trask & Co., 27 Pine Street, New York; Rhoades & Richmond, 20 Broad Street, who deal largely in corporate and railroad bonds, and Harrison & Wyckoff, 21 Broadway, who deal in small lots and shares. These are all members of the New York Stock Exchange.

"Constant Reader," Harman, Colo.: If the bull leaders and manipulators do not get scared off by a crisis in the money market, or by the fear of disturbing tariff discussions at the December session of Congress, and if the safety of the corn crop is assured, no doubt an effort will be made to lift up all of the cheap railroad shares and perhaps some of the cheap industrial shares. But you are gambling, with the chances against you. For a long pull, Ontario and Western, on reactions, ought to be among the best of the cheap stocks. Some day a movement in Wisconsin Central is also due. The same has long been predicted of M. K. & T.

"H." Detroit: The Black Hills Copper Company, of South Dakota, has a capital of \$2,000,000 and the par value of the shares is \$1 each; 750,000 shares are in the treasury. It has twenty-seven lode claims near the border line of Wyoming. Its officers include several prominent business men and bankers of Michigan, and they tell me they do not claim that the proposition is an absolutely sure one as yet, but they do claim that it is perfectly legitimate and honest. The company's report shows that much development work is being done and that an ore body of considerable value is being worked. Just how much value there is in such a property can only be determined after exploration work has been extensively continued.

"Tarheel," Charlotte, N. C.: (1) Suddenly announced combinations, deals, or new developments, may change the relative prominence and value of both industrial and railroad shares at any time. As conditions now are, I think as well of Toledo, St. Louis and Western common, and of Kansas City Southern common for speculative purposes. But as of almost any of the stocks you mention. (2) I am not advising the purchase of stocks. (3) I know little about grain speculation, but a few weeks ago one of the heaviest, cleverest, and most successful speculators in corn, presented a long array of facts and figures to show that September corn must sell much higher. I will not undertake to contradict him.

"Butte," Mont.: Two dollars received. You are on my preferred list for six months. (1) The principal crop, the corn crop, is certainly not yet out of danger and will not be for over a month. You will observe that the great consolidations have not advanced shares very much after the consolidations have been announced. Insiders have usually unloaded before the announcement was made public. (2) With good crops and a promising business outlook this fall, no doubt other consolidations may be expected, unless money market conditions forbid. (3) The copper situation is not regarded with favor and will not be better until Amalgamated interests dominate the situation more completely. The demand for copper abroad is not as great as it was, and the tendency is to over-production and over-supply. (4) Biased. (5) Generally fair.

"A. B. C." Cincinnati: Two dollars received. You are on my preferred list for six months. "Safe things" are not always as safe as they might be. The man who calls himself a banker and broker and guarantees you 12-1/2 per cent. on your investment does not appear to have any rating in the financial world. Who guarantees him? (2) It is an industrial and always is in danger of competition. (3) There are fair prospects for the Toledo railway shares. (4) Speculatively, I believe in the more active railroad stocks which are listed on the exchanges. (5) The situation changes from day to day. The best way is to keep track of this column.

"T. C. and I." Syracuse: (1) I am not a believer in the sustaining power of this market for a year to come. If I am wrong, then Ontario and Western probably is a good thing to buy and hold, perhaps as good as anything at its price. (2) The future of all the steel properties is problematical. An effort will be made, no doubt, at the approaching session of Congress to reduce iron and steel duties, and the effect will be depressing on steel and iron stocks. As a rule, I believe it wise to take a profit when you can get it. On such a market, with its ups and downs, you can generally buy back what you have sold, if you are patient. (3) Rubber has had a severe decline, and it might be wiser to hold it for a while and see how the industrial situation stands.

"J." Akron, O.: (1) The president of the Seaboard Air Line Railroad declares that it will continue as an absolutely independent line, but this does not preclude its accepting an offer to join any combination that might enhance its interests. The possibilities of such combinations always add largely to the speculative value of these properties. (2) The statement that the United States

Steel trust's charter has been so framed as to deprive a majority of the stockholders of the power to change the direction and control is a revelation to those who are not familiar with the carefully prepared plan of control which the organizers provided. The apology of the Gates crowd for fixing the new reorganization plan of Rock Island so as to give them a ten years' lease of power, is that it is no longer easy to secure control by the possession of proxies. I am glad to see that shareholders in corporations are beginning to realize that when they give up their proxies to insiders they are surrendering their highest right and best privilege to those who do not always concern themselves about the stockholders' interests.

Continued on opposite page.

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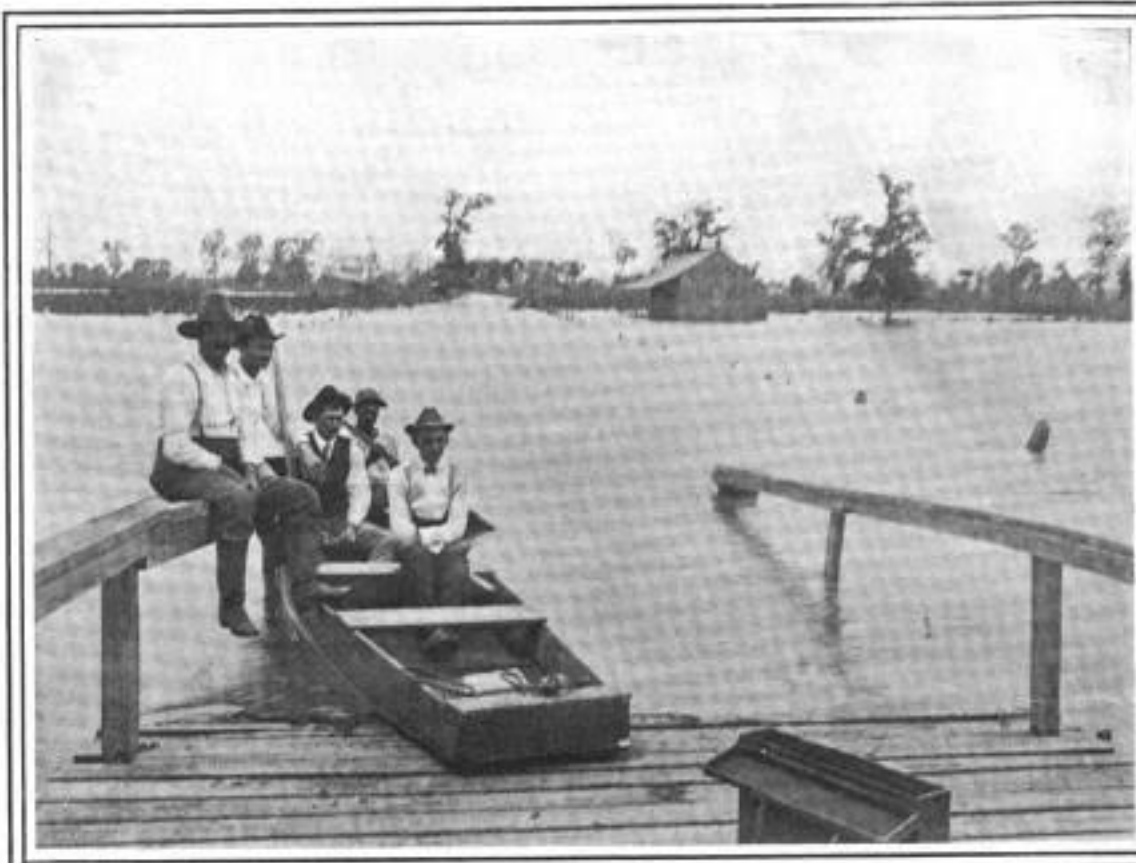
## Flood-swept Texas.

FOR THE third time in four years the rich Brazos bottom lands in Texas, from Waco to the Gulf of Mexico, were swept recently by a disastrous flood. Four years ago—in the latter days of June, 1899—came the most appalling disaster in the way of floods and overflows that ever visited Texas within known annals. That year the loss on fixed property and growing crops, along the Brazos River alone, was estimated at fourteen million dollars. Forty lives were lost by drowning, and a large population of farm laborers was left destitute, many without homes. In 1900 came the second overflow, which did immense damage, but this year's flood was the second greatest of the three.

Away up at the foot of the plains, a thousand miles from Bryan, Brazos County, measured by the tortuous course of the stream, where the waters of the Brazos begin to gather, the rains fell in torrents and flood conditions existed there before they were thought of far down the river. The flood tide swept down the valley, inundating the rich plantations from two to six miles out from its banks.

The railroads that traverse the bottoms were tied up in many places, with their road-beds inundated and greatly damaged; many costly bridges fell in ruins after the waters receded, and over a stretch of country for two hundred miles the damage to crops of cotton, cane, rice, and corn was enormous.

This latest rise in the Brazos differed from that of 1899 in the fact that ample notice of it was had by all the farmers and plantation managers, and they were prepared for it. But few cases of loss of human life were reported, and the live stock were driven to the high lands and saved. To levee the Brazos is now the hope of the planters who have fortunes invested in the rich lands and in live stock, implements, and permanent improvements pertaining thereto.



INUNDATED COTTON PLANTATION ONE AND ONE-HALF MILES FROM THE BRAZOS RIVER.—Carter.

## Hints to Money-makers.

Continued from preceding page.

"B." Newport, R. I.: They have no rating.  
 "C." Saratoga: The change has been made.  
 "R." Wilmington, N. C.: Two dollars received. You are on my preferred list for six months.  
 "S." North Dakota: The mining proposition looks to me simply like a speculation, with the chances against it.  
 "S." Worcester, Mass.: It is very heavily capitalized and is not quoted on any of the exchanges. I have not much interest in pure speculations.  
 "W. G." Condensport: (1) Does a large business, but has no rating. (2) Has had several suits brought against it. That ought to be enough.  
 "M." New York: I have no doubt of the safety of an investment in the four per cent. bonds of the Third Avenue Railroad guaranteed by the Metro-

politan Traction Company, but they are not gilded.

"T." Cornwall-on-Hudson, New York: The company has mines which are being worked, but the shares, considering the capitalization, are pretty high. If they were cheap, as you say, the wealthy men in the concern would buy them themselves.

"K." Utica, N. Y.: The first company to which you refer is enormously over-capitalized and I am unable to verify many of its statements. A responsible business man has been placed at the head of it, but this has little significance. The second concern is in the hands of clever manipulators who are not too scrupulous in booming their property. The so-called financial paper which they print, merely for the sake of helping their mine, is unworthy of notice.

"G." Buffalo: Monroe, Rogers and Haynes have agencies in various cities with headquarters at 20 Broad Street, New York, and deal in well-known securities, mostly mines. They seem to be doing a large business and are well rated. They are largely interested in the White Horse Mine, near Prescott, Arizona, upon which development work is being pushed rapidly, according to Prescott papers. No doubt if you write the home office, full particulars will be given you.

"S." Chicago: You are right. The par value of the shares of the American Pneumatic stock is \$50. The earnings do not show much of a margin for the common shares, but promised extensions of the pneumatic service give speculative value to the stock. Clever men are identified with the property and they are clever enough to unload whenever they think the time is ripe. (2) Both are highly speculative. (3) No charge is made for special answers to those who are subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office at full rates.

Continued on following page.

## OFFICIAL LEGAL NOTICES.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD of August 9 to the 21, 1902, of the confirmation by the Board of Assessors and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of Assessments for LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS in the Borough of the Bronx:

23D WARD, SECTION 10. MOTT AVENUE PAVING, from the north side of East One Hundred and Thirty-Eighth Street, to the south side of East One Hundred and Sixty-First Street.

23D WARD, SECTION 9. FENCING VACANT LOTS on south side of One Hundred and Sixty-Fourth Street, from 100 feet East of Boston Road to a point 300 feet east of Boston Road.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.  
 City of New York, August 8, 1902.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD of August 1 to 14, 1902, of the confirmation by the Supreme Court and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of Assessments for OPENING AND ACQUIRING TITLE to the following named streets and avenue in the BOROUGH OF THE BRONX:

23D AND 24TH WARDS, SECTION 9. EAST 171ST STREET OPENING from Sedgwick Avenue to the United States bulkhead line of the Harlem River. Confirmed July 7, 1902; entered July 30, 1902.

23D AND 24TH WARDS, SECTIONS 9 AND 11. CROMWELL AVENUE OPENING, from Inwood Avenue to Macomb; Dam Road or Highland Avenue. Confirmed July 10, 1902; entered July 30, 1902.

23D AND 24TH WARDS, SECTION 11. EAST 171ST STREET OPENING, from Brook Avenue to Crotona Park. Confirmed July 13, 1902; entered July 30, 1902.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.  
 City of New York, July 30, 1902.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD of July 26 to August 8, 1902, of the confirmation by the Board of Assessors and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessment for LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS in the BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN:

12TH WARD, SECTION 7. 129TH STREET OUTLET SEWER AND OVERFLOW, between Hudson River and Manhattan Street; also, 12TH AVENUE OUTLET SEWER AND OVERFLOW, between 129th and 130th Streets, with connections.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.  
 City of New York, July 25, 1902.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD of July 25 to August 7, 1902, of the confirmation by the Supreme Court and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessment for OPENING AND ACQUIRING TITLE to the following named street in the BOROUGH OF THE BRONX: 23D WARD, SECTION 9. EAST 157TH STREET OPENING, from Walton Avenue to Exterior Street. Confirmed May 16, 1902; entered July 23, 1902.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.  
 City of New York, July 24, 1902.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD of July 23 to August 7, 1902, of the confirmation by the Supreme Court and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessment for OPENING AND ACQUIRING TITLE to the following named street in the BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN: 12TH WARD, SECTION 8. WEST 109TH STREET OPENING, between 11th Avenue and Wadsworth Avenue. Confirmed April 15, 1902; entered July 23, 1902.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.  
 City of New York, July 24, 1902.

## Mayor Low Doing Well.

IT MIGHT go without saying that Mayor Low would be a target for incessant abuse, fault-finding and misrepresentation, from the beginning to the end of his administration, by the Tammanyites and other enemies of good government and public decency, but he had a right to expect more just and considerate treatment from the professed friends and advocates of reform and civic righteousness, some of whom are now complaining loudly that Mr. Low has been false to his pledges and derelict in his duties. He is charged by the local Women's Christian Temperance Union with a desire to amend the excise law in such a way that he and his "friends and supporters might revel at their club or de-

bauch themselves at will in the wide-open saloon on Sunday," and by an eminent clerical reformer with being less "impressive" than a "healthy devil." Such attacks as these are wholly unjustifiable and betray a surprising lack of patience, moderation, and courtesy on the part of those who make them. These persons seem to have no realization of the heavy burdens Mayor Low is carrying nor the many difficult and perplexing problems he has had to face at the very outset of his administration, com-

ing, as it has, after three years of extravagance and misrule under Tammany. Mayor Low has done nothing whatever to forfeit his right to the confidence, sympathy, and support of those who elected him, and we have no doubt that, in the end, he will meet every just and reasonable expectation. He has a tremendous task on his hands to properly govern a city of four million people, and he needs and deserves the hearty co-operation of all right-thinking men and women.

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KEEP YOUR BLOOD CLEAN

## Hints to Money-makers.

Continued from preceding pages.

"G. R. V." Birmingham, Ala.: Four dollars received. You are on my preferred list for one year.

"M." Ottumwa, Ia.: I would not be in a hurry, but a handsome profit is always a good thing to take.

"K." Utica, N. Y.: Both are speculative propositions. I will endeavor to secure a special report.

"Apollo," Penn.: The record of the so-called banker is such that I do not recommend anything that he favors.

"S." Vineland, N. J.: One dollar received. You are on my preferred list for three months. I will make inquiries.

"A. C." Brooklyn: Your inquiries should be addressed to "Jaeger." (1) Nothing is known about it on Wall Street and no quotations are available.

"M." St. Louis: (1) No. (2) A company was organized in Philadelphia some time ago, to utilize corn stalks for various commercial products, but its stock has about gone out of sight.

"S. S." New York: I think if I had a large amount of money to invest, I would prefer to put it on interest with some safe trust company, which would probably allow you three per cent., and wait until the inevitable reaction in the market occurs. It certainly is very nearly due.

"S." West Albany: (1) I do not advise the purchase of Mr. Powderly's Black Diamond Coal Company's shares on the information regarding the property thus far disclosed. (2) Opinions are divided as to the future of the market. If the corn crop should fail to meet present expectations, prices would no doubt decline. With a good corn crop, provided stringency in the money market does not occur, the prices of investment securities will probably be maintained.

"S." Jamaica, L. I.: American Car and Foundry shares have been very skillfully and quietly advanced on continued reports of increasing earnings. It is now rumored that the common shares are to receive 3 per cent. per annum instead of 2.

We had the same sort of quiet manipulation in American Ice, however, and I am not advising, therefore, the purchase of any industrial common shares that represent little more than water.

"S." Bethlehem, Penn.: Four dollars received. You are on my preferred list for one year. (1) I have repeatedly said that the position of the Toledo, St. Louis and Western is such that its absorption by the Vanderbilt interests is extremely probable. The price at which it should be bought depends entirely on the general market conditions.

(2) If the market should have a break, all stocks no doubt would suffer. (3) The report has been repeated several times. I have been unable to confirm it, but it has an air of probability. It probably would signify increased interest in it and better prices. (4) It all depends upon whether the insiders are ready to unload.

Continued on opposite page.

## Life-Insurance Suggestions.

[NOTICE.—This department is intended for the information of readers of *Leslie's Weekly*. No charge is made for answers to inquiries regarding life-insurance matters, and communications are treated confidentially. A stamp should always be inclosed, as a personal reply is sometimes deemed advisable. Address "Hermit," *Leslie's Weekly*, 110 Fifth Avenue, New York.]

I AM often asked if it is more advisable to take out a life policy than to put one's money in a savings-bank at 3 or 3½ per cent. interest. It all depends upon a man's ability to save. Some men spend all that they can earn, no matter what their income may be. For these the savings-bank has no attractions. Life insurance offers to such persons an incentive to save. The fact that the premiums must be met creates a necessity for saving. If one has dependents, he provides for them; and if he has an endowment policy, he provides also for himself. Some forms of policy return, in addition to the protection of insurance, about as much as the savings-banks pay on a deposit. Recently a gentleman in Milwaukee, acknowledging the receipt of a life insurance company's draft, in settlement of his policy, said: "I wish to state that my total deposits amounted to \$2,128. The settlement was for \$3,670.75, besides having had \$5,000 protection for twenty years." Figures of this kind are not uncommon. They are a matter of record in all the great, strong life insurance companies.

"D." Wiscay, N. Y.: You are not a subscriber on the books at the home office and are therefore not on my preferred list.

"B." Glenwood, Minn.: The company you mention does quite as well as the other old-line concerns, but it is neither as large nor as strong as the best.

"S." Cordoba, Ga.: If you mean the National Life of Vermont, it stands very well. Some of its investments have been criticized, but the company is an old one and makes a good report.

"Y." Woodstock, Ill.: I would have no hesitation in dropping an insurance membership with any fraternal association and taking a policy in the strongest old-line company I could find. In the end, all the satisfaction and security would be with the latter.

"B." Anna, Mo.: The Northwestern Life and Savings Company, of Des Moines, was organized in 1896, and has therefore not had much of a chance to grow. It is an old-line company, making a good report, but my preference would be one of the older and stronger companies.

"Inquirer." Red Bank, N. J.: Everything depends upon your circumstances. If they are moderate, a straight life would be cheaper and ought to be entirely satisfactory. If you are looking for an investment as well as insurance, the endowment feature would suit you.

"D." Evansville, Ind.: Among the largest life insurance companies are the Equitable, the New York Life, the Mutual Life of New York; the Prudential of New Jersey; the Traders, the Connecticut Mutual, the Aetna of Connecticut; the Northwestern Mutual of Wisconsin, and the New England Mutual of Massachusetts. There are other companies of equal standing, however, but these are among those showing the largest amount of business for the past year. (2) An endowment policy would suit you if your circumstances justify it. Twenty years would be a good limit at your time of life. (3) The New England Mutual makes a very good report.

*The Hermit.*

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[Mention this paper.]

## Hints to Money-makers.

Continued from preceding page.

"Banker," Minneapolis: The Rock Island reorganization plan jumps its \$75,000,000 of stock into a possible liability of \$225,000,000, makes a fixed instead of a contingent charge of \$5,000,000, and virtually fixes control of the property for ten years in the hands of minority holders. Conservative financiers regard it as a very venturesome proposition.

"Caution," Louisville, Ky.: (1) You are right in your judgment that banks all over the country have increased their loans to abnormal figures. The loans of the New York banks have reached a total of nearly a billion dollars. The moment these institutions begin to discriminate against collateral not of the highest class, the latter will be forced upon the market at a sacrifice, and the break in these will probably lead to a general decline. (2) The passage of the dividend on Reading first preferred would indicate, if this step should be taken, that the voting trust is afraid to have itself dissolved. Is it possible that outside interests have been buying Reading in the open market to secure control? This would lead to an interesting situation.

"Investor," Cohoes, N. Y.: Reports about the reorganization of United States Leather are again heard. It is said that its timber lands can be sold at a handsome profit and that the preferred stock may be retired, to the advantage of the common. From the investment standpoint the preferred would be the better purchase. Speculatively, many regard the common as cheap. (2) All the express stocks are strong. I would not sell my United States Express stock. (3) The decline in the Calumet and Hecla to the lowest price in three years emphasizes the demoralization of the copper trade. When the copper shares get to a proper level I look for a combination under the lead of the Amalgamated. They are good stocks, therefore, to watch. (4) Keep your Standard Oil.

"L," Philadelphia: The steel trust is not to have things all its own way. The proposed combination of British and Canadian interests, in the organization of an opposition trust across the border, where there are rich deposits of iron ore and coal, is significant. But more significant is the fact that the new Lackawanna Iron and Steel Company, at Buffalo, with \$40,000,000 capital and no water in the stock, has declined to combine with the steel trust and will shortly begin the operation of its plant, the finest in the world, and the most modern, with 8,000 employes, abundant capital, and large orders already booked. The so-called monopoly of the steel trust is a myth. Even its grip on the foreign market is being loosened. Foreign competitors are adopting our improved methods of manufacture and with their cheaper labor are sending us iron and steel manufactures practically of every class. Our exports of iron and steel in the fiscal year just closed are \$24,000,000 below 1900, while our imports have increased by \$14,000,000 above those of 1899, our total imports of iron and steel for 1902 being the largest during the past nine years. In the face of these facts what nonsense it is for us to talk about "capturing the iron markets of the world!"

New York, August 14, 1902. JASPER.

Our sales are enormous and continually on the increase: *Cook's Imperial Extra Dry Champagne*. It is the best on the market.

**Advice to Mothers:** Mrs. Winslow's *Soothing Syrup* should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea.

**Souther & Co.** find it almost impossible to keep pace with the insupportable torrent of orders. The fame of the *Souther Piano* is now world-wide, and the demand for the instrument is almost universal.

## SEPTEMBER IN THE ADIRONDACKS

No finer place in September can be found than the Adirondacks. The air is cool and bracing, the fishing fine, the scenery beautiful, and they can be reached in a night from Boston, New York or Niagara Falls. All parts of the Adirondacks are reached by the

## NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

A copy of No. 20 of the "Four-Track Series," "The Adirondacks and How to Reach Them," will be sent free on receipt of a 2-cent stamp, by George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent, New York Central R. R., Grand Central Station, New York.

## Stanlaws Menu and Dinner Cards

BEAUTIFULLY PRINTED UPON HEAVY BOARD WITH BEVELED EDGES

No prettier novelty has been published than these Stanlaws cards. The subjects are all reproductions of copyrighted drawings by Stanlaws.

The cards come in three sizes, viz.:

Size 5½ x 8½, ten subjects to a set, 25 cents apiece or \$2.50 for a complete set, suitable for a dinner service for ten persons.

Size 4½ x 7, twelve subjects to a set, 20 cents apiece or \$2.00 for a complete set.

Size 2½ x 4½, ten subjects to a set, 10 cents apiece or \$1.00 for a complete set. This last-mentioned size can be used either for a dinner card or for a presentation card to accompany a gift.

Any of the cards in the two larger sizes can be most appropriately used for Easter cards; and if hand-painted in water colors make beautiful gifts. We can furnish them colored by hand in aquarelle (if desired) at 50 cents apiece; or they can be hand-painted by the purchaser. The study of the art of water coloring has been extensively taken up by the fashionable world; and these cards furnish delightful subjects for practicing the art.

## THE STANLAWS TALLY CARDS For Progressive Euchre and Whist

The Tally Cards come in either oblong or diamond shape and are printed in colors, each card bearing one of Stanlaws' unique designs. The Tally Cards are sold at 40 cents per dozen.



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## The flagg Menu and Dinner Cards

Printed like the Stanlaws cards, upon heavy board, with beveled edges, and making most beautiful souvenirs for private dinners.

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Size 2½ x 4½, ten subjects to a set, 10 cents apiece or \$1.00 for a complete set. This last-mentioned size can be used either for a dinner card or for a presentation card to accompany a gift.



## BOTH THE Flagg and the Stanlaws Cards

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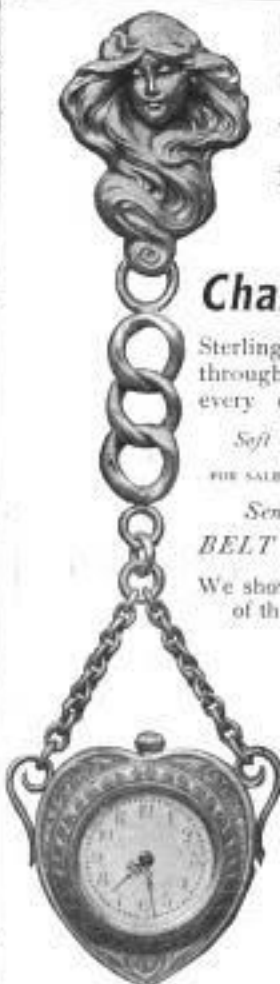
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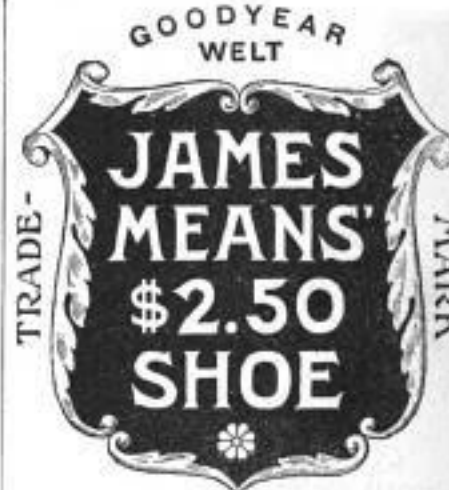
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The JAMES MEANS SHOE for men has been known  
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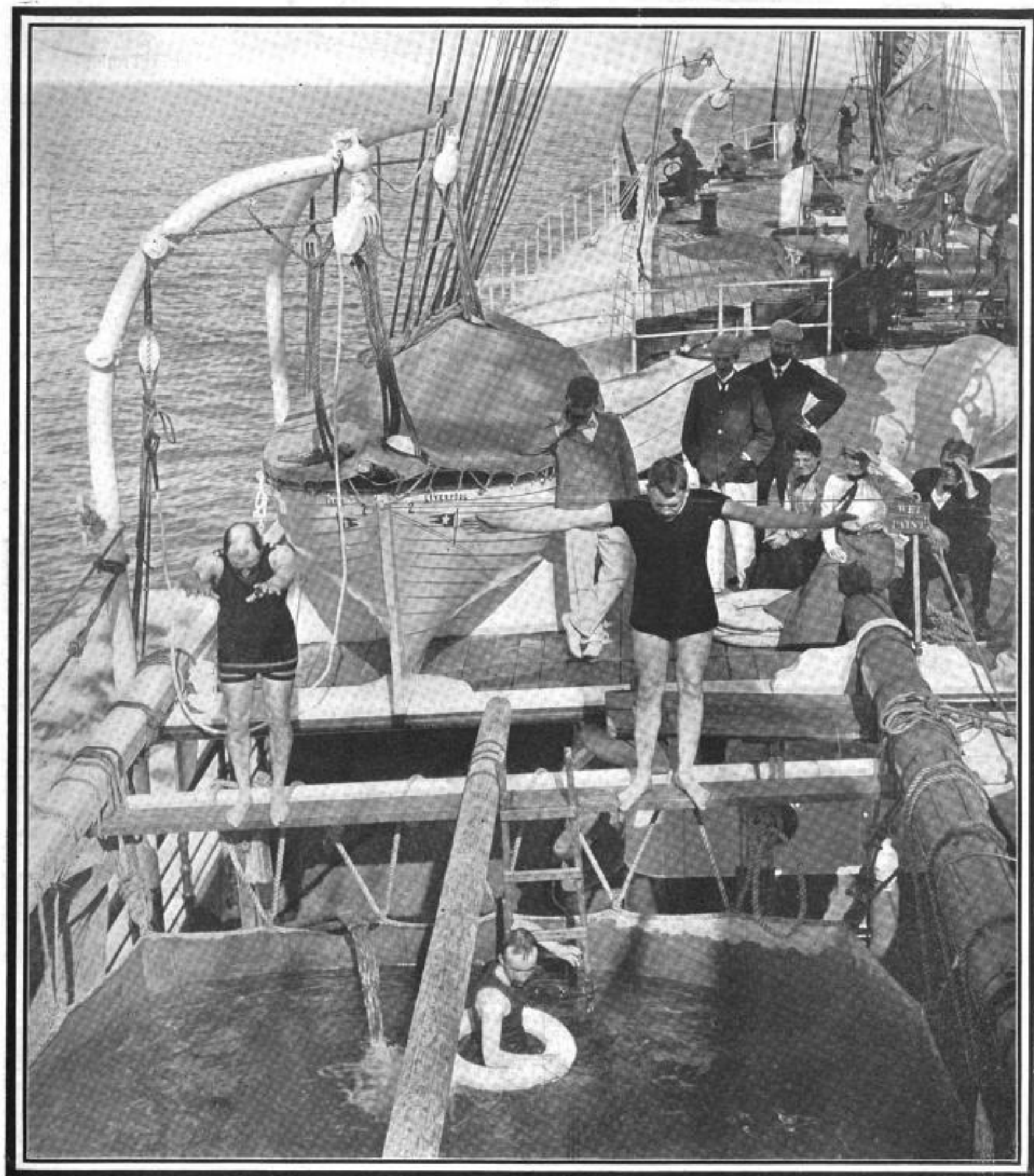
# LESLIE'S WEEKLY

Copyright, 1908, by Judge Company, No. 110 Fifth Avenue

Vol. XCV. No. 2451

New York, August 28, 1902

Price 10 Cents



## A NEW MIDSUMMER SPORT IN MID-OCEAN.

THE LATEST INNOVATION ON PACIFIC OCEAN STEAMERS.—Photographed for *Leslie's Weekly*, on the "Doric," by H. G. Ponting.

(The tank is made of canvas and hung by the forward hatch, in front of the bridge. It is fifteen feet long, twelve feet wide, and five feet deep, and is a source of great amusement and pleasure on shipboard. No danger from sharks.)



# LESLIE'S WEEKLY

THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY IN THE UNITED STATES

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS

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regulations of New York, are at a discount in that city.

Thursday, August 28, 1902

## Fair Play for the South.

THE MOBILE *Register*, Nashville *American*, Memphis *Commercial-Appeal*, and other prominent newspapers of their section, are beginning to protest against the continuance of the barrier which has shut out the South from the prizes of the national conventions of the party which is dominant in that part of the country. For forty years the Democratic party has gone elsewhere than to the South for its candidates for President and Vice-President. In all this time the vast majority of the South's votes, when they were cast, went to that party, and in much of the time four-fifths or nine-tenths of its votes went there. In some of the elections all of its vote did this. Yet virtually the South has had no voice, in all this time, in the selection of that party's presidential or vice-presidential candidates.

All this was strikingly different in the earlier days of the government. From 1789, when Washington was elected, to 1837, when Jackson finished his second term, the South furnished the President, except for eight years, during the service of the two Adamses. It furnished two Presidents by election (Polk, Democrat, and Taylor, Whig) and one (Tyler, who was chosen Vice-President) through the death of the executive between that time and 1861. In every convention, from the beginning onward to and including 1860, the South was a big factor in the choice of the candidates. In 1844 its opposition to ex-President Van Buren, who was opposed to the annexation of Texas, the dominant issue in that year, defeated that aspirant, although he had a majority, but not two-thirds, of the votes of the convention, and had ex-President Jackson among his advocates.

The South in 1860 put up a candidate of its own (John C. Breckinridge, then Vice-President) rather than accept a Democrat who had offended it (Douglas). On most of the great issues onward to 1860 the South dictated the policy of the country. During the administrations of Van Buren, Pierce and Buchanan, Presidents who were furnished by the North, the South's influence was supreme in the executive branch of the government, as it was during most of the time in the legislative branch. But for more than a third of a century the South's power in national conventions has been nil. It was natural, of course, that for a few years after the war of secession, during the troubles of the reconstruction epoch, the Southern States should be kept in the background. But the exclusion of the South from the prizes of the national conventions of its party through all the years which have passed since then is beginning to arouse much resentment among some of its leading newspapers and statesmen.

Two men (Blair, of Missouri, in 1868, and B. Gratz Brown, of the same State, in 1872, who was the liberal Republican candidate, but who was accepted by the Democracy) from an ex-slave State have been supported by the Democrats for Vice-President in the past forty years, but Missourians consider that their State belongs to the West instead of to the South. The Democrats, for President, had a New Yorker in 1868, 1872, 1876, 1884, 1888 and 1892, a Pennsylvanian in 1880, and a Nebraskan in 1896 and 1900. In all those years the South's wishes regarding the candidate have never been asked, nobody from its section has been thought of in connection with the nomination, but it has been expected to give the bulk of its votes to the candidate, and has done it. The Republican party, which has received comparatively few favors from the South, also slams it when selecting its presidential tickets.

Burke said he knew of no way in which to indict a whole people. In the case of the South, however, the two great parties of the United States have been doing this for more than a generation. At last a revolt is being sounded in that section against the maintenance of this vassalage. The surprise is that this inequality has been endured so long. Let the South divide its vote with a nearer approach to equality between the parties, and both of them, in and out of the national conventions, will become ardent bidders for its favors, and it will get its share of the prizes, which heretofore have been monopolized by the North and the West.

## A Letter for the Pigeonhole.

WE PRESUME that President Roosevelt, like some other men much in the public eye, has a pigeon-hole somewhere in which he files away the letters he

receives from cranks, visionaries, and other odd and impracticable people, to be brought out again some time in the future, perhaps, for the amusement of his friends. If he has no such depository, he should start the collection at once with the letter of the little "Anti-Imperialist" clique, addressed to him from Lake George, demanding another investigation of the conduct of our army in the Philippines. Barring the grammar and the spelling, which in this document are faultless, we doubt whether he will receive many epistles in the days to come more cranky and absurd than this, or less worthy of a courteous and dignified answer. As a contribution to the literature of boredom, the letter may be a shining success, but it has no other distinction. As an attempt to revive a dead issue, to rejuvenate a corpse, to rekindle the fires of an old controversy, which had little excuse for being in the first place, it will be an utter failure, as it deserves to be.

If there was the slightest reason to suppose that the investigation ordered by President Roosevelt and Secretary Root and already prosecuted had been a perfunctory and superficial one, that any really important facts had been withheld from the public, that any grave injustice had been done or was being done to any one in the Philippines or elsewhere, the case would be different. No evidence has appeared that any of these conditions exist, and Messrs. Adams, Schurz, Welsh, and Storey produce none. The American people generally, we are certain, are satisfied to let the case rest where it is, and rest it must and will, despite the belated and lingering foot from the camp of discontent at Lake George.

The war in the Philippines is over; military rule has given place to a civil government, and our forces in the islands are being reduced as fast and as far as considerations of prudence will permit. The record of our army, thus closed, has been on the whole highly creditable and entirely worthy of the American character and name. It has done nothing to be ashamed of, but, on the contrary, considering the peculiar and trying circumstances in which it has often been placed, it has conducted its operations with remarkable fortitude, patience, and forbearance.

We have had as high as 72,000 troops in the Philippine Islands at one time, and an average for three years of not less than 40,000. With this number of men under the conditions prevailing, a strange and trying climate, a treacherous and savage enemy, it is not surprising that some deeds should be committed by our soldiers contrary to the rules of war, some that were odious and criminal. It would occasion no surprise, at least, to any one except an anti-imperialist or some other chronic and predestinated fault-finder. That such misdeeds have been sufficiently numerous to affect the status of the whole army, or any considerable part of it, few of the American people have ever believed. Our troops, in other words, by transference to a strange climate and distant land, were not converted into beasts or monsters of cruelty, but conducted themselves very much as any other 40,000 American citizens would do under similar circumstances, being, on the whole, an intelligent, humane, honorable class of men who did their duty, as they saw it, nothing more or less. Their conduct has been investigated all, and even more than, it ever needed to be. The case as to alleged acts of cruelty is closed, and it will take a more powerful letter, backed by more powerful names than those signed to the Lake George letter, to open it again.

## The Fault with the Churches.

WE CANNOT believe that any thoughtful and observant person will charge Dr. George C. Lorimer, the eminent New York preacher, with being a vain alarmist when he declares, as he did in a recent sermon, that religion in America to-day is of "very low vitality" and that the attendance at church services is "shamefully small." Neither will these same persons be inclined to regard Dr. Lorimer's prediction as a vain one, when he says that "at the present rate at which we are living, in fifty years we will have no Sabbath." These tendencies are promoted, Dr. Lorimer thinks, by the large and constant influx of undesirable immigrants from the south of Europe, and also by the ever-growing desire for cosmopolitanism, by which is meant the desire to live according to the fashions and customs of other lands.

Whatever may be the causes of this state of affairs, Dr. Lorimer is undoubtedly right in pointing to these things as evidences of an approaching crisis in American religious life, a situation which the churches and all other religious forces in the nation must meet with renewed energy, earnestness, and determination, if they are to arrest the downward movement toward pure secularism, and beyond that to open infidelity. The present situation before the churches is not one calling for discouragement, alarm, nor despair, but it does call loudly for renewed efforts on the part of religious bodies to adjust themselves and their methods to the needs and demands of the hour, to cast off the mediæval spirit in forms and doctrines and abstain at once and forever from petty squabbles and noisy disputation over minor and non-essential things, over points of sectarian doctrine and Biblical interpretation which have no visible relation to daily life and conduct, and only weary and disgust intelligent laymen.

The American people, as a whole, are a believing and a religious people. They are not heartless, sordid, mercenary, and given to selfish and sensual indulgences. The vast sums of money they give annually to churches, charities, missions, and all manner of institutions for the uplifting and betterment of humanity prove incontrovertibly that they have a high and abiding regard for the loftiest and noblest elements and ends of human life and are quickly and generously responsive to all right and rational demands and requirements made in the name of religion and for the real good of their fellow-men.

If religious vitality is at a low ebb, as Dr. Lorimer says, attendance at the churches painfully small and the tendency to disregard the Sabbath on the increase, the churches and their chief leaders have themselves to blame for it. They have ample equipment, sufficient machinery, and every necessary resource, so far as men and means are concerned, to alter the situation if they will set themselves about it with the right spirit and the requisite energy, with their dominating and controlling motive the salvation of men rather than sectarian aggrandizement or the promotion of pet 'isms. What the people want and what they hunger for more than ever before is true spiritual food and not the dry husks of religious controversy; they want light upon the path of their every-day lives, comfort and consolation such as religion alone is designed to give for the sorrows, trials, sufferings, and bereavements common to humanity.

The people crave such help now, amid the worries and distractions of a restless and rushing age, more than they ever did before—the simple, inspiring, uplifting truth, freed so far as possible from the verbiage of a dead scholasticism and freed from the terrorisms and absurdities attached to it by overzealous sectarians of a dead and buried past. Given this kind of preaching, this direct, hearty, and sincere administration of religion in the churches, and we shall hear far less of empty pews and a decadent faith.

## The Plain Truth.

WHATEVER MAY be the real motive of the labor unions in demanding the forfeiture of the franchises of all the surface railroads in New York that are allowing an express business to be done on their lines, the outcome will be a benefit to the public if it tends to make an end of the abuse of public utilities. The street-cars are operated under a franchise for passenger service only, and it would seem to be clearly an illegal thing for them to conduct an express business also. The same might be said of the use of street-cars for advertising purposes. Let the labor unions attack this business also, and they will be conferring an additional benefit upon the community.

A REDUCTION of over four points in the tax rate as the result of Mayor Low's administration of New York finances thus far is a showing for reform government which will not fail to gratify tax-payers, however unimportant the rank and file of Tammany may affect to regard it. And to those who think deeper than a mere tax rate goes it will be still more gratifying when it is realized that this saving has not been effected by any cheese-paring economies or robbing-Peter-to-pay-Paul methods such as Tammany administrators have been wont to resort to for pre-election purposes, but that it has been effected by an administration that is giving the city better schools, better streets, better management of its fire department, docks, and parks, and more substantial improvements of other kinds than the metropolis has ever known before.

IT SEEMS quite evident that Richard Croker proposes to remain in England for an indefinite period, thus avoiding any possible annoyance that might come from a legal inquisition into the sources of his suddenly acquired wealth. As long as the community is relieved of his presence this is a better disposition of Croker's case than it would be to allow him to retain his possessions and retire him on a life pension besides, as is being done with a number of police captains who have been his faithful servitors in corruption in the past. Surely a system of police laws and regulations which makes it practically impossible to dismiss or to punish an unfit and unfaithful public servant, but at the same time makes it compulsory to retire him upon a pension at the end of a certain period, is in radical need of amendment, such as Mayor Low now proposes. It is bad enough to have an employé abuse your confidence and steal your money and then go scot free, but to be compelled by law to support him in idleness afterward bears a striking resemblance to the process known as "rubbing it in," and rubbing it in hard.

WHILE NEW YORK may rightfully boast that in the Bronx Zoological Park it has the most extensive and, perhaps, the finest institution of the kind in the world, so far as its natural features and possibilities of further development are concerned, that certainly needs some radical improvements in its local and official management before it can reach an ideal standard. It has been charged recently in public prints that the death rate among the animals confined at the park is abnormally large notwithstanding the fact that the location is particularly healthful and that most of the animals have a large range. Expert animal men are quoted as declaring that this high mortality is due to the fact that the park director and his assistants do not possess the best knowledge of the care and treatment of animals and birds. There are some lesser details of management in which it would appear that the present director might improve both his manners and his methods. We can see no good reason, for example, why camera operators should be driven from the park and the picaresque business of taking and selling pictures be retained by the management as a source of revenue. People using the camera are not so numerous, even now, nor their operations so obtrusive as to constitute a serious annoyance to the public or to any one else, while the privilege is one which many intelligent persons value and enjoy, and to whom the opportunity of buying photographs made by others is no compensation whatever. It looks as if some of the officers at the "zoo" were in it "for all it is worth" to them.



## PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT

IT IS NOT often that politics makes such strange bed-fellows as on the occasion of the dinner of the New



EX-GOVERNOR GEORGE S. BOUTWELL.

Who, it is reported, will join the Democratic party.

England Democratic League at Nantasket, Mass., July 24th, among the invited guests being the venerable George S. Boutwell, one of the organizers of the Republican party in 1854, and who served as Secretary of the Treasury, Governor of Massachusetts, and as a Republican in Congress and a Senator from the Jay State under the same party banner. At this dinner there were present such professedly stalwart Democrats as Edward M. Shepard, of New York; Senator Edward W. Carmack, of Tennessee; Senator Joseph W. Bailey, of Texas, and the Hon. Patrick A. Collins, Mayor of Boston, who presided. That Mr. Boutwell should be found in the camp of the political enemy which he once fought so long and well is not surprising when it is remembered that the ex-Governor went over some time ago to the anti-imperialists with all his heart and soul, and has been president of the American League, made up of people who think the same way, since 1900. In an interview in regard to his probable attendance at the Nantasket dinner, Mr. Boutwell went so far as to say: "So far as the Democrats are anti-imperialists, I am with them heart and soul. I shall not vote for a Republican candidate for President who is an imperialist." If this does not distinctly commit Mr. Boutwell to the Democratic cause it comes dangerously near it.

THE BEAUTIFUL home of Senator Hanna at Cleveland was the scene, on the evening of June 16th,



MISS MABEL HANNA, The Senator's daughter, who was recently married.

of one of the happiest events that can come to any home, a wedding, the contracting parties being the eldest daughter of the Senator, Miss Mabel Hanna, and Mr. Harry A. Parsons. Mr. Parsons has been the Senator's assistant secretary for a number of years, and it was while acting in that capacity that he and Miss Hanna formed that acquaintance which ripened into love and marriage. The ceremony was performed by Bishop Leonard in the presence of a large number of intimate friends of the family. A pretty touch

of romance is added to the affair by the statement that while the young couple had hesitated about marrying for a time on account of a prospectively small income, Mr. Parsons being dependent entirely on his salary, their fears on this score had been allayed by the assurance of Senator Hanna that he would "look after them" in a financial way. How well that promise was kept may be judged by the fact that among the gifts received by the happy pair on their wedding day was a check for the handsome sum of \$50,000, an amount sufficient, it may be believed, to keep the wolf from the door of the young people for some years at least. Mr. and Mrs. Parsons will make their home in Cleveland.

IN SPITE of the humane and benevolent tendencies of the present Czar of Russia, as instanced in his famous



STEPAN V. BALMASHOV, The Russian student who shot Minister Sipiaguine.

peace rescript and more recently in the abrogation of certain features of the Russian penal system, it has been made clear enough within the past year that underneath the surface of Russian society, high and low, still lie embers of discord, sedition, and rebellion that only wait the right occasion to break forth into a flame of civil war. As it is, this sullen sense of wrong and injustice manifests itself in such outbreaks as those witnessed during the past few months among university students in various parts of the empire, culminating on April 15th in the assassination of M. Sipiaguine, the Russian Minister of the Interior. The student selected to do this, young Balmashov, was incited thereto not only by the wrongs of the students, but by the ceaseless persecutions visited upon his father, who was finally banished without trial, by this same Sipiaguine. The deed was done in the Marinsky Palace, to which Balmashov, wearing an officer's uniform, had gained entrance. Accosting M. Sipiaguine as the

latter entered the building, the student handed him a document ostensibly from the Grand Duke Serge. As the minister took the document Balmashov fired four revolver shots at him. Two bullets took effect and M. Sipiaguine died within an hour. In vain Balmashov was tortured with a view to extracting from him the names of his accomplices and the details concerning the students' conspiracy. To every question he replied, "Why ask me, when all Russia knows why I shot him?" He was tried secretly and condemned to be hanged. There are conflicting reports concerning his actual fate. One news agency says that he was executed on Friday, May 16th, while another reports that he has been pardoned by the Czar and banished to the convict settlement of Sakhalin in the far East.

THE PROCESS of expansion which this country has lately undergone has been effective, to a gratifying degree, in bringing out the latent ability of Americans to cope with any situation or emergency, however difficult. Many new and enduring reputations have been made since the outbreak of the Spanish-American war. One of the most widely-known men who owe their prominence to that conflict and the events arising out of it, is the Hon. William H. Taft, Civil Governor of the Philippine Islands, who has recently been negotiating with the Vatican at Rome for the recall from the archipelago of the friars whom the Filipinos hate so intensely. Governor Taft did not definitely succeed in his mission to the Eternal City, but his conduct there added to, rather than lessened, his repute. The Governor sailed on July 24th from Naples for Manila, where a general welcome awaits him. He has won the confidence of the Filipinos, and so with his great ability and his mastery of the conditions, he may be trusted to handle the Philippine problem, in all its aspects, with complete success. It is well that Gov-



HON. WILLIAM H. TAFT, Leaving Naples for Manila after his interview with the Pope.

ernor Taft is an ideal administrator, for on the use he makes of his official position in this formative period depends to a great extent the prosperity and happiness of the people and the value of the islands to the United States.

JOHN G. MILBURN, JR., has made an athletic reputation on both sides of the Atlantic. When he was in the Hill School, Pottstown, Penn., he formed, with Bowman, the most formidable reversible battery in any American preparatory school. They were a pair of football half-backs which university elevens yearned for. Milburn cleared the bar at 6 feet 14 inches in the high jump and made a mark of 21 feet in the broad jump while at the Hill School. He ran the 100 yards dash in 10 2-5 seconds. Two years ago he went to Oxford University. Last spring he rowed on the Oxford University crew in the annual four-mile race against the Cambridge eight on the English Thames. He was invited to row on the Leander crew, which held the Henley championship for years, but returned to his home July 1st. He is spending his summer dividing his time between Saratoga and East River, Conn. He pitches for a baseball nine of college players in New Haven known as the Eclectics, and in Saratoga he is a member of one of the polo teams playing for the championship. He will return to Oxford next fall, row two seasons more on the university eight, and then go to the Yale law school. He is expected to make his mark as a Yale pitcher and track athlete. He is a son of the Hon. John G. Milburn, of Buffalo, who was director-general of the Pan-American Exposition last year. His father has been prominently mentioned as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor of New York this fall. Young Milburn was on his way home to Buffalo from East River last September to meet President McKinley, at the time when the latter was shot. After the assassination President McKinley was removed to the Milburn residence, where he died. One of young Milburn's close friends is Horace Chittenden, the Yale varsity first baseman, who is a fellow-member of the Eclectics with Milburn this summer.

HENRY W. BLODGETT, ex-judge of the United States District Court, has just celebrated his eighty-first birthday in Chicago. The celebration was marked by a complete reunion of the family, a feature of which was the presence of the six brothers, all of whom have been more or less prominent in and about Chicago.

ONE OF the most interesting figures in our regular army is Colonel Edward M. Hayes, commanding the Thirteenth Cavalry, who has been for nearly fifty years in the military service of the United States. Colonel Hayes, who was born in New York, enlisted as a bugler in 1855 when only thirteen years old and was sent to the Southwest, where he saw much service in campaigns against hostile Indians. His troop commander was Kirby Smith, his first lieutenant John B. Hood, and his second lieutenant Fitzhugh Lee, all of whom were afterward Confederate lieutenant-generals. The young musician twice saved the life of Fitzhugh Lee in battles with the red men. He was honorably discharged in 1860, but enlisted on the Union side on the outbreak of the Civil War.



COLONEL EDWARD M. HAYES, One of the bravest and best of American soldiers.

He entered the army as second lieutenant and was promoted to captain and brevet major for gallant and meritorious services. He was mustered out in 1865, but in 1866 was appointed second lieutenant in the Fifth Cavalry, and served efficiently many years in Indian wars in the West. He was the first to place Buffalo Bill on the list of army scouts. He did useful work in Cuba after the war with Spain, and later was transferred to the Philippines, where he participated with great credit in some very hard campaigns. He now commands the Department of Dakota, and has been strongly recommended for a brigadier-generalship.

ONE OF THE most prominent of the young society leaders of Buffalo is Mrs. Norman E. Mack, who keeps closely in touch with the various interests which concern all public-spirited women. Mrs. Mack is a native of Buffalo, a graduate of the Buffalo Seminary, a member of the Graduates' Association, one of the leading culture clubs of Buffalo; of the Twentieth Century Club of Buffalo and the Eclectic Club of New York City, and is also on the Industrial School Committee of New York State. Her work as a member of the entertainment committee of the board of women managers of the Pan-American Exposition makes her well fitted to serve on the New York State commission to the world's fair of 1904, at St. Louis, to which she has been appointed by Governor Odell. She takes a keen interest in exposition matters and will undoubtedly make a most efficient commissioner. Mrs. Mack is the mistress of a handsome home in Delaware Avenue, the mother of two charming little girls, and the wife of a man who is conceded to be a most potent factor in Democratic politics in western New York, being the national committeeman from New York State. She is well informed regarding politics, has traveled extensively, has met many people, and has entertained at her home some of America's leading men and women.



MRS. NORMAN E. MACK, Member of the New York State Commission to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

AMONG THOSE who came to render homage to King Edward of England on the event of his coronation

there are doubtless many notable personages more deeply versed in the arts and more skilled in the graces of high civilization than Sir Madho Singh Bahadur, the Maharajah of Jaipur, but it may well be doubted whether any so coming have made better use of their opportunities than this dusky son of India, or any who have served their King more faithfully. That he is a generous and warm-hearted man is evidenced by the fact that during the last dreadful famine in India this Maharajah gave nearly \$2,000,000 of his own funds to relieve the sufferers. Sir Madho has an unblemished record for wise and beneficent rule. The Jaipur army transport corps, organized by himself, ranks high for the value of military services to the British empire. In time of famine its operations are inestimable, bringing relief to the sufferers throughout the Maharajah's wide dominions. The Maharajah adheres to the faith of his fathers. He cannot speak English.



SIR MADHO SINGH BAHADUR, A noted Indian prince at King Edward's coronation.

Black and White.





# The First Dining Car and Sleeping Car

By Eleanor Franklin



THERE IS no country in the world, perhaps, where the fascination of the word "pioneer" is so well understood and so fully appreciated as in this broad land of ours.

"Pioneer—one who goes before to remove obstacles and prepare the way for others," says the dictionary. "Pioneer," the word is fraught with the subtle odor of dead laurel leaves. It opens to our mind's eye volumes of living history and presents to us clear visions of the pathless wilderness through which our fathers hewed the way toward American greatness.

It is a word before which the present-day American youth uncovers in wondering admiration, for to him it is given to enjoy the realization of the dreams his father dreamt, and to view in perspective the onswamp of events which impregnated it with such potent meaning. Going west from Chicago recently, on the Chicago and Alton Railway, I picked up a time card, and was glancing through it casually when my eye was arrested by the words, "Pioneer Sleeping Car and Dining Car Line." "Pioneer, the first," I said half consciously, quoting from my school-time dictionary. I was sitting in a private compartment of a luxurious sleeper, built no doubt upon the latest and

We simply accept our marvelous America as we find it, and I doubt not we object more vigorously to the slightest imperfection than did our pioneer fathers to the hardships of path-finding.

When I returned to Chicago I called on Mr. George J. Charleton, general passenger and ticket agent for the Chicago and Alton, for the purpose of obtaining information concerning the first sleeping car and dining car.

"I understand you put into service the first sleeping car ever run on any road," I said. "We did," he replied, beaming with satisfaction, "and the first dining car also."

Your true railroad man loves his own particular railroad next to nothing nor nobody under the sun; and Mr. Charleton, being the son of the first general passenger agent of the Chicago and Alton, was cradled with the road, brought up with it, one might say, and he knows every inch of it, every bridge and culvert, every switch and sidetrack, every car and locomotive, and every train crew from the conductor down to "peanuts," and he loves them each and every one simply because "they belong to us." That is your true railroad man.

The first sleeping car was not called "The Pioneer," but, strange to say, the second one was. The first was remodeled from two old coaches, and put together in the shops at Bloomington, Ill. It was somewhat of an experiment and was greatly improved upon in "The Pioneer." It went into service in the fall of 1858, and it must have been a crude affair when compared to the palaces we ride in now. The berths were built lengthwise of the car, as they are now, the lower one being double, while above were two single ones, each half the width of the lower. In 1858 the word "rubber" had not yet become synonymous with impertinent curiosity, but inquisitiveness being a highly developed American characteristic, it doubtless had its beginning long before that; consequently the arrangement of the berths was found to be impracticable, and in consideration for the occupants of the lower one the present plan was adopted and used in "The Pioneer." An unusually genial old gentleman who was for forty-two years in the service of the Chicago and Alton said to me:

"Yes, I remember distinctly running the first sleeper out of the shops at Bloomington and down the road to Forest Grove, to warm it up and see if it would heat. I was engineer those days, and I recollect the engines were very light and objected seriously to pulling the light-toned heavy car on the tail end of the train. And, by the way, I showed George Pullman the first sleeping car he ever saw. He owned them all right. They were built by the Fields & Pullman Co., but George was out at Pike's Peak digging for gold dust and his brother looked after the affairs in Chicago. One evening as I was starting with my train out of St. Louis I see Mr. Pullman coming aboard with a little square box in his hand. It wasn't so little neither, and I noticed he guarded it pretty carefully."

"What is it, George?" I said.

"Lunch," he replied, winking in his good-natured way. It was gold dust. He took a berth on the sleeper, and that was the first time he was ever inside of one. After that he attended strictly to the car-building business, and it got so after a while we fellows didn't call him George any more."

An old railroad man is fuller of interesting reminiscences than an old soldier or an aged actor. He can regale one for hours with blood-curdling stories of narrow escapes from awful deaths, with hair-raising tales of train robbers and "spooks," and it must be a laggard imagination indeed that cannot derive the liveliest sort of entertainment from them.

"Yes," he continued, "there were great times in the railroad business along in the 'sixties. Everything improved so rapidly that it kept us fellows busy keeping next."

"Keeping next," I echoed in my mind. "Well, I venture you kept next. Railroad was not as safe a business in those days as it is now, was it?" I remarked.

"Well, it's no lead-pipe cinch yet," he retorted. An old man who can use slang like a school-boy and wear his clothes like a tailor model is an ornament to society and a blessing to be devoutly thankful for. "Yes," he continued, with a reminiscent twinkle in his eye, "I've stood at the gates of Paradise ready to pass in my checks a good many times. I remember once I passed through the valley of the shadow and came out five dollars to the good."

"Yes?" I said, curling my eyebrows up into unmistakable question marks.

"It was in 1856, along in February, I think," he continued. "Illinois was snowed under, literally covered up. There has never been anything like it in the State before nor since. For six weeks there was not a wheel turned on the road. The storm came up suddenly, and trains were caught between stations and snowed under. In some cases sleighs were brought to carry the passengers to the next town, but some of these towns were very far apart and there were no telegraphic communications, consequently relief was slow, and on our train it was found necessary to demolish one of the cars to provide fuel for the rest of the train. It is doubtful if ever before a railroad was called upon to go to such lengths to care for



INTERIOR OF OLD-FASHIONED SLEEPING CAR.

most approved plan. My elbow rested upon a down pillow, incased in spotless sweet-scented linen; my feet were perched comfortably upon the upholstered seat opposite, and I was immediately surrounded by every convenience necessary to human comfort. I turned and looked out of the window. We were running fifty miles an hour straight in the face of a beautiful sunset, and as we swirled around a long curve the sun threw slanting rays of once red light into my room, and out through the prettily curtained window opposite. The grass and trees were liquid green against the deep shadows falling eastward, and a quiet restfulness brooded over everything. Dreaming along under the subtle fascination of swift motion, one may forget even to dine, and the melodious negro voice that came floating through the train fell gratefully upon my ears.

"Last call for dinnah in the dining car. Dining car in the rear! Last call!" A few moments later, sitting in the diner waiting for my dinner to be prepared, I picked up a wine card from the table, and there it was again: "Pioneer Sleeping Car and Dining Car Line." I looked about me with interest. This particular dining car was, as I learned afterward, making its second trip, and had just come from under its maker's hands. It was undoubtedly beautiful. Severely plain, as a dining room should be, it was finished in dull red tapestry and polished oak. In little niches here and there were tucked away some rare old plates, exquisite vases, and quaint steins. I remarked with joy the absence of the usual fernery, and appropriated to myself at the same time a beautiful carnation from a cut-glass vase upon my table. The service, I noticed, was of the daintiest and the table appointments were faultless. All this is ordinary, commonplace, but this is just the reason it should "give us pause." Everything beautiful or wonderful made by man is the realization of some dreamer's dream. And it is our habit to enjoy without asking "Where?" or "How?" or "When?" It is ours; we pay for it. That is enough. We are too busy to ask questions.



LATEST STYLE OF PULLMAN DINING-CAR, ELABORATELY DECORATED, COSTING \$20,000.



INTERIOR OF THE MOST MODERN AND COSTLY SLEEPER.

its passengers, but we had to do it or freeze to death. Well, it took us just a week to get from Alton to Springfield, and from there to Chicago it was all right. It was on my return trip I made my five dollars. We were just ready to pull out of Bloomington, and as I mounted to my position in the cab I found the money hanging on the throttle. I picked it up and looked around to see if there was any more, when my eye lit on a nervous-looking gentleman standing alongside the engine. He looked like old Sleuth and he said, in a stage whisper: "I've got an engagement in St. Louis to-night and I must be there, so turn her loose, will you?" Well, I was young and you couldn't phase me, so about four miles north of Springfield we found ourselves running on a down grade sixty miles an hour. I saw a perfect glare of ice ahead of me on the track. The snow had melted, overflowed the ditches, and frozen hard. Immediately ahead was a long bridge across the Sangamon River. All at once I realized that we were leaving the track. I looked at my fireman, he understood, and we both prepared to jump. When the engine struck the ice the wheels and drivers left the track, but the following cars held her in safety and we crossed the Sangamon bridge without turning over."

"Glory!" I gasped. "I should think your hair would have turned white before you got across that bridge!"

"No, no," he answered with an innocent air, "but I lost all my front teeth."

"Why, how did that happen?"

"Well, you see, my fireman and I jumped just before we entered the bridge and—"

"Oh!"

"Yes; it was just a little too much for our nerves. You see, it had only been a little while since I had seen cars pass each other on the same track, going in the same direction, at just about that point."

"Yes?"

"Yes. We had a lot of money in the express car that was going to the mint at Philadelphia. A gang of robbers heard about it, and

Continued on page 197.



# The Evolution of the Codfish-cake

AS SEEN AT GLOUCESTER, MASS.—ILLUSTRATED BY SNAP-SHOTS

By Roselle Mercier



A GLOUCESTER TYPE.

TO INVEST with romance or even interest the homely codfish-cake, the ordinary Sunday morning fish-cake, requires either imagination or a visit to Gloucester. For Gloucester, as every one knows, is the home of the codfish-cake. Kipling says that "four out of every five fish-balls served at New England's Sunday morning breakfast come from Gloucester."

And once you have smelled the Gloucester fish smell you are ready to believe that five out of every five fish-balls are made in Gloucester—and not only made there, but that they live a long useful life and die there; verily, all the odors of all the fish of all the earth seem concentrated there. With that fragrance in your nostrils you are convinced not only that Gloucester is the most important fishing town on the Atlantic coast, but that it is the only one—anywhere. If I had language strong enough to convey a real idea of that smell, this page would have to be disinfected. And if this sounds like exaggeration, it only proves that you have not been to Gloucester.

But strong as is the fish smell, the interest aroused by the actual processes in the evolution of the fish-cake is even stronger. And if you are a summer boarder (that other source of Gloucester's revenue) it is ten to one that you will not be satisfied simply to watch from the Cape Ann shore the big fishing schooners glide in and out of the bay, bound to and from the Banks; to hear Gloucester fishing statistics from your fellow-boarder, the learned professor; to read "Captains Courageous," by Kipling, and "A Singular Life," by Mrs. Ward—both dealing with the fisher folk of Gloucester; and finally to go home the owner of divers highly idealized water-colors from the brushes of the East Gloucester artists' colony, whose members season after season flock thither to paint the fisherman, his house, his boat, his wife and his child—as they should be according to the canons of art.

No; you will want to go yourself into Gloucester and visit the wharves—the ill-smelling wharves, where every few feet you will stumble over an artist or his easel, or a fellow summer boarder, asking "fool questions" (I quote a skipper) and pressing the button, and where you will have to wade through a fishy muck that makes you wonder if you ever did really care for codfish as an article of diet. But all these are soon forgotten in the interest of watching the schooners unload; of seeing the big piles of silver-white cod, averaging in weight from twelve to twenty

pounds, tossed out of the hold on to the deck, from deck to wharf and thence to the scales, where they are weighed—six hundred pounds at a time—and then turned over to the oil-skinned washers, who scrub them in dories or vats full of water, with all the energy and thoroughness that one expects of New England. Pretty soon you find yourself asking "fool questions" too. That is inevitable, you being a summer boarder. And the replies you get are like those of the Delphic oracle—indefinite, the heart of the fisherman being filled with contempt for the summer boarder.

"How many men does each schooner carry?" you begin.

"Wa-al, that depends upon the size of the boat."

"And the size of the average boat?"

"Wa-al, that varies."

"About how long is the trip from Gloucester to the Grand Banks?"

"Depends on the wind."

So it is only by slow degrees (degrees almost as difficult as those of the Freemasons) that you learn that the average modern fishing schooner carries seventy tons, eight dories, and a crew of eighteen men—two men to each dory, a cook and a skipper; that a good season will net each fisherman from two hundred to three hundred dollars, and the skipper, who often owns a fourth interest in the boat, from twelve hundred to two thousand dollars. The fishing is done both with hand-lines and trawls—a full set of the latter for a well-equipped modern schooner being about twelve miles of line and fourteen thousand or fifteen thousand hooks. The bait is "purty nigh anything that swims, if the fish is hungry," but principally frozen or salt herring, mackerel, capelin, and squid. The fish, as a rule, are beheaded (though let me say in passing that this is not the technical term), cleaned, and salted on board the schooner after each day's catch, but on short trips they are sometimes brought down on ice. The fishing season lasts from early spring to mid-autumn, during which time a schooner, if she be fortunate, can make three trips to the Banks and back, though the average is but two and a half—a "half trip" meaning one on which the boat is only half loaded.

I present this array of facts with conscious pride, and I refrain from telling you how I managed to extract them from a certain skipper, only because, as Kipling says, "that is another story." And, by the way, let me advise you not to mention Kipling or "Captains Courageous" to the Gloucester fishermen. I did. I said that in "Captains Courageous" I had read that the "fleet" went to the Banks in May and returned about September. The skipper turned on me a face whose expression made me long wildly to paint it, so full was it of contempt and deep disdain. His only comment was "Huh!" But that was expressive. And after that I observed that there were schooners coming and going every day, and that at every wharf there were boats loading and unloading; so my preconceived idea of a "fleet" coming and going at a specified time, after the manner of the White Squadron,

vanished into thin air.

Along the wharves are piled huge barrels in which the fish, after they are washed, are soaked in brine for a season; then they are taken out and laid in the sun to dry on the drying frames, after which they are taken into the sorting room and sorted according to size and color. Then they are

ready for the various other processes, which are to transform them into codfish-cakes for the delectation of your appetite and mine. A small army of men and women is employed in these processes at each of the many fish-houses,—in skinning, boning, shredding, cutting, and packing into the neat little square boxes in which they reach the consumer. Each step in the work is full of mystery to the uninitiated; but the workers are quick, sure and accurate, and in the fish-houses everything is very, very clean.

It is all interesting to the last degree to watch and see how the ingenious cod, which a few weeks ago swam happily in his native waters off the Banks of Newfoundland, is transformed before your very eyes—some of him into codfish-cakes (they call the little squares, which are cut to fit the small boxes, "enkes") and the rest of him carefully preserved to make oil, glue, and fish gunno. Verily, as a witty summer boarder remarked, "every part of the cod is used except the smell."

Certainly, after a visit to Gloucester you have an increased respect for the fish-cake. You realize the part it has played in the world's history: how it has brought about treaties between great nations—for American fishermen had to get from England the right to fish off the Banks—how it has erected lighthouses and placed buoys all along the cruel shore. You realize, too, the tragedies it has caused, the widows and orphans it has made, the loving hearts it has broken—for the cruel reef of Norman's Woe, where the wreck of the *Hesperus* occurred, lies in plain sight just at the entrance to the harbor; and you hear heartbreaking stories of boats that have gone down with all on board, in the very harbor itself, before the eyes of loving ones on shore. Truly, the romance of the codfish-cake is no idle sound—after you have been to Gloucester. But all the same, after you have made the acquaintance of the cod in the processes of evolution, and with the recollection of its odor still in your memory, you are quite, quite sure that you will not want any codfish-cakes for a very long time.



WHEN SAILING DAYS ARE OVER.

## The First Dining-car and Sleeping-car.

Continued from preceding page.

took a rail up just on the other side of the Sangamon bridge. When we struck it the cars simply flew over each other and turned bottom side up."

"And what about the robbers? Did they get the money?"

"Nary a cent. They had done more mischief than they had intended to. I guess they thought it wasn't safe to show up for the money."

The first dining car was called the "Delmonico," of course. It must have resembled our present beautiful diners but slightly. Built by the Pullman Company at their pioneer works in Chicago, it was put into service in 1866; and after a short but distinguished career, descended to the position of boarding car for constructors along the line, but it did not come to this of course until great improvements had been made upon it in subsequent models. It was built in two sections, with a kitchen in the middle. One end was reserved for ladies and here no smoking was allowed, but the other end was a buffet arrangement and got itself nicknamed "The Beer Garden" before it had been in service many moons.

The floor of the car was uncarpeted and the seats were ordinary low-backed coach seats, upholstered in leather. The car was finished in walnut, but the ceiling was covered with oilcloth. The provision supply store-room and refrigerator were under the centre of the car, and access could be had to them only by means of a little brass ladder suspended from the side of the car. It was rather a precarious adventure for dining-car employés to make a visit to the larder while the train was in motion, inasmuch as there were a great many covered bridges and other obstructions along the line in those days which would undoubtedly have swept them into eternity had they not timed their trips down the little brass ladder strictly according to schedule. The kitchen was supplied with an ordinary soft-coal range. Still, in spite of all these peculiar disadvantages, the bill-of-fare for that time was considered most elaborate.

The most interesting thing, however, about the "Del-

monico" was the way in which the employés kept tab on receipts. When a passenger entered the car the conductor handed the waiter, who was to take care of him, a small pasteboard ticket, which the waiter straightway deposited in a padlocked tin box in the kitchen. At the terminal station the ticket agent came into the car, unlocked the tin box, and with due ceremony "counted up the house." The conductor and other employés, while not being required to give an exact account, were expected to make an approximate check in accordance with the number of passengers served.

Talk about your graft! Are there any opportunities like that nowadays?

## Special Prizes for Amateur Photographs.

LESLIE'S WEEKLY offers a special prize of \$10 for its amateur contest in the Christmas number. Also for the Thanksgiving number, both contests to close November 1st. The pictures should, of course, be appropriate to the holidays and especially interesting to children, for Christmas is above all things the festival of childhood.

LESLIE'S WEEKLY was the first publication in the United States to offer prizes for the best work of amateur photographers. We offer a prize of five dollars for the best amateur photograph received by us in each weekly contest, the competition to be based on the originality of the subject and the perfection of the photograph. Preference will be given to unique and original work and for that which bears a special relation to news events. We invite all amateurs to enter this contest. Photographs may be mounted or unmounted, and will be returned if stamps are sent for this purpose with a request for their return. All photographs entered in the contest and not prize-winners will be subject to our use unless otherwise directed, and one dollar will be paid for each photograph we may use. No copyrighted photographs will be received, nor such as have been published or offered elsewhere. Many photographs are received, and those accepted will be utilized as soon as possible. Contestants should be patient. No writing except the name and address of the sender should appear on the back of the photograph except when letter postage is paid, and in every instance care must be taken to use the proper amount of postage. Photographs must be entered by the makers. Silver paper with a glossy finish should be used when possible. Mat-surface paper is not suitable for reproduction. Photographs entered are not always used. They are subject to return if they are ultimately found unavailable in making up the photographic contest. Preference is always given to pictures of recent current events of importance, for the news feature is one of the chief elements in selecting the prize-winners. The contest is open to all readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY, whether subscribers or not.

N. B.—Communications should be specifically addressed to "Leslie's Weekly, 110 Fifth Avenue, New York." When the address is not fully given, communications sometimes go to "Leslie's Magazine," or other publications having no connection with LESLIE'S WEEKLY.

## Annual Cruise of the Millionaires.

THAT GRAND sea outing of the millionaires of this city—the annual cruise of the New York Yacht Club, a combination of ordinary sailing and lively racing—was successful and enjoyable this summer in the highest degree. The course was laid from New London, Conn., to Newport, R. I., to Vineyard Haven, and thence to Provincetown, Mass. The nautical amateurs had excellent weather on their trip, and no serious mishaps occurred. There were races all along the route, and the interest in the various events was keen throughout.

Eighty-seven yachts, steam and sail, of all classes, assembled at the starting point at New London, and their captains reported to Commodore Lewis Cass Ledyard on board the flag-ship of the fleet, the schooner *Corona*, which during the races of the cruise won four first prizes. The fleet in movement made a fine appearance. Among the more notable of the many contests were those between Mr. J. Rogers Maxwell's 70-foot sloop *Yankee* and Mr. August Belmont's *Minerva*, the *Yankee* coming out ahead. Besides the daily runs and brushes there were the usual sociable activities and amenities which add so greatly to the attractions of a yacht cruise. The participants in the affair included most of the leading yachtsmen of the metropolis.

## A Chance for Americans.

ACCORDING to the Madrid papers, a new electrical company has been formed in that city, with a capital of 6,000,000 pesetas (about \$960,000), for utilizing for illumination, motive power, traction, heating, etc., the hydraulic energy of a waterfall in the Jarama River, situated at a distance of eleven miles from Madrid. About 3,000 horse-power will be developed. These facts should be of interest to manufacturers of electrical material in the United States, as the assurance is given by Consul Wood at Madrid that large quantities of such supplies will be needed. The managers of the new company have informed Mr. Wood that it is their intention to purchase most of the material required by them in the United States.



# American Trade With Canada

HOW IT MAY BE INCREASED

By Hon. John Charlton, Member of the Canadian Parliament and the Joint High Commission



HON. JOHN CHARLTON, M. P.

of the great problems in the future commercial progress of the United States will be how to secure outside markets, especially for finished products.

This necessity for markets has already placed the influence of the United States on the side of those nations that demand the maintenance and the integrity of the Chinese empire and the open door for an entrance into the Chinese market. The same influences will, in the future, make the United States government ever on the alert to secure entrance, upon the footing of the favored nations, into all foreign fields of commercial transaction.

While attention is directed to China and the Philippines, and to various other foreign lands, the commanding importance of a market near at hand seems to have been, in a large measure, overlooked. It will be found, upon examining the statistics of American trade, that Great Britain is the largest consumer the United States possesses for her varied products, that Germany ranks next to Great Britain, and that the Dominion of Canada occupies the third place on the list, and, as a consumer of American manufactures, it leads both Great Britain and Germany in the amount of its imports from the United States. The great trade with Canada is not divided in fair proportions between American exports to Canada and American imports from Canada. The great development of the American export trade to the Dominion has been due to a moderate and liberal tariff policy upon the part of the government of the last-named country, while the meagre proportion of the exports of Canada to the United States, aside from precious metals, is due to the repressive and illiberal policy of the United States toward Canada. These two policies on the part of these two countries have been working out their results since the abrogation of the reciprocity treaty in 1866, and during that entire period Canadian duties upon the imports of the products of the factories and workshops of the United States have been, on an average, less than one-half the duties imposed by the United States on Canadian imports.

In the last fiscal year the Canadian rate of duty upon the total importations from the United States was 12.5-100 per cent., and the rate upon dutiable imports from the United States was 24.83-100 per cent., while the duties

imposed by the United States upon total entries was, in round numbers, 25 per cent., and upon dutiable imports 50 per cent. Under these unequal conditions the American exports to Canada have risen from \$28,572,866 in 1866 to \$119,306,000 in 1901, while the exports of Canada to the United States have risen from \$44,143,000 in 1866 to \$72,382,000 in 1901. The exports, however, to the United States, in the last year, included \$28,331,000 of coin, bullion, gold nuggets, etc., leaving a net export to the United States, deducting precious metals, of \$44,051,000, or less than in the year 1866. This statement shows that while the exports of Canada to the United States have practically remained stationary, the imports from that country have, during the same period, increased 318 per cent.

A very striking illustration of the character of trade movements between the two countries during the period since 1866 is furnished by the statement of trade in farm products. In 1866 the export of farm products from Canada to the United States exceeded \$25,000,000, while the imports were practically nil. In 1901 the export of farm products from Canada to the United States, the produce of Canada, was \$8,239,000, while the import of farm products from that country amounted to \$25,000,000; or, to put the case broadly, we imported from the United States in 1901 three times as much as we exported on the total list of exports and imports, deducting from our exports coin, bullion, and precious metals, and we imported from the United States, of farm products, nearly three times as much as we sold to them.

Now, as to the question which forms the title of this article, the obvious and truthful answer is, "By striking off the shackles that impede trade between the two countries." With the character of the Canadian tariff, so far as the United States is concerned, there is no ground of complaint. Last year 62 per cent. of our total imports were from the United States. Last year we imported from the United States \$65,500,000 of manufactures, as against \$37,200,000 from Great Britain. Of the manufactured imports from the United States, \$22,000,000 were upon the free list. Of manufactures imported from Great Britain, \$7,000,000 were on the free list. Our importation of manufactures from the United States, for that year, probably was \$15,000,000 greater than from all the rest of the world. We give to the United States, exclusive of coin and bullion, a total free list of over \$53,000,000. We receive from the United States in return a free list, covering nickel matte, pulp wood, saw logs, and a few minor articles, which Canada would prefer retaining and manipulating within her own borders.

The question which will confront the American statesman in the near future, when deliberating as to the conditions that should be applied to trade with Canada, will be a serious one. The existing conditions of trade between the two countries the great mass of Canadians thoroughly believe to be essentially unfair as relates to their own interests, and the feeling is becoming well-nigh universal that unless the United States will extend to

Canada a degree of liberality in commercial affairs somewhat approaching the character of the Canadian policy toward the United States, Canada will be driven to the adoption of a policy expressly designed, as it is believed was the case with the policy of the United States toward Canada, to decrease the volume of imports from that country, and if the United States desires to retain the hold upon the Canadian market that it at present possesses, and to share in the advantages that will come from the approaching development of the Canadian Northwest, which will proceed with marvelous rapidity, a change in the American policy toward this country must be made. If American trade with Canada is to increase, the American government must permit Canada to sell something to the American people in payment of purchases. What is wanted is reciprocal free trade in all natural products. Nothing short of this will put the trade relations of the two countries upon a satisfactory and enduring basis. The United States wants Canadian lumber, barley, pulp wood, saw logs, farm products, ore, nickel matte, and many other articles. The Canadian wants to exchange these articles for his purchases, and if reciprocity in natural products is permitted, the interchange of farm products between the two countries would hardly leave a balance against the United States, as Canada now imports three times more from the United States than she exports to that country, and the Canadian people would be, through increased prosperity resulting from increased markets in the United States, enabled to purchase from that country largely in excess of their present transactions.

The admission of Canadian natural products into the United States free of duty would not produce any appreciable effect upon prices there, because the importation from Canada for consumption would be an exceedingly small fraction of the domestic product of the United States. The Canadian farmer and lumberman desire free access to the American market, not for the purpose of depressing American prices, but for the purpose of enabling the Canadian producer to add the duty to the price he receives.

The policy of the near future will be either reciprocity in trade or reciprocity in tariffs. Canada will not continue to impose duties of one-half the amount that is imposed by the United States, with the result of giving the latter country command of her market for manufactures, while she is debarred from access to the markets of that country. Free trade in natural products and a moderate revenue tariff upon imports other than natural products, would be a policy that Canada would probably be prepared to adopt. Failing to obtain this, the demand will speedily become irresistible for reciprocity in tariffs and for an increase of our duties from 25 per cent. to 50 per cent., followed by the expansion of our manufacturing interests, and the shutting out from our market of no less than three-fifths of the manufactures at present imported from the United States. The entire case may be summed up in a single sentence. Canada will say to the United States, "You let down your bars, or we will put up ours."

## The Utilization of Public Buildings.

WE ARE thoroughly in sympathy with the movement in New York City having for its object the opening of public-school buildings for various useful purposes on Sundays and at other times when they are not in use for regular school exercises. We believe that the principle underlying this movement is entirely sound, reasonable and just, and applicable also to other public buildings than those occupied by schools. The latter, however, offer a peculiarly advantageous and desirable field for such work as that contemplated in this opening proposal; school buildings are generally more numerous in towns and cities than other public edifices, are usually closed for longer periods, and in their interior arrangements generally offer better facilities for service than any others. These structures are built and maintained at the public expense; they belong to the people in the fullest sense of the term, and there is no good reason why they may not be freely used for any object clearly within the lines of general public benefit, and not prejudicial in itself to the chief object for which the buildings are designed.

Educational service is a broad and comprehensive term, and if the school buildings are restricted to such service alone, it may rightfully include a wide and varied range of activities. Education is not alone for the young; neither is it restricted to the knowledge gained from books or any other benefits to be derived from a strictly pedagogical system of instruction. Everything is educational that tends to the development of mind and body, to the broadening of thought, to the uplift and betterment of humanity. In this wider sense of the term education and to this larger service our public-school buildings should be opened and utilized far more than they are now.

In New York and some other cities and towns it has been the practice to open these buildings at night for a portion of the year for night schools and public lectures. This is excellent, and the practice ought to be generally adopted. There are other uses equally good to which they may be put at night and on days and seasons when the schools are not in session. They may be used for free reading-rooms, for debating clubs, for the meetings of literary societies, local improvement associations, and

other organizations distinctly devoted to some legitimate line of mutual or general benefit.

It should be sufficient to know that the uses to which the school buildings, or any part of them, are put are not exclusive of any class, creed or sect, but open to all who have a rightful claim as citizens of the locality; also that the uses are clearly beneficent and not such as to interfere with the regular work of the schools. The extra labor and expense of cleaning, repairing, and keeping in order which the opening of the buildings must necessarily involve should not be allowed to stand in the way of this enlarged service. Adequate allowance for these things should be made in the budget for the schools, as a regular and legitimate part of the fund for educational purposes.

A special and urgent need for the opening of school buildings for the purposes suggested exists in the crowded quarters of cities like New York, where the agencies for good are usually few and the agencies for evil far too many. Those who labor for the improvement of conditions in these localities have constantly to meet the difficulty of finding convenient rooms and other facilities for carrying on their work. The school buildings in these quarters are ready at hand for many of these purposes; they are commodious, well lighted and warmed, and well suited in every way for evening assemblies, mothers' meetings, sewing circles, summer classes, and other assemblies of this character. Some of them have space also that may be converted into play-grounds or other recreative purposes for the children of the neighborhood, a feature of as much vital importance as any other, and as truly educational in the best sense.

The school buildings represent a large investment of public money, and by utilizing them for such purposes as we have named they may be made to pay much larger dividends than before—dividends represented in the enhancement of useful knowledge and the moral and physical well-being of the people among whom they are located.

TELEPHONE Service is not used so often in the home as in the office, but its value in emergencies is great. Rates in Manhattan from \$48 a year. N. Y. Telephone Co.

## Out of Sorts.

PLEASANT WAY TO DRIVE AWAY THE BLUES.

A FOOD that will bring back health and rosy cheeks to the sick as well as please the palate of the healthy is a pretty good food to know about. A lady in Minneapolis says, "I am such an enthusiast upon the subject of Grape-Nuts that I want to state a few instances of its value that have come under my personal experience."

"I was taken ill with a serious stomach trouble, so ill that the slightest movement caused me pain, and could take nothing into my stomach or retain even medicine or water. I had been two days without nourishment when my husband suggested trying Grape-Nuts."

"The nurse prepared some with warm water, sugar and cream, and I took it hesitatingly at first until I found it caused me no pain, and for ten days I took no other nourishment. The doctor was surprised at my improvement, and did not resent my attributing the speedy cure to the virtues of Grape-Nuts. He said he had a case on record of a teething baby who grew rosy and fat on the same diet."

"Grape-Nuts is so dainty and delicious that it appeals to the whole household, and when either husband or I feel generally 'out of sorts' we try confining ourselves exclusively to the food for a day or two, with the happiest results."

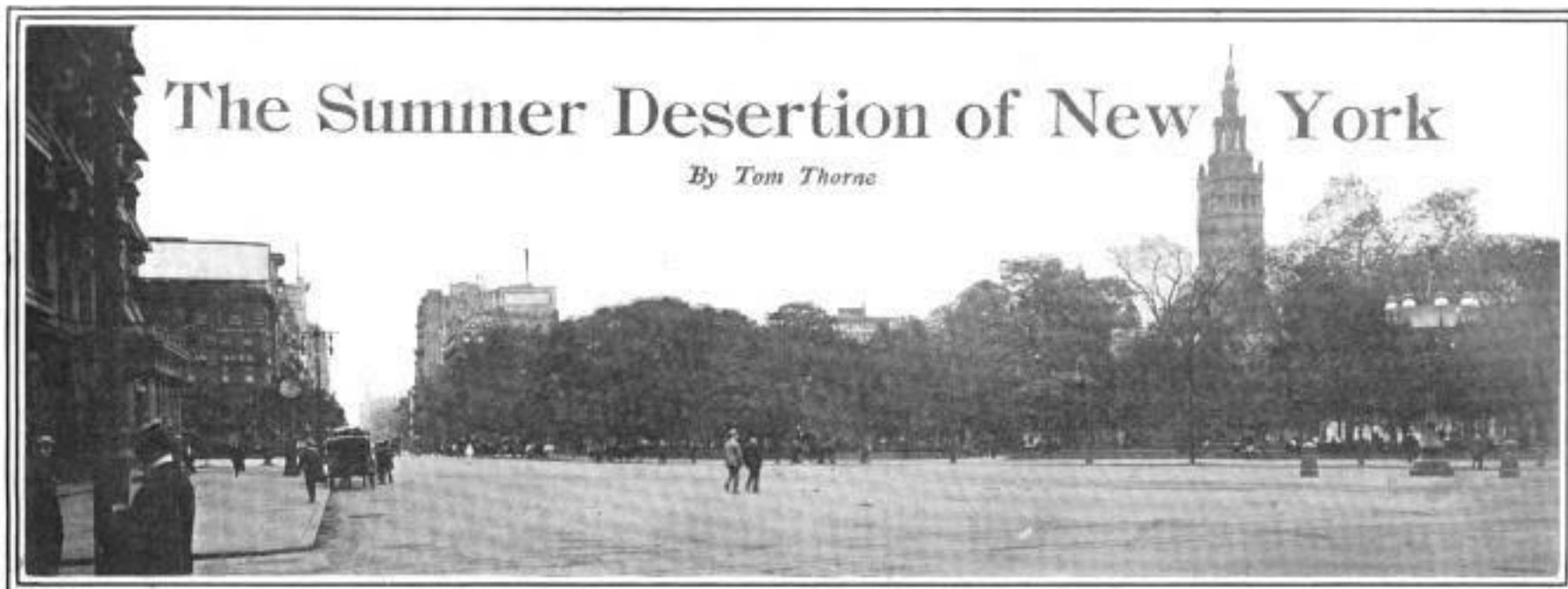
"For a year I have had for a neighbor a delicate girl—an epileptic. When I first knew her she was a mere shadow weighing 70 lbs. and subject to fearful attacks, having as many as 12 and 16 convulsions in a day. At such times she took no nourishment whatever. She had never tried Grape-Nuts, and as any food seemed to increase her trouble at such times it was with difficulty I persuaded her to try it. But I told her of my experience and induced her to try a few spoonfuls."

"The taste delighted her, and ever since she has made it her chief article of diet. The result has been wonderful; her improvement is the subject of remark with all who know her. The attacks are less frequent and violent and she has gained 20 lbs. since last November, and her family attribute her improvement solely to Grape-Nuts." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.



# The Summer Desertion of New York

By Tom Thorne



DESERTED MADISON SQUARE—THE CUSTOMARY THRONG DISAPPEARS IN THE HEATED TERM

NEW YORK used to be a good enough place to live in all the year 'round," said the big man who sat with a cigar in his mouth in the smoking-room of an apartment house looking out into a vacant street. He was grumbling because he felt restless and uncomfortable. The trouble was that he was lonely. His friends, with whom he was wont to spend the hours of his relaxation, were absent—at the seashore, in the mountains, or dwelling in cottages on the borders of picturesque lakes. He had determined to remain in New York for the summer. It was a sort of stubborn resolution born partly of his loyalty to the city twelve months in the year and partly because he was opposed to being a mere follower where others led. He preferred to stand by his resolution and remain uncomfortable. He did—and was.

It has long been an evidence of calamity, a cause, it is said, for whispered gossip, for New Yorkers to reside in their city homes between the months of June and September. That part of the population which can afford the change—including some who cannot—rises from the city and flies away. The change was never more complete than this year. The town becomes a barren place. Fifth Avenue, which was glad with its tide of beauty, is a mere empty way, extending for miles between deserted houses. Broadway assumes a changed aspect. Those who pace along its hot pavements are not there for pleasure. Their presence is due to necessity. The Rialto is no longer a glittering parade ground of those who are prospering. You are told that many of the persons whom you meet there are actors thinking about engagements for next season. The little brilliancy which remains at night seems like a mockery. The very air is dry and dusty. Whole blocks of residences are silent. The doors and windows are covered close with rough boards. The postman comes along and whistles. A woman, plain of face and plain of attire, opens a door in the basement, receives some letters and papers and closes the door again. There is no other evidence of life. Such is the New York of June, July, and August.

But only a few miles away, where the water splashes against the rocks or slyly creeps along the sand, the bands are playing, there are singing and laughter and shouting, there are boats and bathers, flags and banners—beauty, life, and fashion, all in another setting. It becomes apparent at once what has happened to New York.

Alone and a stranger I wandered into a fashionable summer resort early one July morning. It was much earlier there, it seemed, than at the same hour in town, for although the sun had been in the sky for many hours the shaded walks, the gravel roadways, were empty. The harbor was filled with a maze of water craft, yachts with their sails furled, launches swaying with the waves, and row-boats rocking more rapidly than the others. Occasionally I would see some one moving about on board one of the yachts. Along the shore were a few boys, small boys not over twelve, playing upon the rocks. On the deck of a small cat-boat I observed three persons, two young men and a girl. The men were busy with the ropes and sails; the girl was reclining deliberately where the full beams of the hot sun beat upon her face. Her head

was bare and, so were her arms to the elbows. I thought that there was a sort of determination in her manner as she exposed herself thus to the discomforts of the burning sun, a determination born of the realization that one human being appreciates the evidence of health and bloom in another. Perhaps this accounts for the general popularity of the complexion tanned to the color of a new saddle.

As I turned again and walked through the shaded avenues I heard new evidences of life. A woman was singing with great energy and accompanying herself on a piano, which, like the voice, suffered from a certain inaccuracy of the vocal chords. A summer resort, it seemed to me, developed to an amazing strength and penetrating power voices that were not made for singing. I walked toward a large hotel and heard a sound of discordant humming, like a hive of monster bees. Then I caught a few words something like these:

"That little, old red shawl—that little, old red shawl—that little, old red shawl my mo—o—o—o—ther wore!" And I knew that the humming was from a hive of young men, not bees by any means, and that they were rehearsing what is commonly known as "close harmony," to be produced later with great effect on the water after the shadows had fallen.

On the broad veranda, where they could see all of the passing wagons delivering groceries and condensed milk to the cottages, sat many women of varied and uncertain ages. Some of them were working with hats, putting them through that mysterious process known as "making them over." Most of the women were talking, so that an innocent bystander caught only an occasional word or phrase. I heard one of them say, "The colonel was just lovely last night," and another, without looking up from the hat which she held in her hands, was asking, "Do you think they will ever be married?" On the same veranda, but on another side of the hotel, one woman was reading to two others. She was speaking very loudly and earnestly in a sort of monotone.

"The captain," she read, "is handsome. He is twenty-seven years old, about five feet nine inches in height, and—" It was a detailed newspaper account of a scandal which was just then attracting great interest in New York.

The male inhabitants of the place were confined to three classes—the little boys under twelve, the men who drove the delivery wagons, and old gentlemen, stocky, substantial, well-to-do, and of good circumstances. They were sitting on the verandas reading papers. Occasionally, as I glanced at the windows, I saw to my embarrassment feminine heads of hair drying in the sunshine, the owners

subjecting themselves to uncomfortable exposure in order to display their tresses to the direct light of the sun. And so the morning passed. The water laughed in the sunshine, and the green trees breathed the spirit of repose and comfort and consolation; but the wagons delivering groceries and condensed milk, the discordant piano and the misplaced voice, the tremendous interest in a pitifully unfortunate scandal, the busy gossip, the heads of hair in the cottage windows, seemed out of harmony with nature, and I came to the conclusion that there were better hours at a summer resort than the hours of the morning.

Afternoon—a transition period; a time of formalities and the display of clothing. On this day there was a programme of aquatic sports, arranged especially for "the ladies," and they did the occasion justice by appearing on dress-parade. The women met, smiled cordially, and then with a quick glance each studied the other's gown. The sports were of such a character that one could sit comfortably in the same seat on the shore and miss nothing that happened.

First was a race of launches, then a rowing race in which the sailors of the yachts contested, and after that swimming races, in which muscular young men plowed and splashed through the water. But even these attracted little attention. As the result of each race was announced through the megaphone there would be a faint clapping of hands. And the hours wore on. From groups of young men and women came the sound of loud talking and laughter, and I noticed occasionally among the others a silent pair, a brown youth and rosy maiden who seemed to have lost the power of speech. When the programme of sports was over the people rose, feeling greatly relieved; and soon the long, dark shadows, and the green of the trees and the grass were many dots of pure white. The picture was growing softer, more subdued and beautiful. And then the night came.

Magic had touched the place and filled the darkness with a thousand lights. I seemed to look through endless avenues bordered with yellow lanterns; the harbor was a vast plain illuminated. The music and softness of the air were one, soothing the senses, elevating the spirit, a mellow, gentle influence. Those who strolled about waiting for the dance were talking quietly, for more was left unsaid than spoken; felt, but not expressed. Behind me I could hear a young girl talking low in a tone that had in it something of the music of a song:

"Oh, I should love to live in a boat always," she said, "and just sail, and go anywhere I pleased." There was

no reply; only a long silence. A dainty creature in white passed by, bearing a huge bunch of roses. "Oh, see those flowers?" exclaimed the voice behind me, and then it added: "I love to have flowers on my dressing-table every day, but to carry them—Oh, it's so—I don't know—" The sentence was never finished; the idea was lost; it had melted into the softness of the night. The voice, instead, began humming softly. The other one, whom I knew was present, overwhelmed by the influence of the



AN ARISTOCRATIC QUARTER IN MIDSUMMER—ABSOLUTELY NO ONE IN SIGHT, AND HOUSES BOARDED UP.—SEVENTY-SIXTH STREET, LOOKING EAST.

Continued on page 202.

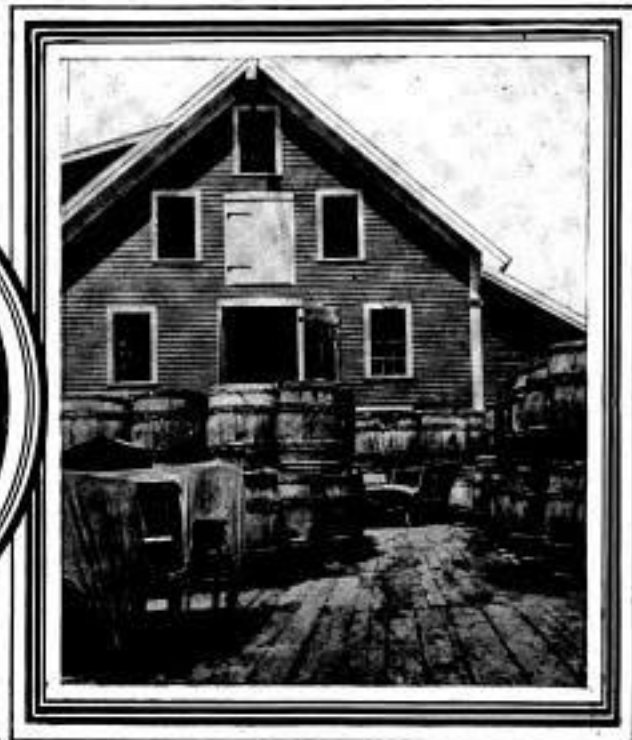




1—FIRST CATCH YOUR FISH—THESE WERE BROUGHT DOWN ON ICE; NOT SALTED, AS USUAL.



2—NEXT, THE FISH ARE THOROUGHLY WASHED.



3—THEN THEY ARE SOAKED IN BARRELS OF BRINE.



4—THEN THEY ARE PLACED ON THE DRYING-FRAMES.



5—NEXT, THEY ARE TAKEN INTO THE SORTING-ROOM TO BE SORTED ACCORDING TO SIZE AND COLOR.



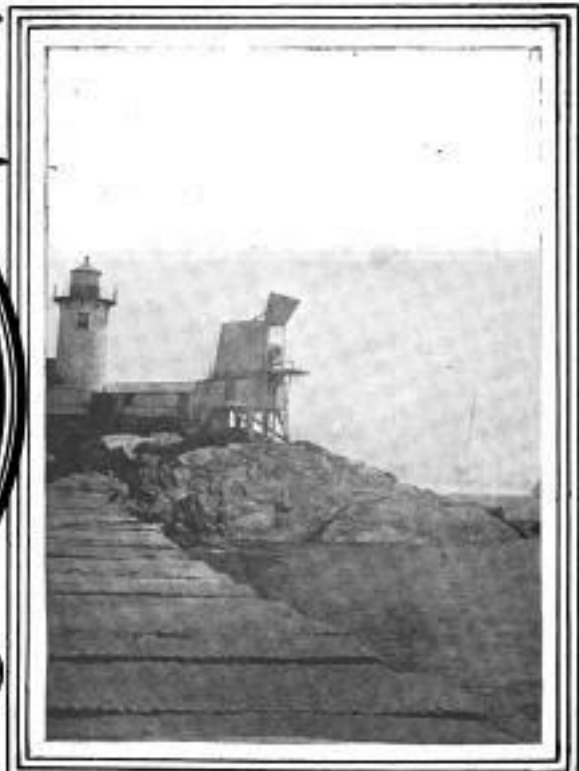
6—THEN THEY ARE SKINNED AND BONED BY SKILLFUL OPERATORS.



7—AND, FINALLY, THEY ARE CUT INTO "CAKES" (AS THE SMALL SQUARES ARE CALLED), PACKED AND SHIPPED.



A TYPICAL FISHERMAN'S COTTAGE.



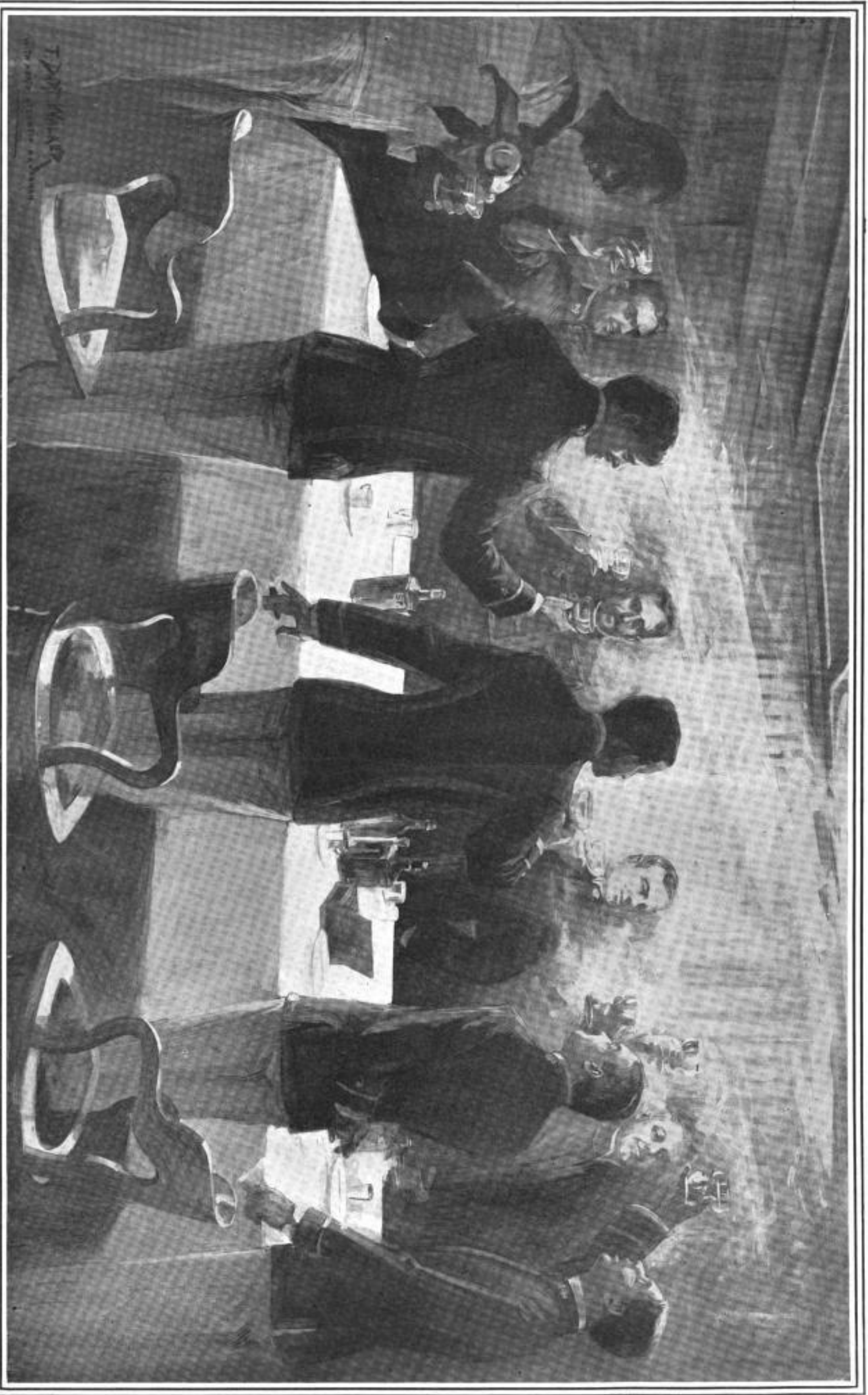
THE LIGHT-HOUSE ON EASTERN POINT, CAPE ANN, WHICH IS THE "HOME LIGHT" TO FISHERMEN RETURNING FROM THE "BANKS."

### EVOLUTION OF THE CODFISH-CAKE.

THE INTERESTING STORY PICTORIALLY TOLD BY THE CAMERA, IN A SKILLFUL WOMAN'S HANDS, AT GLOUCESTER, MASS.

See page 297.





**"SWEETHEARTS AND WIVES"—FAVORITE TOAST OF OUR NAVY.**

**JUNIOR OFFICERS' SATURDAY-NIGHT MESS, ON ONE OF ADMIRAL HIGGINSON'S SHIPS, DRINKING THE TOAST:**

**"TO OUR SWEETHEARTS AND WIVES. MAY OUR SWEETHEARTS BECOME OUR WIVES, AND OUR WIVES EVER BE OUR SWEETHEARTS."**

*Drawn especially for "Lester's Weekly" by T. M. Walker.*





# The Mysteries of Fireworks-making

A QUEER VILLAGE WHERE MILLIONS OF ROCKETS, CANDLES, AND BOMBS ARE PRODUCED, AND WHERE LIFE IS ALWAYS IN DANGER

By Tom Thorne



ONE OF the oddest establishments in the world is a great fireworks factory, and its oddity is the result of an effort to reduce the danger of death to a minimum. The maker of fireworks deals with some of the most highly explosive and most inflammable substances in existence. The striking of a spark or the careless bringing together of two chemicals which by their nature combine with sudden combustion would almost certainly be attended with a casualty. And more lives than one have been sacrificed to give the children a good time on the Fourth of July.

Not far from Manhattan Beach, on Long Island, is an unusual collection of buildings that might be taken for a village. This group of houses is bordered on two sides by rows of tall trees, and the houses themselves are arranged in three regular rows, each structure being exactly sixty feet from its neighbor. The wide avenues between the little frame buildings might be taken for the village streets. The houses arranged thus in regular rows are all small and all made of timber. Some of them are no bigger than woodsheds, and it is in these smallest houses that the greatest danger lurks. This strange collection of buildings is the factory of Pain's fireworks. It covers fifteen acres, contains forty-six houses, and during the working hours, winter and summer, is inhabited by ninety persons, thirty of them women.

The making of fireworks involves, roughly, three processes: making the "cases"—the paper tubes and shells; combining the materials which give the power and light and color of the fireworks, and putting the explosive and illuminating material into the cases, which completes the making of the pyrotechnics. One of the simplest of all fireworks is the Roman candle, yet it is one of the most dangerous in the making. The row of smallest buildings in the fireworks village, a line of tiny shanties not more than ten feet square, is on the outer edge of the odd collection of houses. There is room in each for only one man to work at a time. He stands facing a small window with a door behind him. On his right is a shelf loaded with powder and other inflammatory substances which are the component parts of the candle. On his left are the empty tubes of hard stiff paper and the shells for the candles. In front of him is the deadly machine at which he works.

This machine reminds one of a comb which moves up and down on two standards at the sides. The teeth are slender steel rods about fifteen inches long. The comb itself is not more than two and a half feet long. Each of the teeth of this comb is a ramrod for a Roman candle. There is a holder for the candles directly underneath, and as a load is put in the case the heavy steel comb is dropped and each one of its teeth is driven into a candle, packing the load just as a ramrod is driven into the barrel of a gun. In the operation of this machine, which works

with a good deal of force, there is danger of striking a spark through friction.

Surrounded by sensitive explosives, this spark at once causes an immense combustion; all the powder and the substances which combine to form the pretty colors of the candle ignite at once. There is a puff and a report and the little frame shanty becomes a chamber of death! The last fatality at the Pain village was in a Roman candle house. One of the teeth of the comb which loads the candle cases became loose. The young man, busy with his work, did not notice it.

Suddenly a spark was struck. The report was heard by those in the other buildings of the village. They heard a cry and saw a burst of flame; then a man blackened and his clothes aflame staggered from the burning building. He was blistered and charred so horribly from head to foot that he soon died. The severity of the explosion which killed him was increased by the presence of a barrel of explosive material which stood just outside of the door. As the man started from the shanty in the flame of the first explosion, the contents of the barrel outside were ignited, burst into his face and killed him.

Many others have been severely injured by the combustion of the explosives, but since the establishment of the Pain camp near Manhattan Beach only this one man has been killed. Nevertheless, great precaution is taken to prevent accident.

The separation of the buildings is a safeguard. When an explosion occurs it is confined to one shed and will spread no farther. Another precaution is an abundant supply of water. In front of each shed is a large barrel always filled to the brim. At one end of the fireworks village stands a huge water tank elevated on a tower, supplying water for the factory.

In each one of the separate buildings some particular detail of the manufacture of fireworks is done. In some buildings two or three girls are making stars—stuffing combustible compositions, that make a certain color light, into little rings like thimbles with the top cut off. At the same time into each star is put a short powder fuse. In other buildings men are working on the finishing of rockets or shells. There are never more than three or four in a shed.

And an interesting rule to prevent disaster is this: When an employé enters the building in which he is employed he must remain there until the day's work is finished at night. Employés are not permitted to leave the little houses even for lunch, and by no means to meet each other or to congregate during working hours. Each man and woman working among explosives brings a lunch and eats it in the building where he or she works. Employés are not permitted to meet until the day's work is over and they have changed their clothes, removing those which may have on them the dust of dangerous chemi-

cals. It is feared that one person might receive from the garments of another a bit of chemical, phosphorus, for instance, which, when it comes in contact with certain other substance, causes combustion at once.

The great set pieces of illumination, representing the portraits of prominent men or bouquets of flowers or fountains, which are so conspicuous in the fireworks displays, are only incidental, a side issue in the business of the fireworks camp. These show-pieces are all designed by an artist who is steadily employed in this particular branch of the work. He first draws in outline a portrait of Governor Odell, King Edward, or whoever is to be presented "in fire," and this drawing is transferred to a sheet of linen like that made in an architect's office for the use of contractors. The sheet is marked off in squares, and then a large frame is made and this is divided into squares by thin strips of wood, each square of the large frame being a certain number of times larger than the squares on the drawing. To these strips are attached the "gerbs," or little tubes of paper not much larger than a lead pencil and not so long, which are filled with the fireworks material.

All the paper used is manufactured at the "village," the waste paper from other departments being used to make the pulp. The "bombs" and cases are moulded by machinery. There is nothing more beautiful in fireworks, perhaps, than a great bomb, which sends out separate showers of colored lights that glow as they sink gently through the air. A large sphere is made first. It has a shell of hard paper and the largest of these bombs are twenty inches in diameter. This large shell is filled with smaller ones the size of coconuts, and in each of these is the material which, when ignited, makes a certain light. The big bomb is put in a mortar to be fired into the air. Attached to it is a long fuse. This fuse has two ends. One of them reaches the load of powder immediately behind the bomb and the other goes into a hole in the shell where it comes in contact with more powder.

The fuse is set on fire. One end of it, igniting the powder in the mortar, sends the great bomb far into the air. The fire, following the other end of the fuse, creeps inside the shell, ignites the powder there and bursts the shell into a thousand pieces while it is still in the air. The powder which explodes within the large shell sets fire, also, to the fuses of the smaller shells and each one of the latter explodes and sends out its shower of radiant sparks.

Another interesting bit of fireworks are the chains and festoons—strings of lights with a parachute of Chinese paper at each end. The whole festoon is fired into the air, and the explosion which throws it out ignites the fuses of the lights, called "lanes," which are attached to the string. As the string of lights starts to fall the air fills the tiny parachutes and the festoon floats slowly through space.

## Summer Desertion of New York.

Continued from page 199.

beauty that surrounded him, did not speak; for in the presence of the beautiful, admiration is dumb.

Upon the verandas of the big club-house there were talking and laughing and sociability, and in a pavilion near at hand were music and dancing, and still among the trees wandered the figures of white, like bodies of thin mist in the distance. A band of Neapolitan singers from one of the boats in the harbor suddenly burst into music—a loud song in a rich tenor voice, and the vociferous accompaniment of mandolins. It was a dramatic touch, foreign and romantic. As I walked away, down through the long avenue of trees, I turned a moment and waited. The myriad dots of light, the moving figures of white among the shadows, made a picture in my memory. I felt the gentle breeze against my face. I heard the rhythmic, swaying music, and suddenly above it all a ringing note of a girl's laughter, the sound of pure delight.

Then I thought of the big man who sat in the stifling atmosphere of an apartment house in New York, looked out upon an empty, seething street, and who wondered why people left New York.

## Senator Cameron's Accident.

WHILE FORMER United States Senator J. Don Cameron and Mrs. Cameron were driving, on the afternoon of August 4th, from Fort William, Inverness-shire, Scotland, to Inverloch Castle, Lochaber, which the Senator leased for the summer, the horses shied and the carriage collided with a cart. Both the Senator and Mrs. Cameron were thrown out and the former was severely injured in the groin. Mrs. Cameron was not hurt, and the Senator, it is reported, has completely recovered. Senator Cameron, known to the public as "Don" ever since he served as Secretary of War in the Cabinet of General Grant, has been rather out of the eye of the world since he retired from the Senate in 1897, at the time of the election of Boies Penrose. In the spring of this year there was some talk of his re-entry into politics to run for the governorship of Pennsylvania, but in May, while on a visit to Harrisburg, he himself put the quietus on that rumor. "I quit politics some time ago," he said, "and I will stay quiet. I don't want the nomination for the governorship or any other office."

## "Look Over the Harness First"

WHEN old Uncle John starts off to town  
He looks at the straps with care;  
"For you never can tell," says Uncle John,  
"What trouble there may be there.  
I've saved a runaway many a time  
Where worst might 'a' come to worst  
By simply not forgettin' to just  
Look over the harness first."

IS there not a lesson that he who starts  
To scatter wild oats away  
May learn from the plan of Uncle John  
Which will stand him in stead some day?  
In setting forth on the long trip where  
There's many a break and burst,  
Make sure, as nearly as mortal may—  
"Look over the harness first."

AND for him and for her who take the step  
That must lead unto joy or woe  
The plan that is followed by Uncle John  
Is a good one on which to go.  
There are many weary women and men  
Who are counting themselves accursed  
Because they didn't, before the start,  
"Look over the harness first."

FOR him and for her who have come to the place  
Where the ways appear to part,  
The lesson we learn from Uncle John  
May well be taken to heart.  
The joys they have lost may lie ahead;  
Perhaps when the bond is burst  
The eyes that are sad may brighten—but  
"Look over the harness first."

IN war and in love there are many defeats  
Which lead to shame and despair,  
That never had come if the buckles and reins  
Had only been kept in repair.  
Whoever you are, if it's glory or gold,  
Or power for which you thirst,  
Try Uncle John's plan, when it's time to set out—  
"Look over the harness first." S. E. KISER.

## Cuba's Conscientious President.

ONE WHO knew President Palma, of Cuba, intimately during his life in New York, says that while he was constantly handling large sums of money for the Cuban Junta the future chief executive was obliged to practice the most rigid economy to support his family, and that he often came to his New York office from Centre Valley without sufficient money in his pocket to buy himself a noonday meal.

## The Landlady's Son

SET RIGHT BY A BOARDER.

MOST people are creatures of habit. The person who thinks he cannot get along without his morning drink of coffee is pretty hard to convince unless he is treated like Mrs. Clara Hoffman, of Portland, Ore., treated her landlady's son. She says, "Having suffered with stomach trouble for several years I determined to discontinue the use of coffee and try Postum Food Coffee."

"I carefully followed directions for making and the result was a beverage very pleasing to the taste. I induced my husband to give it a trial and soon noticed the improvement."

"He complained of 'heart trouble,' but as he drank coffee I felt sure that this was the cause. It proved to be so, for after having used Postum for a short time his 'heart trouble' completely disappeared."

"Last year we went East, and while there boarded with a private family. Our landlady complained of sleeplessness and her son of obstinate stomach trouble. It was a plain case of coffee-poisoning in both. Knowing what Postum had done for me I advised a trial, but the son declared he wanted none of that 'weak, watery stuff.' Well, I had been making Postum Coffee for myself and husband, and next morning I offered him a cup and he drank it not knowing what it was. 'Well,' I said, 'you seem to like Postum after all.' 'What?' he exclaimed. 'That was not Postum; why, that tasted fine. Mother, if you learn to make it like this I will always drink it.' The next morning she watched me and I explained the importance of allowing it to boil long enough. After that we all drank it regularly, and our landlady and her son soon began to get well. They continued its use after we returned home, and recently wrote me that they are improving daily."





A SETTING OF ANCIENT HOME FOR THE DAZZLING SPECTACLE AT MANHATTAN BEACH



PUTTING THE FINISHING TOUCHES TO THE BRILLIANT ASTEROIDS.



FILLING BOMBS WITH PAPER PARACHUTES WHICH SUSTAIN CHAINS OF COLORS AND FLOAT A LONG DISTANCE.



THE LOFT WHERE CASES ARE MADE FOR ROCKETS AND ROMAN CANDLES.



THE GENERAL MACHINE-SHOP OF THE ESTABLISHMENT.



A DANGEROUS ISOLATED ROMAN-CANDLE HOUSE, WITH OPERATOR IN DOORWAY.



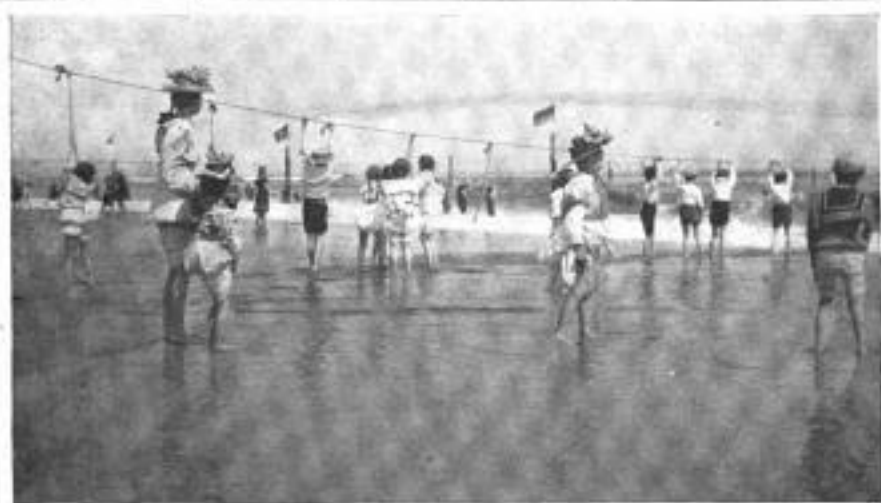
COMPREHENSIVE VIEW OF THE FIREWORKS VILLAGE.



MAKING EGG BOMBS THAT SEND FORTH SHOWERS OF RADIANT SPARKS.

MAKING FIREWORKS AMID MANY HAZARDS.  
A LITTLE VILLAGE NEAR MANHATTAN BEACH, WHERE THE PYROTECHNIST PRODUCES WONDERFUL PIECES.





HAPPY YOUNGSTERS WADING IN THE SHALLOWS AT THE SEASHORE.



TAKING THEIR FIRST LESSONS IN YACHTING AT CENTRAL PARK LAKE.



IRREPRESSIBLE BOYS DISPORTING ABOUT A FOUNTAIN.



FEEDING THE HUNGRY LITTLE ONES AT A CITY PLAY-GROUND.



PROCESSION OF WELL-DRESSED GIRLS ON A HOLIDAY.

SUMMER PLEASURES OF THE CHILDREN OF THE POOR.  
HOW THE YOUNG PEOPLE UNABLE TO LEAVE NEW YORK CITY ENJOY THEMSELVES DURING THE BROILING MONTHS.

Photographs by A. B. Phelps.





TWO SONS OF MR. E. H. HARRIMAN, THE RAILROAD MAGNATE, ABOUT TO TAKE A DRIVE.



LITTLE MISS PRABODY, DAUGHTER OF THE BANKER, HANDLING THE REINS WITH SKILL.



AUGUST BELMONT, THE WELL-KNOWN FINANCIER, AND HIS YOUNGER SON MOUNTED AND READY FOR A CANTEER.



MISS MARJORIE GOULD, DAUGHTER OF MR. GEORGE J. GOULD, ENJOYING A RIDE IN HER NEW IMPORTED CART.



MASTER ALBERT C. BOSTWICK PROUDLY MANAGING HIS FIRST PONY.

ENJOYMENTS OF NEW YORK'S SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF WEALTH.  
CHILDREN OF THE FINANCIAL KINGS DELIGHTING IN THEIR HANDSOME PONIES AND CARTS.—Photographs by E. M. Bissell.





# A Famous Magician's Interesting Reminiscences of Himself and Others



By T. Williams

THE MODERN magician, although he does not excite the wonder and dread of mankind as profoundly as did his prototypes of yore, is yet not without honor for his skill. He puzzles and delights the intelligent, while the ignorant and superstitious regard him with a trace of the olden awe. The illusionist of to-day lays no claims, except facetiously, to an alliance with demons. He freely admits that his feats are triumphs of pure trickery, and he prefers to have his successes attributed to his own cleverness as a performer rather than to any supernatural agency. If this has tended to lower, in great degree, the estimation in which the "black art" was formerly held, making its practice only a form of diversion, the latter nevertheless deserves to be continued as one of the most innocent and pleasurable kinds of entertainment offered to the public.

The true magician of these times, however, does not look upon his profession as merely a legitimate mode of entertaining his fellow-men. He prizes it as an art to be loved, developed, and followed with lifelong devotion. He considers himself no less an artist than are the other lights of the stage. This view of the calling was set forth in clear terms by Kellar, the leading magic worker of America, in a recent conversation with a representative of *LESLIE'S WEEKLY*. When questioned as to the qualities which go to the making up of a successful magician, Mr. Kellar, who is both well-informed and fluent of speech, said:

"He must, of course, be born with a tendency in that direction. He must possess certain native gifts, but these he must cultivate with care and bring them up to their highest pitch of development. A magician requires more than usual manual quickness and dexterity. He needs thoroughly to understand human nature, so that he may readily read the character of his audiences and adapt his performance to their intelligence and taste. He should be a good, easy, plausible talker, capable of interesting his listeners and of diverting their attention, when necessary, from too close an observance of his methods at any part of a trick which he may be performing. He should be able with his little speeches to strengthen the illusion created by his feats while pretending to explain them.

"Professing to elucidate a mystery, he should manage to deepen it and make his efforts appear more puzzling than ever. The magician should also be a man of nerve and resource. He must calmly turn off the failure of any of his attempts with a story or a facetious remark. Moreover, he must be so adept that he will seem to be performing the most difficult tricks in an offhand way, as if they gave him no trouble and required no thought on his part. In other words, he must throw himself so completely into his work that his tricks shall appear a natural and spontaneous expression of his own self. He should not go about his task in a merely mechanical fashion. He should infuse all that he does with his own individuality."

This, certainly, is setting relatively as high a standard for the performer of legerdemain as for any other artist, on or off the theatrical boards. Continuing, Mr. Kellar still further emphasized the importance of his calling as follows:

"Magic is an art which requires a lifetime of study and practice in order to arrive at proficiency in it. The magician should begin his career when a boy and should pursue the calling assiduously from the start. At no time can he afford to be indolent and negligent. If I do not keep up my practice continually I begin to lose my facility, as surely as a musician who neglects his instrument. It is necessary for the efficient magician to be striving to discover new principles and methods from year to year, to the end of his days. The ambitious young magician is apt to be self-complacent and to fancy that he knows all about his art. But I, who have been a performer of magic for over forty years, feel that I am only beginning to learn the art."

Mr. Kellar also stated that in order to achieve the highest financial success a magician should be a good business man, or at least have at his right hand some trustworthy person gifted in that line. In response to inquiries as to how he produced his illusions he laughingly declared that he was not in league with the Evil One, and that his feats were all based on scientific principles, there being nothing in them which could not be completely explained. He very naturally declined to reveal any of the secrets of his art, but he talked at some length of his great levitation feat, in which a woman is apparently hypnotized and then is suspended in the air without visible means of support. This trick Mr. Kellar intimated he had learned from the leading fakirs of India, who, he stated, had discovered and acted on a simple fact of science. For three years his brother conjurers in this country have been trying in vain to detect the method by which he produces this effect. Mr. Kellar has been deluged with letters from them offering all sorts of explanations of the feat, but nobody except himself seems to have succeeded in performing it. Some day, he admitted, the right clew would be hit upon and then the feat would soon cease to be a novelty and a mystery.

As to the impression made by his performances on audiences, Mr. Kellar stated that in general they had caused no serious commotion at places of exhibition, although occasionally awe-struck women had been moved by them to hysteria and fainting fits. But he told some interesting stories of his experiences in lands where superstition is rife. In 1874 Mr. Kellar was touring Mexico in association with William Fay. Those were the days when railroads were few in the land of Diaz and when traveling was mainly done by stage or mule. Highwaymen were numerous, but although many other travelers were held up and robbed, Messrs. Kellar and Fay were never molested. The report that they were powerful wizards, who could command the services of the demons, went everywhere before them, and the bandits and all other evil-doers gave them a wide berth.

Their notoriety was greatly increased by virulent attacks made on them by church papers in the City of Mexico, which alleged that they were devils and had come into the country in order to overthrow the religion of the people. The articles in these journals stirred up a strong popular feeling against the two magicians, and it was necessary, to save them from mob violence, for the authorities to furnish them with a guard of troops on their way to and from the hall in which they gave their exhibitions. In spite of the hostility of the more bigoted

to make it known that he was an American, displayed his passport, and explained the sheep-killing transaction. The sentiment of the Boers was instantly changed in his favor, and they not only showed him all hospitality, but also sent letters to their friends in other parts of the republic commending Kellar to their good graces. Thereafter his tour in the Transvaal was a regular triumph.

Kellar's other reminiscences include an interesting tale of shipwreck and loss of fortune. After a successful professional trip through Mexico and South America in 1875, Messrs. Kellar and Fay set sail from Brazil for England in the Royal Mail steamer *Boyne*. The vessel touched at Lisbon on her homeward voyage and the Hon. Benjamin Moran, then United States minister to Portugal, came on board, as did four Portuguese priests attired in their peculiar clerical garb. Kellar, who was acquainted with Mr. Moran, remarked to the latter, as he pointed to the priests, "See the Jonahs." Mr. Moran replied, "They may not be Jonahs, but I certainly am. I have never sailed on a ship yet that did not meet with some accident. Either the propeller was broken, or she ran on a rock, or was dismantled, or something else happened." Kellar had previously told the minister that the voyage from Brazil to Portugal had been extremely placid and pleasant, but Moran predicted that owing to his presence on the craft all this would soon be changed. He was a true prophet. When the *Boyne*, after departing from Lisbon, had arrived in the Bay of Biscay, off Ushante Point, a mile from the island of Moleno, she became enveloped in a dense fog, lost her reckoning, crashed upon a rock, and sank so low that one of her rails went under the water. The two hundred persons aboard took to the boats and were finally rescued, and were carried from Moleno to Brest by a French war-ship, and thence sent to London by the French government.

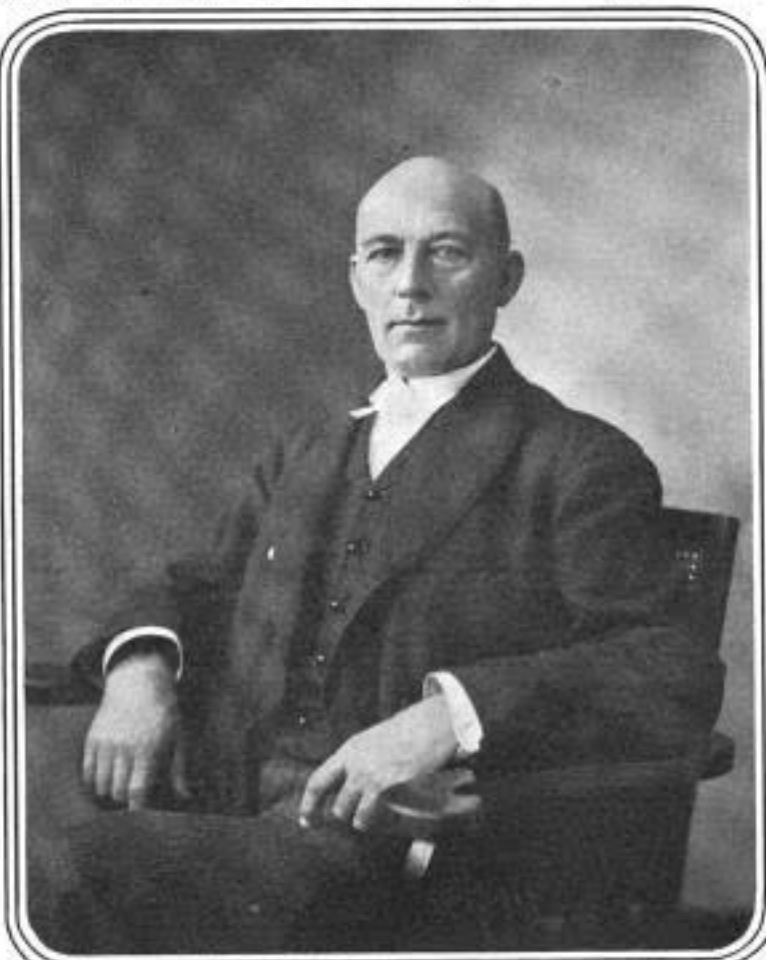
Arriving in London, Kellar learned that Duncan, Sherman & Co., bankers, of New York City, to whom he had forwarded all his share of the profits of his Mexican and South American tour, had failed. He was penniless and was curtly refused accommodation at an English hotel where he had often been a guest and had in the past spent much money. Hunting up a friend he borrowed a sovereign and was thus enabled to get food and shelter. The next day he called upon the late J. S. Morgan, father of J. Pierpont Morgan. J. S. Morgan's London banking house was the correspondent of Duncan, Sherman & Co. To the elder Morgan Kellar told his story and the banker, after verifying it by cable at his own expense, loaned the magician \$500 to carry him back to New York. On reaching this city Kellar learned to his delight that all his wealth had not been lost. A draft for \$3,500 mailed from Brazil had reached London for collection, but the proceeds had not yet come into the hands of Duncan, Sherman & Co. This money Kellar afterward secured and out of it he repaid the loan to J. Pierpont Morgan. In view of the criticisms that have been passed on this foremost of American financiers and promoters, Kellar's opinion of him is worth quoting. The magician spoke of both Mr. Morgan and his father in the highest terms, declaring that they had been actuated in their lives by principles of probity, fairness, and benevolence. Of J. Pierpont Morgan, Kellar said: "There is a man who carries out the

Bible injunction not to let thy left hand know what thy right hand doeth. He gives away tens of thousands of dollars in charity every year and never publishes the facts. There is no better nor greater man alive in America to-day."

Mr. Kellar, who is an exhaustless raconteur, tells many other tales of his world-wide travels. He has performed in nearly all parts of the globe, including India, the reputed home of remarkable magicians. It is interesting to note that, while he credits the abler fakirs of that country with considerable talent, he wholly discredits the marvelous stories told of their superhuman powers. The trick of growing the mango-tree is, he says, clumsily performed, the fakir wearing a garment with large sleeves in which he conceals the appurtenances of the trick. As for the boy who climbs a rope thrown up into the air and disappears, Kellar, by the most diligent search, was unable to find the slightest evidence of any such performance.

When asked what portion of his career as a magician had most impressed and had been most valuable to him, Kellar replied that he would not part with a single one of all his experiences. All, he asserted, had been useful to him in different ways and he was philosopher enough to value them all. He spoke, however, with special fervor of his youthful endeavors in the great Northwest, when for years he struggled with poverty and hardship, exhibiting in school-houses and barns and glad, and proud when he had a four-dollar house. The magician has won his high place in his profession not through luck, but by means of exertion as hard as that which is requisite to success in any other department of life.

BRACES the nerves, builds up the blood, strengthens every way—Abbott's, the Original Angostura Bitters.



KELLAR, AMERICA'S LEADING MAGICIAN, WHO HAS CHARMED LARGE AUDIENCES IN MANY LANDS.

church people, however, big crowds gathered to witness and shudder at their every performance, and their journey through Mexico was financially most profitable.

Mr. Kellar also related with much zest an incident of his travels in the Transvaal. It was not very long after the famous fight of Majuba Hill, wherein a British force had been cut to pieces by the Boers, and although peace had been restored between the two countries, yet the Dutch farmers cherished a bitter hatred of the English. Mr. Kellar's party was short of fresh meat and he sought to purchase a sheep from a farmer whose home he was passing. The farmer, taking the stranger for an Englishman, refused to sell him any meat or to have any dealings whatever with him. Finally Kellar took advantage of an unwritten law of the Transvaal which permitted a person in need of food to kill a sheep, wherever he might find it, on condition of paying the owner a sovereign therefor. One of Kellar's black servants shot a sheep in the recalcitrant farmer's flock and proceeded to dress it for the use of his party. The enraged farmer refused to accept the proffered sovereign and the coin was placed on top of his gatepost. The Boer raved and swore and raised so loud an outcry that speedily twenty or thirty other farmers gathered on the scene and captured the leader of the intruders.

The injured farmer procured a rope and the amused magician was at once securely bound, as was supposed, the intention being to take him before a magistrate. In a twinkling Kellar, who was used to such tricks, had got free of his bonds. Then another Boer re-tied him more firmly than before, but the rope was quickly sent flying through the air and alighted on the roof of the farmer's house. The farmer then went into a frenzy of rage. He shouted that Kellar was a tool and protégé of Satan and he made bitter threats. Thereupon Kellar condescended





PLEASING PANORAMIC VIEW OF ENSENADA, LOWER CALIFORNIA, MEXICO.—E. C. Romero, Ensenada.



JOLLY MEMBERS OF TROOP D, EIGHTH UNITED STATES CAVALRY, AT FORT HILL, OKLAHOMA, TOSING A COMRADE IN A BLANKET.  
*Marshall McMillin, Fort Hill.*



GROUP OF CHILDREN OF THE FIGHTING MOROS AT ZAMBOANGO, MINDANAO, P. I.  
*Captain A. W. En't, assistant to depot quartermaster at Manila.*



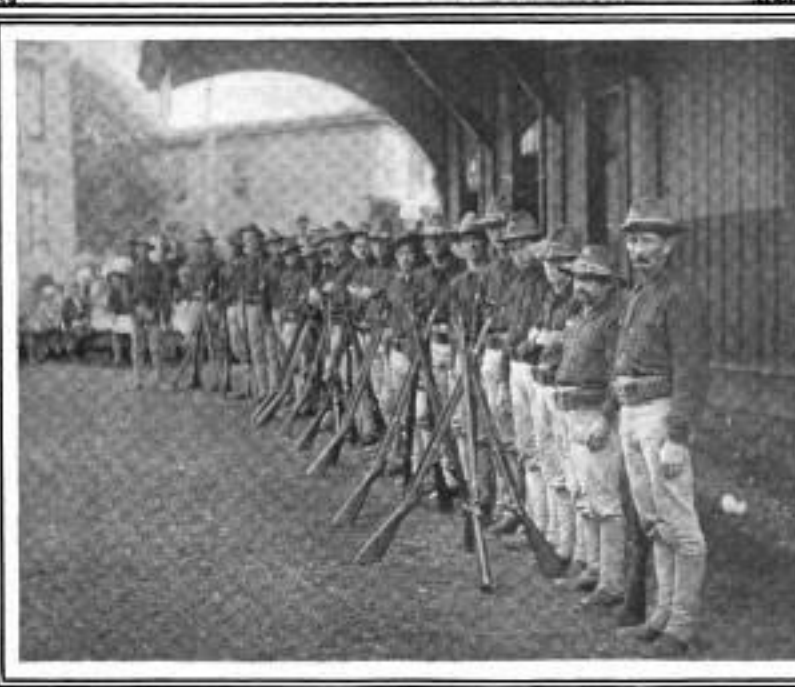
QUAINT HEADQUARTERS OF THE TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY AT ARAYAT, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.  
*T. J. Williams, Twenty-second Infantry hospital corps, Arayat.*



A QUIET AND EARNEST LITTLE GAME AT THE AL FRESCO CLUB.  
*Florence Mason, Brooklyn.*



(PRIZE-WINNER.) CAMP STREET OF COMPANY A, TWELFTH PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT, AT SCENE OF COAL MINERS' STRIKE, SHENANDOAH, PENN.—J. T. Hoover, Shamokin, Penn.



PROVOST GUARD AT READING RAILROAD DEPOT, SHENANDOAH, PENN., SCENE OF RECENT RIOT.—J. T. Hoover, Shamokin, Penn.

OUR AMATEUR PRIZE PHOTOGRAPHIC CONTEST—PENNSYLVANIA WINS.  
PLEASING PICTURES SENT BY SKILLED OPERATORS OF THE CAMERA AT HOME AND BEYOND THE SEA.

(SEE OFFERS OF VARIOUS SPECIAL PRIZES IN OUR AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHIC ANNOUNCEMENT ELSEWHERE IN THIS ISSUE.)





## Books for Nature Lovers

By La Salle A. Maynard



THE CRITICISM has been urged against some recent stories of animal life, and particularly against Charles G. D. Roberts's "Kindred of the Wild" (L. C. Page & Co.) and William Davenport Hulbert's "Forest Neighbors" (McClure, Phillips & Co.), that the authors have overdone their work, have allowed their imagination to carry them too far, and thus have done violence to the truth of nature by attributing to the *dramatis personae* of their stories qualities, feelings, and emotions entirely at variance with the known ways and habits of the animals depicted. Perhaps this is true, and we can quite understand how some professional naturalists, the specialists in zoology and other natural sciences, must view with indignation, if not with horror, the free-and-easy way in which some of the animal-story writers of the day handle the facts in order to make them serve the ends of fiction. Probably the tendencies and temptations here are much the same as those confronting the writers of ordinary fiction when they attempt to weave into a story the lives and characters of real personages whom they have studied or known, and have found it essential to literary effect to attribute some qualities or characteristics to these personages which they did not actually possess. We all know, too, what storms such departures from the literal truth and the material facts, innocent though they were of any real harm, have stirred up around the heads of some of the unlucky authors; how Cable has been roundly denounced in the South on the ground chiefly that his "Creole Days" and other early stories were not true to life in all respects, and how many Californians can hardly find a kind word to say of Bret Harte, even now, because of his alleged tendency to add a coloring to his tales of mining and camp life which the actual facts of the situation did not entirely warrant. It is difficult to speak patiently of criticism of this extreme kind, which allows no license to the imagination, nothing to the demands of literary art, but would judge fiction by the same hard and fast rules that apply to the measurement of cordwood or the weighing out of flour and molasses.

The writers of stories in which animals are endowed with speech and other human attributes are bound, it seems to us, by motives of self-interest as well as by ordinary considerations of truth and honesty, to keep as close to the law and the facts as possible, for only by doing so can they hope to gain and hold the respect and favor of the reading public. But when it comes to the ascription of thoughts, emotions, passions, to the creatures of the fields and woods, the range is necessarily wide, and one should not be too punctilious or insistent as to what should or should not be done. Providing the writer does not violate the ordinary canons of literary art and his spirit is true and genuine, he should not be quarreled with if his wild folk sometimes speak and act as we ourselves cannot imagine such creatures could possibly do. We have been unable to detect any grievous errors on the technical side of the books of Mr. Roberts and Mr. Hulbert, while we have found much in both to entertain, to amuse, and to instruct. Both writers have evidently drawn upon a fund of personal and intimate knowledge, and both betray not only a true love of nature but a deep and sympathetic insight into its processes. There is a kinship between the two books in the fact that the animal life which Mr. Hulbert depicts around "Glimmerglass," the little lake in the wilds of northern Michigan, his beavers, loons, lynxes, and deer, breathe nearly the same atmosphere as the eagles, elk, cats, and bears who figure in the pages of Mr. Roberts. That the latter has the gift of a true poet and a romanticist helps to lift his narrative to a higher level than the other, and to impart to it a grace and charm of style peculiar to itself.

So far as fidelity to the facts and the truths of nature are concerned, we have all this, and more besides in Ernest Ingersoll's "Wild Life of Orchard and Field" (Harper & Brothers), a work of a tone and character entirely different from the two we have been considering. Mr. Ingersoll is one of the best known and most popular of living American naturalists, and has written much and entertainingly concerning the ways of animals, both on the land and in the sea. Few men have done more through the press and on the lecture platform to develop the interest of all classes, young and old, in subjects of this character, and few have added more largely to the fund of common knowledge along these lines. In the present volume the creatures brought within the field of vision and study, in text and photographic illustration, are mice, weasels, squirrels, snails, swallows, woodchucks, and other inhabitants of our northern meadows and uplands, with most of whom we are all familiar after a fashion, but of whose ways and habits Mr. Ingersoll has many interesting and amusing things to tell which will

be new to most of his readers. Nothing could give greater delight and satisfaction to a genuine nature-lover than to follow this writer through such chapters as that on "How Animals Get Home," "The Way of a Weasel," or "A Gentleman of the Orchard," replete as they are with apt and illuminative anecdotes and the careful observation of a trained, acute, and sympathetic student of nature.

It requires no great effort or reach of the imagination to believe that a close and sympathetic kinship exists between the trees, the flowers, and other plant growths of the forest and road-sides, and the shy creatures who spend their lives amid such surroundings, who build their homes and rear their young among the whispering leaves. We all know how kind and helpful these things belonging to the animate and inanimate world are to each other, how the bees, the squirrels, and the birds scatter the pollen and distribute the seeds to perpetuate the race of plants; and how the latter freely lend not only their protecting shelter to their animal friends, but often through a close semblance of form and color shield them



ILLUSTRATION BY CHARLES LIVINGSTON BULL, FROM "THE KINDRED OF THE WILD."

from the eyes of their enemies. If there is such a thing as a mutual understanding between any two orders of existence in nature it must surely exist between the birds and flowers, which have so many attributes in common, are alike dowered with so much sweetness, grace, and beauty. Considering the comradeship of birds it may not

be so true after all that many flowers are "born to blush unseen" and "waste their sweetness on the desert air."

It is because of the real or apparent kinship of which we have been speaking that the transition from such scenes and characters as we have had in the writings of Mr. Ingersoll, Mr. Roberts, and Mr. Hulbert to the talks about flowers in Frances Theodora Parsons's "According to Season" (Charles Scribner's Sons) seems so easy and entirely natural. In this volume, as in the others, we are under the guidance of a true nature-lover, who finds among the wake-robins, the wood lilies, the milk-weeds, the coltsfoot, and the marsh-marigolds of our swamps, meadow lands, and waysides as many things to marvel over, to excite interest and curiosity, to touch the sympathy, and awaken sentiment as our writers on animal life. The aim of this book, as partly implied in the title, is to bring the reader into more intimate knowledge with the common wild flowers of our northern latitudes, by studying them as they appear in the procession of the seasons; for we all know how the flowers, like the birds, "tell the days" of the year, are nature's time-keepers that never need winding up. It would be a dull mind, indeed, that could follow Miss Parsons through the pages of this charming book and not be inspired by her enthusiasm and helped and enlightened by her suggestions and observations. A specially attractive feature of the volume are the thirty-two full-page plates by Elsie Louise Shaw, in which many of the flowers described are brought out in their natural colors with all their exquisite beauty so faithfully reproduced that one is tempted to believe that the perfume is there also.

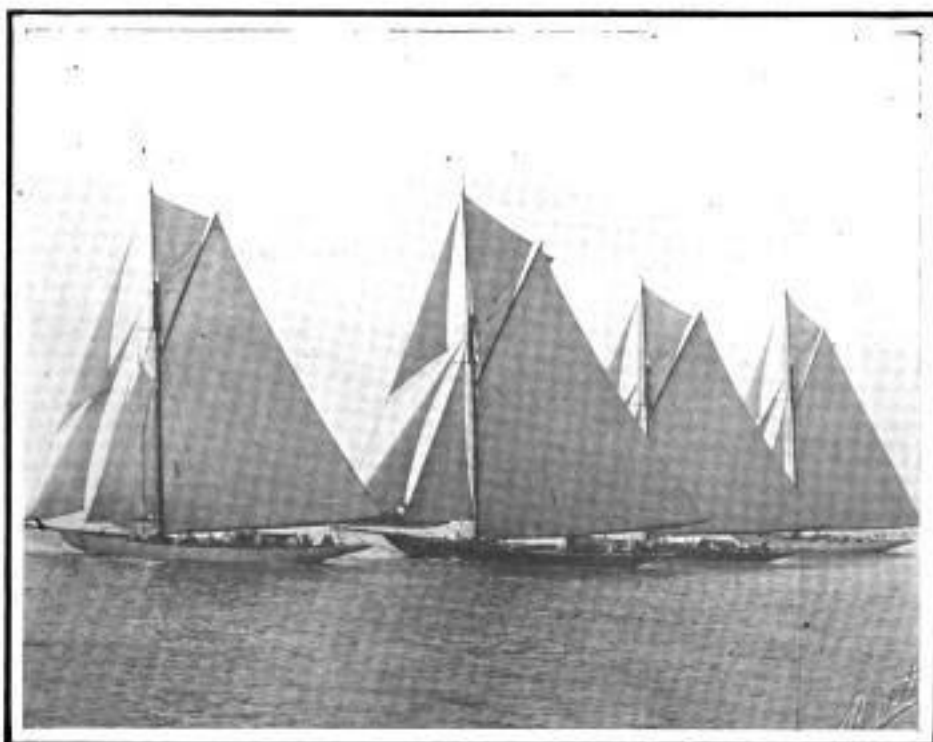
To pass from such writings as we have just been considering to the "Brook Book" of Mary Rogers Miller (Doubleday, Page & Co.) is really to remain in the same sweet and delicious atmosphere and amid the same happy scenes and surroundings; for if there is anything more than another for which the birds, flowers, and wild creatures of the woods and fields must cherish an affection in common it must be the brooks which wander through their haunts and which offer to all alike their gentle ministrations, their coolness and refreshment. No bit of natural scenery can be considered ideal that does not include within its scope a brook, whether it is one that sings its way through the nodding grasses of a meadow or one that tinkles and murmurs over the pebbly shallows under the shadows of a forest or down a mountain side. Always and everywhere the brook has a joyous, cheerful note, a voice that speaks only of the sweetest, happiest things, in unison with the songs of the birds that nest above it or the perfume of the flowers that lean over its waters. In the orchestra of nature there is truly no lovelier note, none more delightful to the ear than that which sounds out from a brook as it habbles its way over the stones; and when one can hear it, as one sometimes may, near nightfall, along with the carol of the robin, the chirp of the cricket, and the sigh of the wind through the leaves, there is no music under the stars like to it in exquisite tenderness and melodious charm. In delicate suggestiveness it outrivals all the sonatas of Beethoven; as an improvisation it strikes a deeper chord and sounds a more perfect harmony than anything Mozart or Liszt has ever given to the world.

We do not shrink from confessing that we have always been in love with brooks—a love ardent and abiding; and our ideal of a country home is a spot where, along with the companionship of birds and flowers, we might always hear the soothing, restful murmur of a brook in summer afternoons and the long silences of the night. Because of this longing and affection we have found a special pleasure in this "Brook Book" by Mrs. Miller, written, as it is, by one who has evidently made a long and loving study of her subject and is in thorough sympathy with it in all its many fascinating, curious, and interesting phases. And one cannot well dissociate brooks from the life that crowds their banks and teems in their waters, for in no place do all forms in nature, animate and inanimate, all things that creep, fly, swim, bud, or blossom, appear in greater beauty, variety, and complexity than in and around little streams. It is for this reason that in this volume, both in text and frequent illustration, we are treated to glimpses and descriptions of mandrakes, pussy-willows, hermit thrushes, sand-pipers, triangle spiders, brook trout, water tigers, back-swimmers, and many other things, large and small, all of which have their habitat in the brooks themselves, or as near them as their nature will allow. To be a true lover of brooks one must be, indeed, a lover of all that goes to make up the life and character of a brook, and that includes almost everything that is marvel us, beautiful, and attractive in the realm of nature.

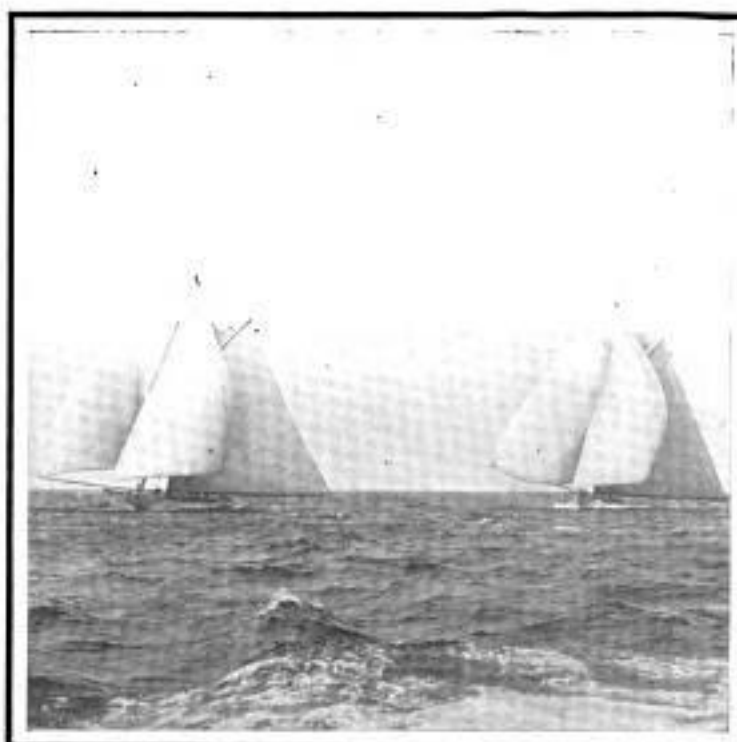


ILLUSTRATION FROM "FOREST NEIGHBORS."

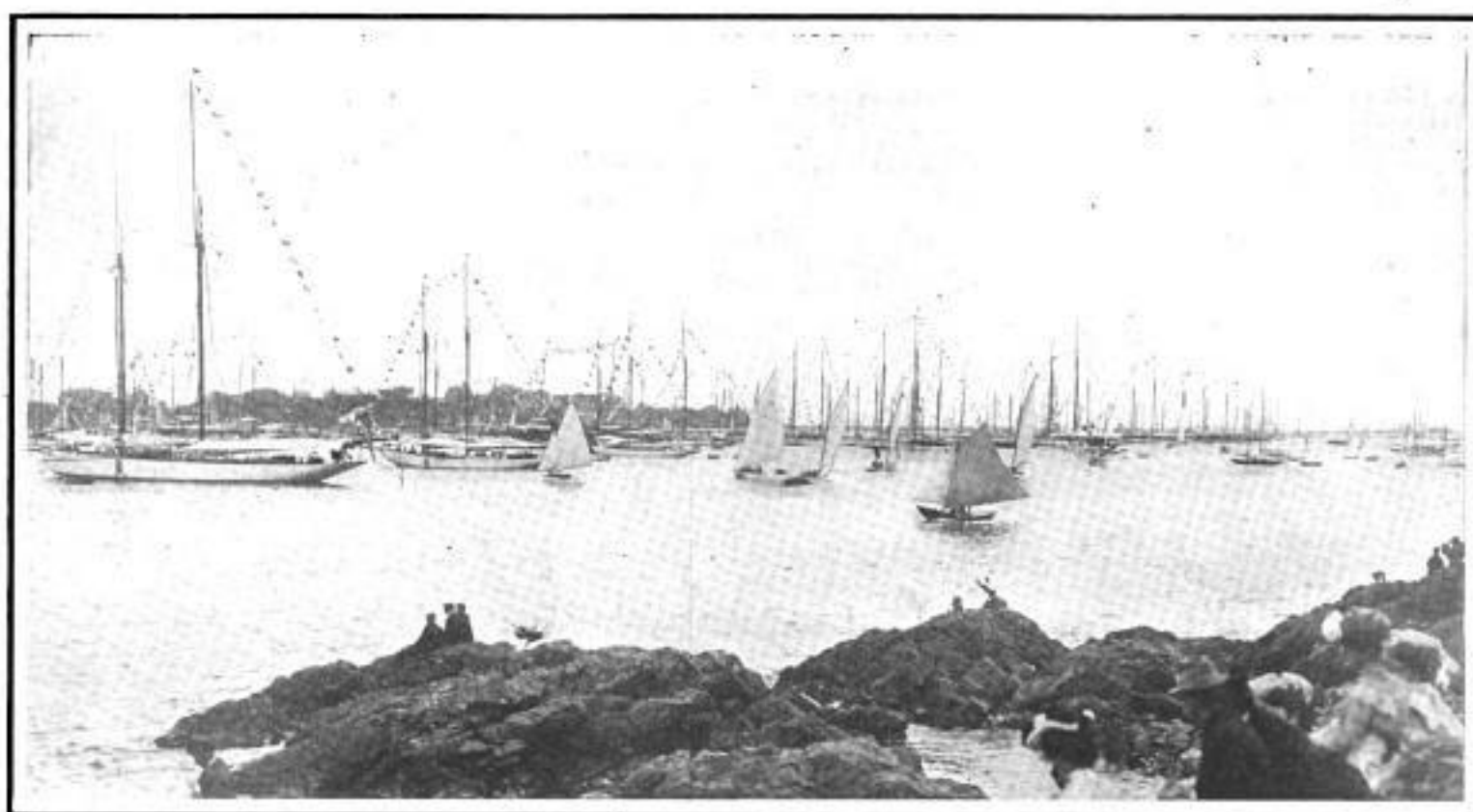




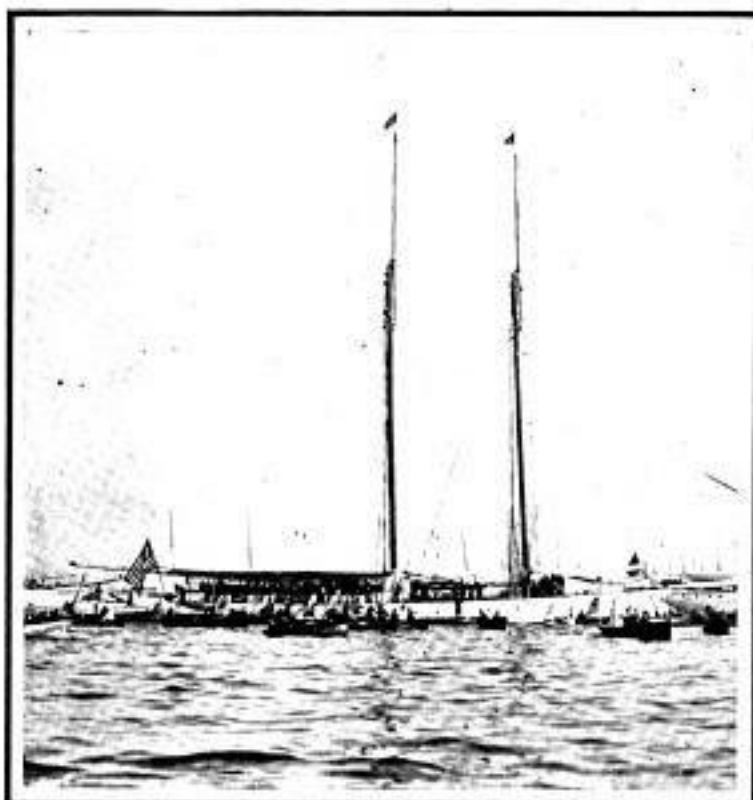
THE FIRST DAY'S RUN—THE YACHTS, UNDER FULL SAIL, STARTING FROM NEW LONDON FOR NEWPORT.



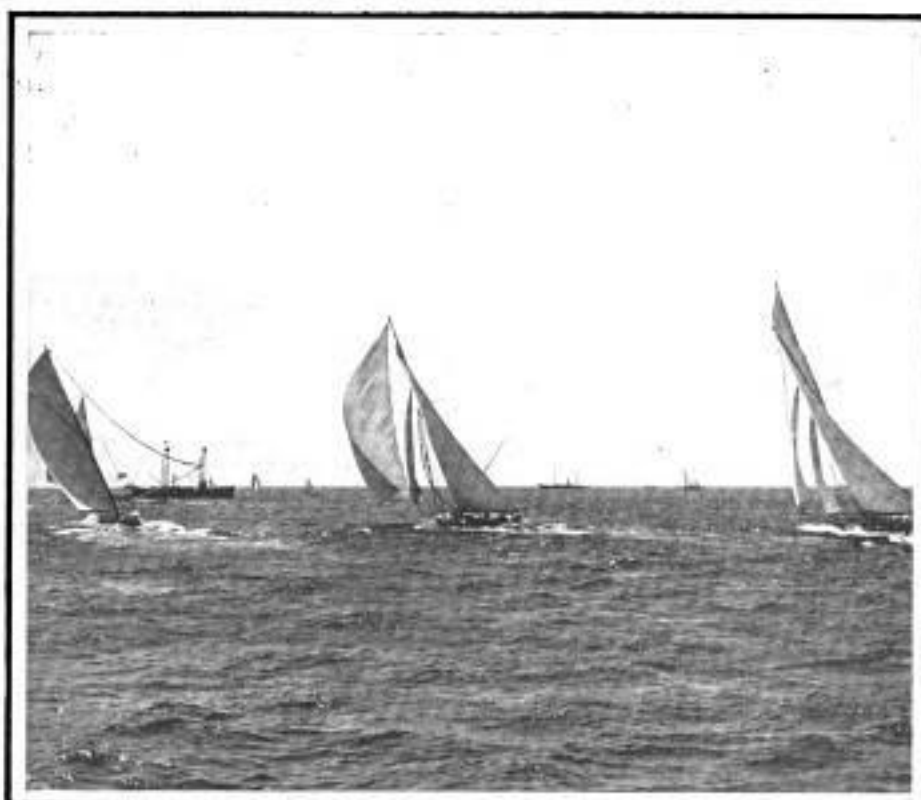
J. ROGERS MAXWELL'S "YANKEE" AND AUGUST BELMONT'S "MINNOLA" IN A CLOSE AND STRENUOUS RACE.—THE "YANKEE," WON.



A FOREST OF DECORATED MASTS AT THE ANCHORAGE AT MARBLEHEAD.



CAPTAINS OF THE BIG FLEET ASSEMBLED ON THE FLAG-SHIP "CORONA," COMMANDER LEWIS CASS LEDYARD, IN NEW LONDON HARBOR.



THE FLYERS LEAVING NEWPORT FOR VINEYARD HAVEN IN A STIFF BREEZE.

### A MIDSUMMER DIVERSION OF OUR MILLIONAIRES.

THE NOTABLE ANNUAL CRUISE OF THE NEW YORK YACHT CLUB FROM NEW LONDON, CONN., TO PROVINCETOWN, MASS.

Photographs by Barton.—See page 197.



## In the World of Sports

INTEREST IN TENNIS REVIVED—RAIDS ON THE NATIONAL LEAGUE—TRICK OF BICYCLE RIDERS—THE L. A. W.'S CRYING NEED.

**THE REVIVAL OF TENNIS.**—The recent international tennis series has convinced the dubious of the positive revival of interest in this vigorous sport and pastime. The fact that over 25,000 spectators witnessed the three days' play at the grounds of the Crescent Athletic Club, probably the handsomest athletic field in the world to-day, is a rather convincing argument in itself. No such crowds were ever before seen at a tennis tournament, either in this country or in England. While Whitman captured the singles in handsome form and saved the Davis challenge cup for America, the Doherty brothers defeated Davis and Ward more easily in the doubles than the score indicated. Sincere regret was expressed at the dismal showing made by Larned, the American champion, who went all to pieces after making a sensational start in the first two sets. Whitman was the sturdy oak who saved the day for America, and with another player of equal ability beside him we need not fear the invasion of the Englishmen next year—for it is practically assured that the latter will make another attempt to lift the cup next August. The experts are still discussing the peculiar arrangement which kept H. L. Doherty out of the singles. He, the champion of All-England, is admitted to be a better player than his taller brother, who defeated Larned and then surrendered to Whitman. The Englishmen say they expected that Dr. Pim would be more than a match for Larned, whom, singularly enough, they did not fear, believing that he would weaken when the final strain came, just as he did. Consequently the smaller Doherty was saved for the doubles and it was his clever work that defeated Davis and Ward. In the first two sets Davis did remarkable work and then became erratic, as is his wont, and the steadier play of the brothers won the day. Ward is a consistent, earnest player, but is anything but brilliant. What America wants for the international tournament next season is a mate for Whitman, and more than one of the experts are looking toward one of the two brilliant young Harvard players, Clothier or Beals Wright, to be the man. Both are of the improving sort, as their work during the remainder of the season is pretty sure to demonstrate. Another conspicuous feature of the tournament was the splendid physical condition of the visiting Englishmen. The Doherty brothers, particularly, did not carry an ounce of superfluous weight, and the tightly drawn skin across their faces showed careful preliminary preparation for months previous to the matches. With the possible exception of Whitman, the Americans were not in as good physical condition.

**STEALING BASEBALL PLAYERS.**—The wholesale raiding of the National League for its high-priced players, followed more recently by similar raids by the old National to get its former players back, has furnished a spectacle neither dignified nor sportsmanlike. When the fight between the two major organizations was first started the American's chances were generally belittled by most persons conversant with professional baseball. The old League club owners had made fortunes out of the game and it was argued that they would spend money liberally to protect their stock in trade, the ball players. Internal dissensions, however, prevented any concerted move until it was too late, with the result that an association is now in the field usurped by the old League for so many years, actually making money, while the original organization, on the whole, will probably lose this year. Every well-wisher of the game hopes to see the two organ-

izations shake hands and live in peace hereafter, but the chances of an equitable arrangement of that sort at present seem further away than they did a year ago. Realizing this, the hustling club owners in the younger body are preparing to fight to a finish, and there are those, who ought to know, who predict that both the Pittsburgh and Brooklyn clubs will be found in the American League next year. A club in New York is also a possibility. If the Americans can bring about this arrangement and protect their players at the same time they will have won the fight and the old National League will become practically a minor organization of the scope of the Eastern or Western Leagues. The legislation of the old League during recent years has been bad and for that reason its ultimate downfall will not be deplored, as it would had the club owners kept their hands cleaner and their deportment closer to sportsmanlike lines.

**THE PRINCE OF STARTERS.**—There are some men in New York and many more in Canada who will remember "Chris" Fitz Gerald, the starter at all of the important race meets in the East and at New Orleans, when he was an operator-correspondent in New York for a Philadelphia newspaper. Later he became the horse-racing reporter on a New York paper, which led to his gaining his present remunerative position. That he is the best starter this country has ever seen is admitted by all, even those who remember Caldwell in his palmist days. Fitz Gerald is still a young man, but he handles the jockeys better than did any of his predecessors. Fair and honest, he shows favoritism to none. His work this year has been better than ever and, while he makes a bad start occasionally, the old cry, "robbed by the start," heard so frequently a few years ago, is now a rarity. Fitz Gerald is simply another case of a studious young man of good moral repute who has made a profitable position for himself in the busy world of sports. Fitz Gerald generally drives to the races in a light road wagon, but he can be seen out frequently in the morning and in the evening on his bicycle. The meet at Saratoga has been the success predicted, in spite of the increased admission fee, and the fall season about New York promises to make more records in point of attendance. The betting at the tracks has been heavier this year than ever. More millionaires are flocking to the sport, which is bound to add zest to the game and to its speculative adjunct.

**TRICKY BICYCLE RIDERS.**—Those who have given close attention to the bicycle track this year are becoming convinced that the future sprinting and distance champions will have to be tricky as well as fast. In many of the contests so far, on the national circuit, jockeying has outwitted speed and staying power. The day that the colored whirlwind defeated Kramer at Manhattan Beach, in the third of a mile championship, all the tricks of the wily sprinters who ride on the French tracks were brought into play. Taylor had been Fenn's team mate, while Kimble, the Kentuckian, who can draw a thicker color line than any other man on the track, naturally paired off with Kramer. In other words, Fenn was to help Taylor, and Kimble was to do his best to get Kramer first over the line. The four loaded for a hundred yards with Fenn in the rear and at the top of the incline. Suddenly Fenn darted down the incline with full speed, with Taylor at his rear wheel. It was a sprint for a full quarter mile. Kramer, taken by surprise, could never catch up, and

the colored man defeated Kimble by about a length. Those sudden and unexpected jumps have been imported from France and are bound to be popular here. The slow thinkers among the circuit followers might as well go into some other business.

**WHY BORALMA WAS RETIRED.**—It turns out that the actual reason for the retirement of Boralma had little to do with the cutting of his hock by that fast trotter in his match race with Lord Derby at Charter Oak Park, Hartford. Mr. Lawson intimates that certain practices permitted by the trotting officials are not conducive to strict propriety, and that he does not intend to allow any of his animals to race hereafter. Other horsemen have given utterance to similar opinions and have divorced themselves from participation in professional trotting matches. Many horsemen think that the trotting game would be improved if the betting were managed in the systematic manner in which it is conducted on the running turf. There has been much adverse criticism, also, of the practice of laying up in heats, but, like most other practices of this sort, there is a good argument on each side of the fence. Still, the attendance at the circuit meets this year, especially at the races conducted at the Brighton Beach track, has been so large that there need not be any fear of any dropping off in interest in the doings of the "sidewheelers." The horsemen will themselves right the little wrongs as they crop up, and need no outside suggestions as to what ought to be done. The trotting matches have, as usual, been the drawing features for the country fairs throughout the East and West, and the promoters are said to have full coffers.

**THE L. A. W. NEEDS A HUSTLING EXECUTIVE.**—If there is an organization in the country that needs a hustling executive head, that body is the League of American Wheelmen. The league began its downward career when it started its fight against racing, and it made another mistake when it drew the color line. The recent meet at Atlantic City ought to have been one of the best in the history of the organization—instead, it was a dismal failure. There is plenty of work for the L. A. W. to do, but it simply needs somebody to do it. Isaac B. Potter, of New York, would be the man to lead the L. A. W. back to life and power if he would accept the office. Some of the present officials of the L. A. W. simply allow themselves to be elected to office, see their names in the papers, and then forget all about it.

GEORGE E. STACKHOUSE.

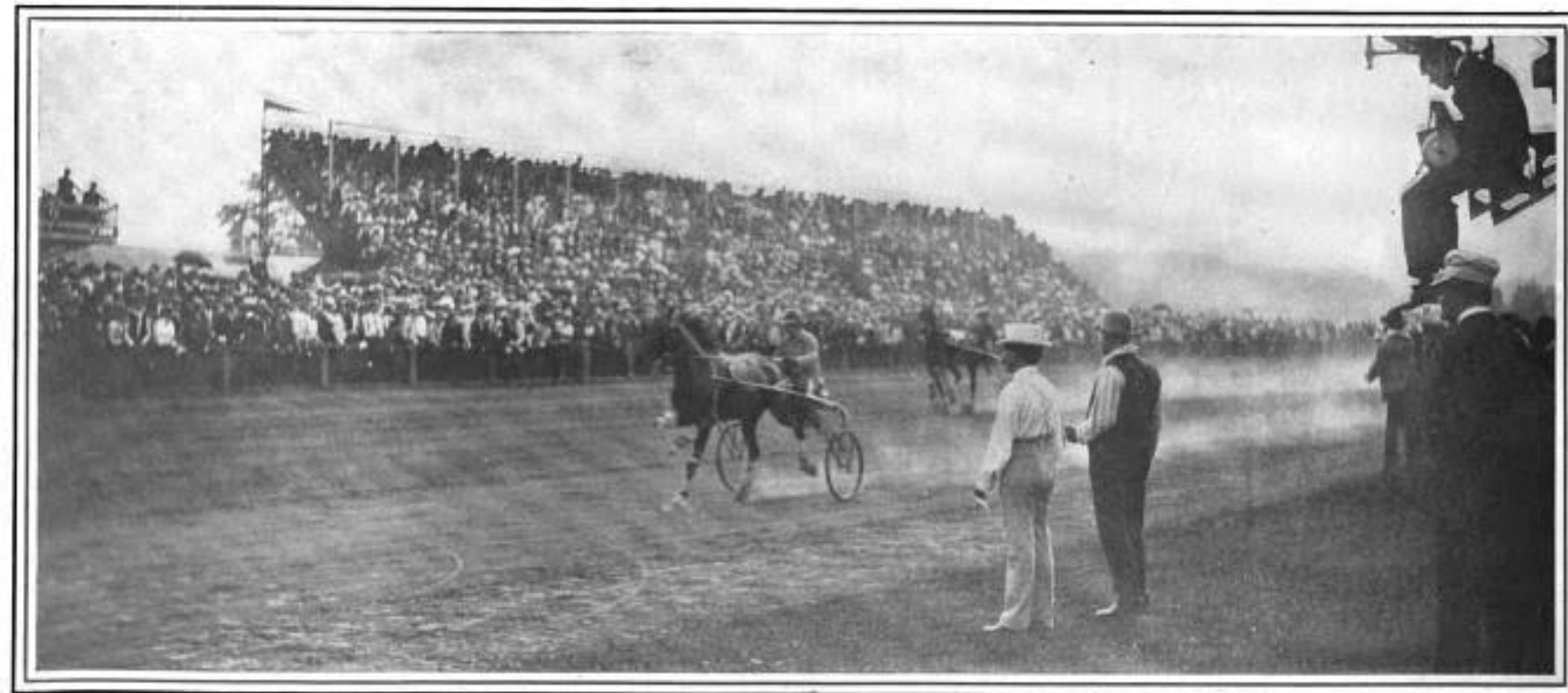
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HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.

DR. J. B. ALEXANDER, Charlotte, N. C., says: "It ranks among the best of nerve tonics for debilitated men." Renews the vitality.

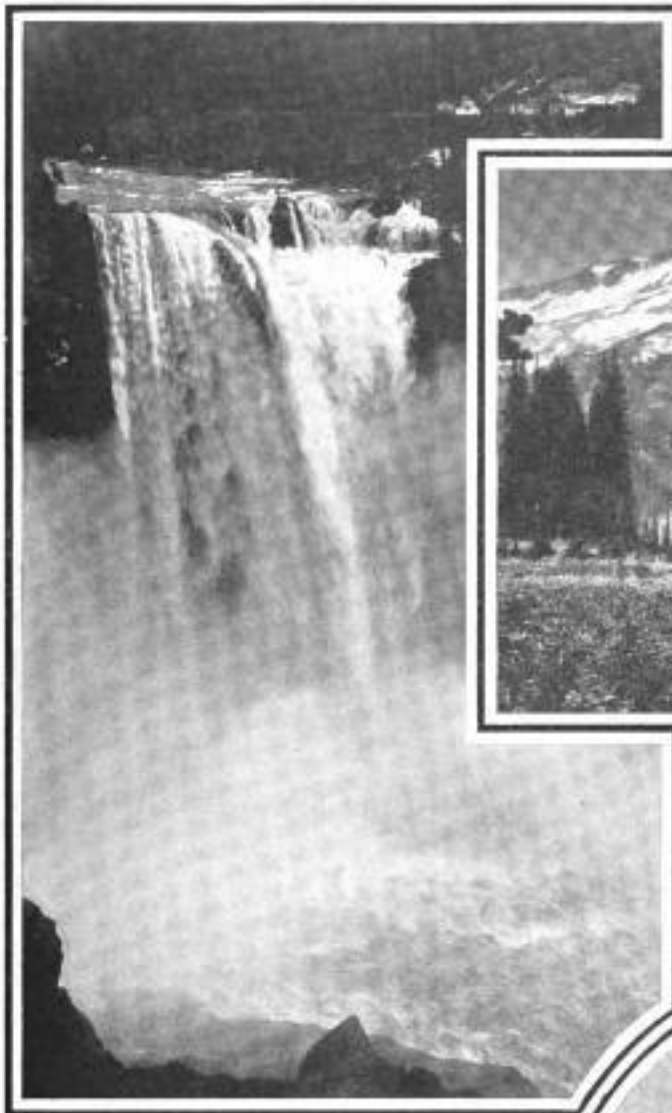
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for infants, physicians agree that cow's milk is the basis for all beginnings. What is required, then, is the best possible milk product. Borden's Eagle Brand Condensed Milk is ideal, pure, sterile and guarded against contamination.



THE GREAT TROTTER BORALMA WINNING THE FIRST HEAT IN HIS MATCH RACE WITH LORD DERBY, AT HARTFORD, CONN., IN 2:08.—W. G. Dudley.





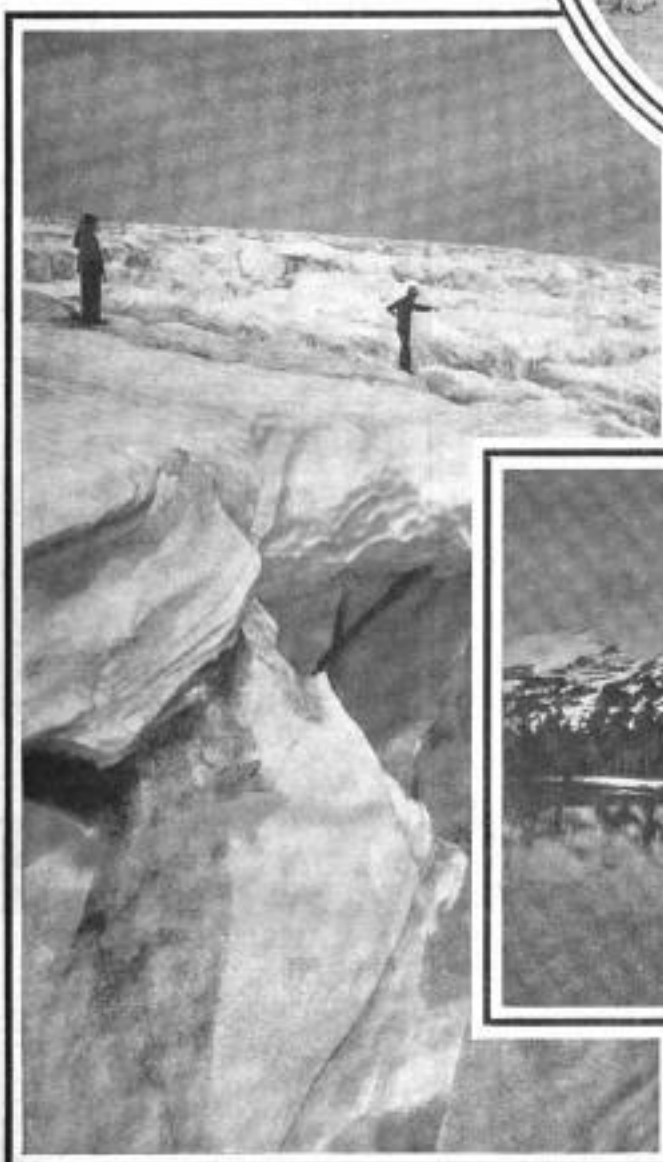
VIEW OF MOUNT RAINIER FROM  
PARADISE PARK.  
Copyright, 1885, Braas.



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POWER AND LIGHT FOR SEATTLE AND  
OTHER CITIES.



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SAGE OF WHICH IS ONE OF THE MOST DIFFICULT  
PARTS OF THE ASCENT.—Braas.



SNOW-CLAD MOUNT RAINIER, OVER  
14,000 FEET HIGH, AS SEEN  
FROM LAKE WASHINGTON,  
SEATTLE.—Curtis.



"NATURE'S MIRROR"—RAINIER RE-  
FLECTED IN A LAKE IN PARA-  
DISE PARK.—Braas.

THE GREAT AND IMPRESSIVE COWLITZ GLACIER.—Braas.

BEAUTIFUL NARADA FALLS, ON THE PARADISE RIVER.—Braas.

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The above offer is good for only a short time, for we have only a limited amount of shares for sale at that price. This stock will be selling for at least \$1.00 per share by the first of the year. If you can not pay the full amount of your subscription in cash we will accept 25 per cent. with your order, 25 per cent. in 30 days, and 50 per cent. in 60 days.

Remember, when this allotment is sold the price will be 20 cents. We have no bonds or preferred stock. Everybody buying the stock will share and share alike. Invest a few dollars and reap the harvest with us. Send in your order. Write for prospectus. Address

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(Please mention this paper.)

**Hints to Money-makers**

**NOTICE**—This department is intended for the information of the regular readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY. No charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. Correspondents should always inclose a stamp, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. Inquiries should refer only to matters directly connected with Wall Street interests. Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, at regular subscription rates, namely, \$4 per annum, are placed on a preferred list, which entitles them, in emergencies, to answers by mail or telegraph. Address "Jasper," LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 110 Fifth Avenue, New York.

**T**HE wise man begins to see the signs of the weather when the east wind begins to blow. He does not wait until the storm clouds fill the sky, and the rain descends, before seeking shelter. It is possible that prosperous conditions may continue, with fairly good crops, this fall, until the close of the present year, but he who looks for a new bull movement at this time expects too much. Unless all signs fail, the coming session of Congress is to be perplexed with demands for stringent trust legislation, coupled with demands, on the Democratic side, for drastic legislation to reduce the tariff on all trust-made articles. What this sort of agitation means to the business interests of the country, I need not point out. It will not be compatible in any sense with a bull movement.

One of the natural results of the disclosure that officers of corporations too often use their official positions for their own advantage at the expense of the shareholders, is the disposition on the part of small stockholders to refrain from giving their voting proxies away. Many small stockholders are either themselves attending the annual meetings of corporations with which they are connected, or sending their own representatives to look after their interests. If this method were more generally followed, corporations would be compelled to pay greater attention to the interests of minority shareholders. It is a good rule, where one cannot attend a meeting of his company, to refrain from filling out the blank proxies which are regularly sent to all stockholders. It is better to be unrepresented than to be misrepresented.

What stockholders can do when they get together and make a fight, was recently shown in the case of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Railroad. The majority interests undertook to handle the stock of the minority, without giving the latter's interests what they were entitled to. The shares were selling at about \$140, while the earnings disclosed that they were worth much more. Learning this fact, the minority holders organized a protective committee, retained counsel, and made a fight. The majority thereupon surrendered and agreed to pay \$220 per share for the stock, or \$80 more than would have been paid if the minority holders had not combined to make an aggressive fight.

"P." New York: Has no rating.

"S." New York: Your inquiry is not clear.  
"H." Apollo, Penn.: I am not favorably disposed to either, from an investment standpoint.  
"H." Philadelphia: (1) I do not regard them with the highest favor. Will write a personal answer.

"W." Shelter Island, N. Y.: You did not give your box address. Papers should hereafter reach you regularly.  
"J." Fall River, Mass.: I can give you no better assurances than I have given to all other readers of the paper.

"S." Vineland, N. J.: I regard the Atlantic and Pacific Oil Company and the Interstate Petroleum Company's shares as highly speculative.

"C." De Smet, S. D.: (1) No rating. (2) If the condition of the money market does not interfere with bull manipulation, the low-priced industrial will next stand a good show for an advance.

"S." Aurora, Ill.: (1) Error in address. You will get it regularly hereafter. (2) Both have had considerable advance, partly due to manipulation. The preferred is safer. It looks as if the market might reach.

"J." Dimond, Cal.: (1) The information ought to be worth a regular subscription. (2) The 4 per cent. bonds of the United Railroads of San Francisco, around 92 or 93, are a fair investment, but not gilt-edged.

"Bus." Illinois: I would advise Iowa farm mortgages, paying 44 per cent., if you know they are first-class and they are under your own observation. My second choice would be the Union Pacific Convertibles.

"R." Butte, Mont.: I thank you for your letter and I agree with you. Railroads and newspapers sometimes combine to give a fictitious popularity to mining districts, for the enrichment of the former, but always at the expense of the confiding public.

"S." Kansas City: (1) The Homestake has paid regular dividends for many years, but it is a mining proposition, and there is an end to all things under ground. Its future prospects are not disclosed by its annual reports or by anything that the directors say.

"H. H." New York: I have not advised, as a rule, the purchase of the shares of Mexican properties. It is a free-silver country and its finances are therefore peculiarly subject to vicissitudes. Mexican Central shares sold last year as low as 13. Forty would therefore seem to be a pretty high price for them.

"H." Trenton, N. J.: The reports regarding Southern Pacific indicate that it could pay dividends from present earnings, and at the same time it is also conceded that a very large amount of money must be expended on its improvement. If the public were in the confidence of the management it would know when the time was ripe to buy the stock. Without this knowledge, purchases must be made at a venture.

"G." Milwaukee: While no report of the earnings of the Corn Products Company has been made public, I am told that the promise of a large corn crop, if it is fulfilled, means very heavy earnings for the concern. In that event, the common should be a good speculation, though rumors are constantly repeated that the company is to have opposition in the West. Very strong men are connected with the management.

"B." Allentown, N. J.: (1) The concern has no rating, but does considerable business. (2) The future of such speculative stocks as Wabash, Texas and Pacific, Toledo, St. Louis and Western, and Norfolk and Western, depends on the condition of the money market and the possibilities of proposed combinations. I advised the purchase of Texas Pacific and of Toledo, St. Louis and Western at about half present prices. Then was your opportunity.

"S." Chicago: (1) I have frequently answered similar inquiries regarding Chicago Great Western common. It sold last year as low as 16 and as high as 27. The belief that it will be an advantageous addition to some other line gives it its chief speculative value. On its earnings, it is high enough. (2) St. Joe and Grand Island, Wisconsin Central, and Southern Pacific might be put in the same class. The Wisconsin Central has many friends in the Street.

"H." Danville, Quebec: (1) I hear excellent reports regarding Consolidated Lake Superior shares, and Philadelphia parties, who largely control it, have been buying it on reactions. It is an industrial proposition, however, and much depends upon future business conditions. (2) It is understood that the controlling interest in the Toledo Railway and Light Company's stock was sold at about 22 or 23. The par value is \$100, and offers good speculative opportunity. (3) Conditions not such as to enable me to recommend at present.

"A. H. C." Ogdenburg: One dollar received. You are on my preferred list for three months. (1) Has very low rating. (2) You can trade in small lots with Harrison & Wyckoff, 71 Broadway, who are members of the New York Stock Exchange.

OFFICIAL LEGAL NOTICES.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD OF August 9 to 21, 1902, of the confirmation by the Board of Assessors and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears of Assessments for LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS in the Borough of the Bronx.  
23D WARD, SECTION 10, MOTT AVENUE PAVING, from the north side of East One Hundred and Thirty-Eighth Street, to the south side of East One Hundred and Sixty-First Street.  
23D WARD, SECTION 9, FENCING VACANT LOTS on south side of One Hundred and Sixty-Fourth Street, from 100 feet East of Boston Road to a point 300 feet east of Boston Road.  
EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.  
City of New York, August 8, 1902.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD OF August 1 to 14, 1902, of the confirmation by the Supreme Court and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears of Assessments for OPENING AND ACQUIRING TITLE to the following-named streets and avenue in the BOROUGH OF THE BRONX:  
23D AND 24TH WARDS, SECTION 9, EAST 171ST STREET OPENING from Sedgwick Avenue to the United States bulkhead line of the Harlem River. Confirmed July 7, 1902; entered July 30, 1902.  
23D AND 24TH WARDS, SECTIONS 9 AND 11, CHROMWELL AVENUE OPENING, from Inwood Avenue to Macombs Dam Road or Highwood Avenue. Confirmed July 10, 1902; entered July 30, 1902.  
23D AND 24TH WARDS, SECTION 11, EAST 171ST STREET OPENING, from Brook Avenue to Crotona Park. Confirmed July 13, 1902; entered July 30, 1902.  
EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.  
City of New York, July 30, 1902.

(3) I have pointed out heretofore, on a number of occasions, the reasons why United States Steel common, paying 4 per cent., can only be regarded as a risky speculation. Quarterly dividends of 1 per cent. are paid at present. Many believe that the Morgan syndicate will have to put the price up in order to unload.

"Tarheel," Charlotte, N. C.: As I pointed out long ago, the capital of Toledo, St. Louis and Western is so small that it can be readily manipulated for a rise. Furthermore, the line has great strategic value and offers an attractive proposition to the Western manipulators who have been securing control of eligible properties, in order to resell them. This is why I persistently advocated the purchase of these low-priced shares. Their advance came at a time, however, when the New York bank reserves were so low as to threaten a critical situation. Until this condition is relieved, a reaction is more than possible. On reactions the purchase of its shares seems advisable.

Continued on opposite page.

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## Business Chances Abroad

IN A REPORT on Japan, recently issued by the British Foreign Office, it is stated that in 1901 six American locomotives were ordered for the Hokkaido government railways, and others for the main island and Kiusiu. The government railway bureau for the main island had specified for British locomotives only, for some years past, but the last tenders, opened about the end of 1901, included one American maker, the Schenectady Locomotive Works, and four British makers. The order went to the United States, the cheapest British price for all thirty locomotives being \$433,975, while the amount for which the contract went was \$387,210. This was the first time that the Japanese government had placed British and American makers in competition on the same specification. The makers were given a free hand as regards design, and, with the exception of the tires, they were not bound to any particular manufacturer for the material. The specification was just such a one as British makers had been asking for, yet they were beaten in the contest.

There appears to be a large and rich field for patent medicines, as well as many other articles of American manufacture, in the region about the port of Samshui, China, according to consular reports from that locality. The people are fond of doctoring themselves, it is said, and dealers in many kinds of patent medicines would probably find the Chinese excellent customers. The native farmers are fully alive to the necessity of renewing the productive powers of the soil, and an immense quantity of bean cake and other things is consumed for fertilizing purposes. It is therefore not unlikely that a market might be found also for cheap artificial manures. The increasing use of foreign nails is specially noteworthy, and from this it is not unreasonable to infer that plowshares, the iron parts of spades, rakes, axes, hammers, and tools of all kinds of native pattern might also meet with a demand. The study of foreign languages, which seems likely to be undertaken on a large scale, must also create a demand for foreign paper, ink, pens, note-books, and such things. One consul writes that he is convinced, in spite of the opposite opinion entertained by many, that much might be done in opening up new branches of trade by men possessed of the necessary knowledge and qualifications, who would deal direct with the Chinese, using at the same time native agents, whose work they could personally direct and control.

The outlook for American trade with Malta never was so promising as it is today, if we may judge from the reports submitted by Consul Grout at Valetta. In his opinion the local demand for American goods will almost double within the present year. One reason for this increase is that the Mediterranean and New York Steamship Company, which established a line of steamers between New York and Malta a little over two years ago and provided the island with the first direct trade relations with the United States it had enjoyed for years, has increased the number of its sailings. The second reason is that on account of the improved facilities mentioned, merchants at Malta who have never dealt in American goods, but have always traded with English, French, and German houses, are now turning their attention to the United States; and Consul Grout has been kept busy for months past giving them information as to various lines of American products and placing them in correspondence with American manufacturers. Among the products in demand in Malta are American carriages, American flour, heating stoves, and agricultural implements. Mr. Grout suggests that the best way to secure trade in Malta is for American dealers to send personal representatives there. This applies to all lines of goods. The representative possessing the necessary technical knowledge, equipped with a line of samples, and prepared to book orders, can secure more business than can be obtained through any number of catalogues and price-lists.

During the past six or eight months there has been a growing demand in Holland for American shoes—for men as well as for women. In writing of this matter our consul at Amsterdam, Mr. Hill, says that there is no prejudice whatever against American shoes. It is advisable, the consul says, to duplicate the German lasts, for the Ameri-

can lasts are not, as a rule, suited to Dutch feet. Germany and Austria furnish the largest supply of shoes to Holland. The American shoe is far superior, but it is also much more costly. One great drawback to American trade has been the long delay in filling small orders, sent to complete numbers which were sold out. The only remedy for this would be the establishment in Holland of a wholesale distributing station, which would also largely develop the sale of the American shoe.

## Hints to Money-makers.

Continued from preceding page.

"B." Montreal: Four dollars received. You are on my preferred list for one year. Will be glad to answer specific inquiries at any time.

"P." Minneapolis: (1) The surplus earnings of the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie are estimated to be equivalent to 7 per cent. on the preferred and 8 per cent. on the common shares. The large ownership of the Canadian Pacific in 800 stock has led to the belief that the former will some day absorb the latter on a basis favorable to 800 stockholders, but the shares must be regarded as speculative. (2) Texas Pacific looks pretty high for a non-dividend-paying stock, showing only about 3 per cent. earned last year, but there are many who believe that it will be a gainer by the proposed Gould combination, provided, of course, that the market does not break. On a break it is good to buy and to hold.

"M." Mobile: Investment bonds yielding over 4 per cent. and recommended by Spencer Trask & Co., bankers, 27 Pine Street, New York, include the Montgomery Division First Mortgage 5 per cent. of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, which, at 117, net 4.15 per cent.; the New Orleans and Mobile Division First Sixes, at 131, netting 4.12; Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis First Fives, at 115, netting 4.05; the Improvement and Extension Mortgage Sixes of the Norfolk and Western Railroad, at 134, netting 4.05, and the New River Division First Sixes, of the same road, also netting 4.05. A cheaper bond, also recommended by Spencer Trask & Co., is the 4 per cent. debenture, Series C, of the Atchafalaya Railway, which, at 98, nets 4.03.

"N." Chicago: (1) No statement of the earnings of the National Biscuit Company was given out at the recent quarterly meeting. It was only declared that the earnings were somewhat larger and the profits satisfactory. A law compelling industrial corporations to publish at least quarterly statements would be justified. (2) It is claimed that the Colorado Southern preferred is now on a 4 per cent. basis. A large amount of the stock, I am told, has been disposed of by insiders. (3) The rise in National Lead, which was promised some time ago, as I reported, is engineered by a small crowd of speculators, who have for some time been promising to organize the greatest lead combination in the country. Whenever there is a good profit on this rise, I would get out of the common shares.

"Inquirer." Grand Island, Neb.: (1) It would be safer to buy the Wabash Debenture B bonds. The interest on these bonds must be paid before anything can be set aside for dividends on either the preferred or common. Both these stocks have had a very decided advance. The common sold last year as low as 11 or 12, and the preferred at about 24. (2) Southern Pacific, as I have repeatedly said, is in the hands of skillful manipulators who bought it around 40 and are determined to advance the price while they are unloading. How high they will put it depends upon business conditions and the state of the money market. (3) The firm has been sued on several occasions by clients. (4) Brooklyn Rapid Transit is a speculative property, not earning 1 per cent. on its shares, but the possibilities of a combination of local traction interests gives it a fictitious value.

"E. A. H." New York: (1) The control of Southern Pacific was bought from the Huntington at about \$40 a share and is vested in the Union Pacific Railway. We have been promised an advance in this stock for a long time past and have been told that it was earning at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum. Nevertheless it is now proposed to issue \$100,000,000 in bonds for its improvement. If insiders should decide to put it on a dividend basis the shares would advance, but in the present situation they are high enough and one who purchases them must expect to gamble with those who have loaded dice. (2) Consolidated Tobacco bonds are not regarded as an investment. They have speculative possibilities. (3) United States Rubber common is now one of the cheap speculative industrials, mostly representing water. I am not advising purchases of anything excepting on reactions, until the money market is easier.

"A." Jacksonville, Fla.: (1) The cause of the slump in American Ice is charged directly to a leading officer, whose indorsement had always been furnished the company when funds were needed. It is said that he sold out his large holdings at the best prices, and then, when the company's paper had to be renewed to make the ordinary heavy winter expenditures for the ice crop, he declined to indorse it, and thus precipitated an unexpected crisis. It is said that at the low prices he has been accumulating the stock again. Of course it is impossible to verify this statement, but it bears the earmarks of truth. You did wisely in evening up your shares at the lower prices. The company's earnings ought to be large enough to pay the dividends on the preferred, and I am told that a surplus is to be accumulated to meet future emergencies. (2) The danger of dealing in Mexican securities is shown by the fact that the business interests of Mexico are now clamoring for the establishment of the gold basis, because of the depreciation of values with the depreciation of silver. This situation jeopardizes the property of the country.

"Inquirer." Baltimore: (1) The market itself has answered your question. I advised the purchase of Toledo, St. Louis and Western when it was selling at 19. (2) I have advised regarding this so often that I am surprised at your inquiry, if you have read my column. Chicago Great Western common is speculative and its future hopes are based mainly on the strategic value of the road, which may compel its absorption or purchase by some of its great competitors. (3) Impossible to say when any stock has reached its limit, in view of the fact that manipulating cliques may decide at any time to make a new plunge in a new direction. (4) Much depends upon the general outlook of the iron business. The notable decline in the domestic iron output just reported may have some significance. Republic Steel common represents nothing but water and is therefore only speculation. (5) I said long ago that the Seaboard was in the hands of masters of the art of manipulation, who will get all there is out of the stock. (6) Having advised the purchase of Texas Pacific from 16 up, I feel that it is pretty high around 50. On reactions it is a good speculation, however, as long as the activity in the market continues.

Continued on following page.



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## Hints to Money-makers.

Continued from preceding page.

"B." Pittsburg: Answered by letter.  
"S." Fall River: Consult a local banker.  
"B." Brooklyn, N. Y.: Not given any rating.  
"E. M. L." Minneapolis: Nothing is known of it on Wall Street.  
"F. M. L." Battleboro, Vt.: I doubt if it has any value. Nothing is known of it on Wall Street.  
"Artemus." Piedmont, Ala.: I am unable to tell you. You should hold your lawyer responsible.  
"S. R." New York: I would sell it at the first favorable opportunity. You ought to get what

you paid for it, unless the market breaks suddenly and sharply.  
"Sunbury." Erie, Penn.: Write Samuel Ben, president of the Philadelphia and Erie, Philadelphia, Penn.

"G." Boston: I advised the purchase of United States Express when it sold around 90. It has reached 136 lately. Keep it for the present.  
"E. B." Maryland: I do not advise the purchase of Consolidated Wireless Telegraph stock as an investment. The government is experimenting with its own system.

"K." Minneapolis: (1) Official notice has not reached me. I am only expressing my honest opinion. No one is infallible, but in the light of history, after three years of a bull market, the chances for a decline are far greater than for a rise; that is common sense.

"F." Buffalo: Many believe that the Vanderbilt interests will some time acquire the independent lines of the Pere Marquette, which has connections extending throughout the best part of Michigan. The road is not earning more than 1 per cent. on the common, but a large part of its earnings is being applied to the improvement of its physical condition. Speculatively it has value.

"E." Hedgesville, N. Y.: (1) I have little faith in the plantation bonds either of the Cuba or the Japanese company. It is a curious circumstance that distance not only "lends enchantment to our view," but also an enchantment to our investments. My own experience shows that the nearer home you place your investments, the safer you are. (2) Greatly overcapitalized. (3) Advice regarding both are not favorable to them, from the investment standpoint.

"H. E." New York: Four dollars received. You are on my preferred list for one year. (1) St. Joe and Grand Island second preferred sold last year as low as 17 and as high as 38. You ought to get a profit on the stock, and I am advising every one to take a profit in this market, and be satisfied to await lower prices. (2) I do not believe in the scheme of the Federal Securities Company, or any other which offers returns of 5 per cent. a month. Avoid the get-rich-quick concerns. (3) Only speculative.

"I." Brooklyn: Southern Railway preferred pays 24 per cent. semi-annually, or 5 per cent. a year, and at prevailing prices, if it is able to continue these payments, is cheap, compared with other 5 per cent. stocks. You would be wiser, therefore, if you are looking for an investment, to keep it, rather than to exchange for the common, which pays no dividends. There has been talk of the retirement of the preferred, to the advantage of the common, but money market conditions would hardly seem to warrant such a move at present.

"B. D." Buffalo: Two dollars received. You are on my preferred list for six months. (1) The fact that the leaders in the copper market are talking in a rather bearish vein leads many to believe that they are trying to depress copper shares, so as to pick them up. I would not sacrifice my Atacanda. (2) The power of Chicago and Great Western to affect the earnings of its competitors is shown by the success with which it recently cut the rates on dressed meats. It is a thorn in the

side of the leading trunk lines, and some day they will have to take it in at a good price. This has given value to the common shares. Of course the value is largely speculative.

"H." Hartford: I answered a similar inquiry to "G." Fiskeville, R. I., recently. I said that the Hudson River Water Power five per cent. at par were not a strictly high-class investment. These bonds are being sold by E. H. Gay & Co., and an application to list them on the New York Stock Exchange will be made. I have looked over the data kindly sent me by Gay & Co., which shows that existing contracts of the water power company will produce a revenue far in excess of interest requirements. These statements are predicated to an extent on the expectations of the future, and explain why a bond netting nearly 5 per cent. is offered around par.

"F." Navarre, India: The introductory note at the head of this department explains the meaning of the "preferred list." (1) I have no doubt that there is plenty of real estate within the limits of New York City, but still in the unimproved outskirts, that, if purchased now, will increase many-fold in value within ten or twenty years. Some of our shrewdest investors are purchasing acreage plots within a dozen miles from the heart of New York, in the hope of leaving them as a legacy to their children and grandchildren, which may make some of the latter millionaires. (2) I understand he can. No government taxes are paid on real estate. Only the local taxes, such as city and State, for which bills are regularly rendered. (3) Prices of stocks are generally high. Note my recommendations from week to week. (4) I do not understand your inquiry. (5) Most of them are highly speculative and many of them purely so. (6) For the same reason that respectable men lend their names to such enterprises. (7) Not necessarily a loss. Some of these enterprises are successfully conducted. It would be well to await the outcome.

New York, August 21, 1902.

JANER.

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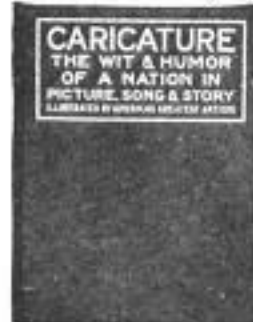
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Thursday, September 4, 1902

## How Strikes Affect Politics.

LET THE Republican party beware of the effects of the coal strike in the congressional canvass of 1902. Strikes have an ugly habit of registering themselves in national politics, and they hit the party which is in power at the time. This has been the experience of the United States in all the great labor conflicts.

The first of these took place in 1877. That was the year of the great railroad strikes throughout the East and middle West, in which there was rioting in Pittsburgh, Chicago, and many other places. Hayes was then President, and the Republicans were the dominant party. In the congressional election of 1878, the first important canvass which came after the strike, the Republicans were beaten.

In the strike on the Gould system of railroads, in 1886, which lasted many weeks, and which was under the direction of Martin Irons, great destruction of property took place, and many cities, including St. Louis and Kansas City, were terrorized. That was during Cleveland's first term. Consequently it was the Democrats who were hit then. In the congressional election of that year the Republicans did not carry Congress, but they reduced the Democratic majority to comparatively small figures. Some of the Democrats afterward said that the strike of 1886 had something to do with Cleveland's defeat for re-election in 1888.

The experience of 1892 is near enough to be remembered by every voter. The Homestead strike of that year, affecting the Carnegie steel works, figured with decided prominence in the campaign which began just as the strike was ending. Cleveland was then running the third time and for his second term, and his opponent was President Harrison, who was seeking re-election. Several things were assigned by the Democrats after the canvass was over for Cleveland's brilliant victory in 1892, in which he gained a majority of 132 votes in the electoral college. The McKinley tariff of 1890 was one of these causes. The Sherman silver law of the same year was another. The Republicans themselves, however, lay the blame of their defeat to the Homestead strike.

When the coal-miners first and the employés of the Pullman company afterward began their strike in the early half of 1894, in Cleveland's second term, the political horizon suddenly darkened for the Democrats, who controlled Congress as well as the Presidency. The fate of the Republicans in the strike of 1892 was cited in 1894 as an omen of the things which were to come to the Democrats when the people went to the polls. Nor did the omens fail. The Republicans won Congress in 1894 by the most sweeping victory which any party ever gained in a contest for the national legislature.

In 1902 it is the Republicans who are in power during the year of a great labor conflict. Senator Scott, of West Virginia, a stalwart Republican, says that the strike may cost his party three congressmen in his State and several in Pennsylvania. With the drift, as it is, against the Republicans for other causes, the outlook for the dominant party is far from being rosy. The coal-miners' lock-out may register itself in politics in November with a decisiveness which may surprise the country and confound the Republican party.

## Railroads a Great Factor in Prosperity.

THERE IS not in the United States a more competent, able, and eloquent discusser on railroad matters than Mr. George H. Daniels, general passenger agent of the New York Central, whose utterances on any phase of the subject are always, as they should be, listened to by the public with interest and respect. In his recent address before the Chautauqua Assembly, at Chautauqua, N. Y., on "American Railroads and Our Commercial Development," Mr. Daniels convincingly upheld the proposition that "transportation underlies material prosperity in every department of commerce." Mr. Daniels maintained that "those states and nations are rich and powerful whose transportation facilities are best and most extended," and that "the dying nations are those with little or no transportation facilities."

Mr. Daniels spoke of the extensive railway mileage and the highly-advanced transportation methods of the United States, and attributed to these in a large degree the wonderful progress and prosperity of the country. He found in the example set by the railroads of doing

things well and quickly a great stimulus to the introduction of our products of every kind into foreign countries. He dwelt on the increasing demand for American goods in other lands, and showed how greatly this was dependent on this nation's facilities for cheap and rapid carriage of commodities. He also indicated the profound and favorable effect on the internal development of the Union of the increase of our railway mileage from 9,000 in 1851 to more than 200,000 in 1902. Railroad facilities, he declared, had been the making of the States of Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Montana, Colorado, California, Oregon, and Washington. Without the iron roadways the rich mineral and agricultural resources of these commonwealths, which have added hundreds of millions to the wealth of the republic, could not have been adequately exploited, and they would to-day "still be the homes of savages."

Mr. Daniels does not much overestimate the benefits which the railroads have conferred on this country. Their service, in view of the strenuous competition now on for the world's markets, is growing yearly more valuable to the people, and they will prove a tremendous factor for good in the future efforts to enhance the productiveness and growth of this country.

The remarkable and instructive address of Mr. Daniels we take pleasure in printing in full in this issue.

## Possibilities of Agriculture.

THE POPULAR lecturer of the day who sometimes discourses on "acres of diamonds" might well use that term as a text for a lecture on the enormous fortunes made in modern times in fruit, berry, and vegetable culture. It is a demonstrable fact, attested by the latest census reports, that there is more money to be extracted from the ground on our farm and garden patches than in our mineral belts of gold and silver. Financial prospectuses that promise great dividends promise nothing in comparison with the dividends from the planting of a single seed, and this is the sort of speculation or investment that every owner of a few acres can make for himself. The total value of the wheat produced in this country in 1900 was over \$323,000,000 and of corn over \$751,000,000, whereas our gold product in the same period was a little over \$79,000,000 and our silver about \$74,000,000.

But large and impressive as are the figures showing the total of our agricultural products each year, it is a demonstrable fact that this volume of products might be increased from fifty to a hundred fold were the same amount of ingenuity, skill, energy, and business acumen applied to the farming industry that is applied to railroading, manufacturing, and other lines of human thought and endeavor. By an anomaly not easy of explanation the farmer's vocation, on which the world must now and always depend more than upon any other, the chief source of our national wealth and prosperity, is in the rear of all other great human industries so far as application of scientific principles and the best results of modern study and research are concerned. Methods or systems of procedure which in a modern counting-room or in any learned profession would be regarded as antiquated, wasteful, and fatal to success, are still followed in the business of farming with the natural result of bringing that occupation into undeserved disrepute as yielding less profit for a given amount of work than almost any other.

Nothing is more common than the complaint even among the most fertile and productive farming districts of the country that the business is uncertain, that the money returns are small in proportion to the labor expended, and that farming life, on the whole, is dull and unpromising. It is certain that no class groans so much and so loudly about taxes, and oppose schemes for public improvement on that ground alone, as the farmers. This is illustrated by the bitter opposition usually offered by representatives of the farming interests to plans for highway improvement involving at the outset a slight increase in local taxes. Opposition based solely on such unwise and short-sighted considerations has for years kept New York State from the general adoption of a well-planned and wide-reaching scheme of road improvement.

As to what the soil may be made to produce under the most enlightened, progressive, and scientific methods, we have some interesting facts and figures presented in the work "Fields, Factories, and Workshops," by Prince Krapotkin, the Russian economist. The statements in this work are based chiefly on the results of intensive agriculture in parts of France, Italy, and Belgium, and the islands of the English Channel. It is shown, for example, that under these methods the soil of Belgium supplies with home-grown food no less than 490 inhabitants per square mile, with a large surplus for export, not less than \$5,000,000 worth of agricultural produce being sent to Great Britain every year. At this rate of production New York State alone would supply food for over 23,000,000 people and have a large surplus for export, and from the soil of Texas sufficient could be produced to sustain a population nearly double that of the United States.

Numerous instances are cited in this volume where eighteen tons of hay have been gathered from a single acre, and others where the same area has been made to yield from 1,500 to 2,000 bushels of potatoes, these crops being from six to ten times as large as the average yield of American farms. Still more astonishing are the results attained under glass-house culture, so extensively followed in Belgium and the Isle of Jersey, one crop succeeding another there the year around. By this method one acre of thirteen acres in Jersey is cited where the money returns obtained in a year were declared to be equivalent to what an ordinary farmer would obtain from 1,300 acres of land. Cultivation under glass, of course, involves a considerable extra expense for construction and maintenance, but

Krapotkin shows that this expense is not so great as many suppose, and that, in the end, market gardening by this method may be made enormously profitable.

It is demonstrated that by the careful selection of seeds, scientific tillage and fertilization one acre of land might be made to yield under open-air culture the amount now generally produced from eight or ten acres. It is contended, in brief, that the resources of the soil, even under the best methods, are yet only imperfectly understood and developed; that the possibilities in this direction are beyond anything we are now able to conceive. Taking the powers of man, the land, and the forces of nature, such as they are at the present day, and Krapotkin argues that from two to three inhabitants to each cultivable acre might be comfortably and abundantly provided with food. We hardly need say that on farm land generally in this country and elsewhere it usually requires from fifty to one hundred acres to afford a family of two or three a comfortable living.

We have cited these facts from Krapotkin's work, where they are amply verified, simply to show some of the results which may be expected when agriculture is pursued according to intelligent and scientific methods. We believe that the time is not distant when such methods will be generally applied in American farming, to the end of adding immeasurably to our national wealth and to the happiness, contentment and prosperity of our farming population, constituting, as they do, the backbone of the nation.

## The Plain Truth.

THE SUGGESTION that the farmers of the country combine in a sort of trust or national co-operative exchange, with a capital of \$50,000,000, to buy, sell, and deal in grain, provision, live stock, and produce, build elevators, and do a banking business, shows how strong a hold the trust idea has taken on the public mind. It will be an interesting experiment, if carried out, and everybody will hope that the scheme will be of value to the farmers who undertake it. For, as that observant journalist, James H. Potts, of the Troy Times, says, "Whatever helps the farmer helps the country in the long run."

IT IS about time that some of our public men began to discuss the trust question from a more intelligent standpoint than has usually been accorded to it. No one has ever questioned the independence and courage of Governor Odell, and his career as Governor shows that while he makes up his mind slowly he keeps his word and fulfills his obligations. The pertinacity with which he overcame all obstacles, in and out of his party, in his effort to equalize the levying of taxes, to relieve the burdens of the masses and to place a proper proportion of them on corporations, and his equally active and successful campaign in behalf of closer economies in the State administration, indicate the character of the man better than anything else could do. It is not surprising that in his recent forceful speech at a grangers' picnic, at the Thousand Islands Park, he discussed the question of corporate combinations from an intelligent standpoint. While conceding to corporations all their legal rights, and while urging fair play for combinations which "have for their subject a fair return, without injury to the great mass of people who make up our commonwealth," he declared that they should not be permitted "to monopolize certain products or oppress those who are dependent upon them for the necessities of life." There is a heap of common sense and philosophy, also, in this sententious utterance of the Governor, which may well be commended to the horde of spellbinders who are perpetually delivering their diatribes against every party, corporation, or individual who achieves success: "Nor is it right that envy, malice, and discontent should actuate us in our duties of citizenship, because contentment and happiness are the necessary adjuncts of a faithful people."

IT IS always to be regretted, when a public official is striving to do his plain duty, that he should unnecessarily be interfered with from any quarter. One of the most serious needs of every section of this city is an adequate system of street signs. The great lack of the latter in the metropolis has for years excited the disgust of its own citizens and the contempt of outsiders. Awake to this condition, President Cantor, of the Borough of Manhattan, has been making determined efforts to remedy it. Lately he awarded a contract for the erection of street signs of a certain design at the corners of the principal streets in his borough. Now the Municipal Art Society, objecting to this particular device, is moving to have the contract declared void. The society favors a different design—one which is declared by good judges to be inferior to the one approved by Mr. Cantor. Why, if the one contracted for will answer the purpose, any set of men should quibble over designs and endeavor to delay a much-needed improvement, is what puzzles the exasperated public. The street signs are wanted badly and at once, and we hope that Comptroller Grout, in whose power it lies to confirm or to throw out the contract, will heed the voice of the people rather than that of a coterie of finical artists. The attempt to block President Cantor in this matter is of a piece with the protests in some respectable quarters against the suspension of Edward F. Croker, chief of the fire department. Croker, who is a nephew of the 'squire of Wantage and a dyed-in-the-wool Tammanyite, has been relieved from duty by Fire Commissioner Sturgis, whose action is to be commended. If he can find grounds for ousting all the Tammany gang, decent citizens will rejoice. The fusionist movement for good government can never be completely fruitful so long as the hand of Tammany is still thrust into municipal affairs.



# PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT

NO ONE of the many colonial contingents of the British army in South Africa during the recent Boer war acquitted themselves more creditably than the regiments of the Canadian volunteers. They were in the field early in the contest and remained to the close, distinguishing themselves on many hard-fought fields. Among individual Canadians who have come in for special mention because of gallant deeds is Lieutenant Bruce Carruthers, of the Second Canadian Mounted Rifles. This company left Halifax for South Africa



LEUTENANT BRUCE CARRUTHERS.  
A Canadian volunteer in South Africa who has received signal honors.

in January, 1902, and on their arrival were immediately rushed to the front, and it was in the encounter with Delarey's forces at Hart's River that Carruthers distinguished himself. During the engagement he, with sixteen of his men, became separated from his regiment and was almost instantly surrounded by a force of over three hundred Boers. Upon being asked to surrender, Carruthers said that "Canadians never surrender," and then he and his men prepared to die, for that was what resistance against such an overwhelming force meant. They held off the Boers until Lieutenant Carruthers and three wounded men only were left, the others being dead, and then he was rushed and overpowered. Lord Kitchener, in his cable to the war office, went out of his way to describe this incident and added that "few instances of greater valor occurred during the war in South Africa." Lieutenant Carruthers resides in Kingston, Ontario.

THE DEMANDS of official etiquette in a court like that of England are so many, so varied and exacting, that it is not surprising to learn that even King Edward himself, schooled as he is by life-long training and exercise in these things, should occasionally be caught napping. Such a slip on the part of the King is said to have occurred recently on the occasion of a royal reception. When his Majesty made the rounds of the select circle he passed close to the Duke of Somerset, who made a careful obeisance. Either the King did not see him or he was preoccupied. However it was, the King, without acknowledging the obeisance, beckoned to some one almost directly behind the duke and asked him to come to the private royal supper. The person addressed happened to be nobody, as regards rank, so the Duke of Somerset, who is the fifteenth duke of that name, the title dating from 1540, was very wroth, and went home and wrote a letter, saying he regretted his sovereign saw fit to disregard him so publicly. The King's secretary answered the letter, saying it was all a mistake and would not occur again, and then the incident, so far as the public knows, was ended. The affair is an illustration of how important is a matter of etiquette where royalty is concerned.

ALTHOUGH THE recall of the present Chinese minister at Washington, the vivacious and outspoken, Wu Ting-fang, has caused no little regret throughout the United States, his successor bids fair to be fully as acceptable to our government and people. The newly appointed diplomat Sir Liang-Chen-Tung was prior to his promotion secretary of the Chinese embassy to the coronation of King Edward. He was educated in this country, being a graduate of Yale University, and is well informed regarding American institutions and conditions. He is about forty years of age and is a dignified, honest and able man. Sir Liang was formerly connected with the Chinese legation at Washington, and he has served on special missions to Europe and elsewhere. He obtained his knighthood as a reward for his services as secretary of the special mission which went to London to attend Queen Victoria's jubilee. He is a man of progressive ideas, and it is likely that the cordial relations now existing between the United States and China will be emphasized during his term as minister. The fact that his appointment pleases the Americans resident in Peking, is an assurance of his suitability for his new position. Before assuming his office at Washington, Sir Liang will make a visit to China, so that Minister Wu will remain at his post for four to six months longer.



SIR LIANG-CHEN-TUNG,  
Newly appointed Chinese minister to the United States.

THE BOAST of the Briton that life in his country is conducted so rationally that public and business men retain their vigor and working capacity until they are very

old, may easily be matched in other lands. The long and active lives of Gladstone, Montefiore, and many leading Englishmen besides these, are attributed to serenity of mind and a capacity for judiciously relaxing the strain of labor. But in this respect Englishmen are by no means singular. Even in nervous, hurrying America there are instances of men whose working power has endured into very ripe age. Recently at his home near Saratoga, there passed away a notable example of this type of men. Mr. Alanson Trask, father of the noted banker, Spencer Trask, made a fortune in trade and retired thirty-five years ago, but successfully and profitably managed a large farm thereafter, and served as a director in large corporations, until his death at the age of ninety-five. Mr. Russell Sage, the famous financier of this city, who has just celebrated his eighty-seventh birthday, is still deeply immersed in his business. The Hon. Martin I. Townsend, of Troy, N. Y., eminent as a lawyer and statesman, is, although a nonagenarian, practicing his profession with energy and zeal. United States Senator Pettus, of Alabama, eighty-one years old, aims at re-election in 1903 and is lively and ambitious. These men, and more who might be named, are hale and able to toil at an advanced age, because they have been strong and serene under the stress of life and have not sapped their vitality with worrying and fretting.

THE ENGAGEMENT of Reginald Vanderbilt and Miss Kathleen Gebhard Neilson was formerly announced at Newport recently, by cards sent out by Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, mother of the young man, and by Mrs. Frederick Neilson, mother of the prospective bride. Reginald Vanderbilt was a member of the graduating class at Yale last June, although he has not taken a degree, and may return next year. His brother, Alfred G., married Miss Elsie French, and he has two sisters, Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney and Miss Gladys. Reginald recently became of age and Miss Neilson is twenty. On her mother's side she is connected with an old Baltimore family, the Gebhards.

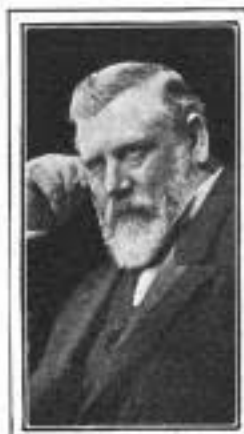


MISS KATHLEEN NEILSON,  
Whose engagement to Reginald Vanderbilt is announced.

Frederick Gebhard. The young couple were brought up together in Newport and New York. The Neilsons have a house on Fifth Avenue, another at Lenox, and one in Newport.

NO ONE of the States or colonies making up the new and great Australian Commonwealth has attracted more attention in the outside world in recent years than New Zealand. This attention is due, in part, to the fact that the island has been the scene of some highly interesting legislative experiments and also some notable efforts in the way of promoting the mutual interests of capital and labor. New Zealand has, in fact, been represented by some enthusiastic writers as almost an ideal community in every respect. After allowing for exaggerations in this line it is doubtless true that the people of New Zealand are living under better and happier social, political, and industrial conditions than the people of any other part of the world.

Its public officials and other leading men seem to be of an unusual character so far as honesty, efficiency, and faithfulness to public duty are concerned. A man of this high type is the present premier of New Zealand, the Hon. Richard J. Seddon. Mr. Seddon is fifty-seven years of age, a mechanical engineer by trade, and a Lancashire man by birth. He emigrated from England at eighteen and entered the New Zealand Parliament at thirty-four. He represented New Zealand at the Victorian jubilee ceremonies in London some years ago, and was also in England during the recent coronation days. Mr. Seddon is a plain-spoken man, an ardent imperialist, with decided convictions in regard to such matters as the trade and tariff relations of the empire. It is his idea that the colonies are able to supply all the food-stuffs which the British empire requires, and that the English people ought to take advantage of that fact and learn to be a self-sustaining empire accordingly. As to imperial defense, he is strongly opposed to a paid standing army for the colonies, but he thinks that there ought to be a force ready for any emergency in any part of the empire, and that the returned troopers from South Africa would form a splendid nucleus for such a force.



HON. RICHARD J. SEDDON, P. C.,  
The progressive premier of New Zealand.

IT WAS not, perhaps, an unnatural mistake which one of the daily papers made the other day when it said that among President Roosevelt's callers at Oyster Bay was "Father Peter MacQueen." As Mr. MacQueen is a young Congregationalist clergyman the "fathering" was, of course, an error. In addition to pastoral work during the past few years in Charleston and Somerville, suburbs of Boston, Mr. MacQueen has rendered valuable

and distinguished service as a correspondent of LESLIE'S WEEKLY and of various American papers in China, South Africa, and the Philippines, his letters from these fields of activity being always spicy, instructive, and entertaining. Just after his call on President Roosevelt Mr. MacQueen started on an extended trip through the West Indies and will also go to Panama.

THE RESIGNATION of Justice Horace Gray, of the United States Supreme Court, on account of continued ill health, has given President Roosevelt an opportunity to make an ideal appointment. Justice Gray's selected successor is Chief Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, of the Massachusetts Supreme Court. Justice Holmes is the only son of the late famous poet of same name, and he inherited much of his father's intellectual force and fine personal traits.



JUSTICE OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES,  
Who is to have a seat in the United States Supreme Court.

The new honor that awaits him will fulfill the fond sire's early prophecy that his baby would grow into a man of mark. Born in Boston sixty-one years ago, Justice Holmes enjoyed every educational and social advantage. He served in the Union army during the Civil War, was wounded several times, was promoted for gallantry, and when mustered out he was a brevet lieutenant-colonel. After the war he became noted as a lawyer, legal writer, and scientist, and was eventually raised to the bench of the State Supreme Court, on which he has sat for twenty years. His opinions have been scholarly and able, and he has expressed liberal views regarding capital and labor. Much interest is felt in the effect his appointment may have on the future attitude of the Federal Supreme Court on certain important questions. The decisions of that tribunal in the insular cases and against an income tax were made effective by a majority of only one. Should Justice Holmes's views on these subjects differ from those of Justice Gray, reversals of the court's conclusions would be possible. It is asserted, however, that the new justice is in line with his predecessor on these matters, and that his entrance into the court will in no wise endanger the decisions referred to.

NO ONE among the editors of religious weeklies in this country at the present time is better known and none is more popular in the fraternity than Major Marshall H. Bright, who has been chief editorial writer on *The Christian at Work* for nearly thirty years. Major Bright won his military title as a reward for gallant conduct in the Civil War, in which he was a member of the staff of General Thomas and saw much hard service in Kentucky and Tennessee. As a writer the major is noted for his incisive, vigorous style, his broad views, and conservative tendencies. His hobbies are bird study and the collection of Napoleons. He is a brilliant conversationalist, a capital raconteur, and a great favorite in social circles. The major is unmarried and lives at Tarrytown.

THE ANCIENT and honorable game of chess is one of the favorite diversions of Governor Odell, and while he is by no means a great expert in the game, he plays well enough to make it highly interesting for an opponent.

THE APPOINTMENT of Cardinal Gotti to succeed the late Cardinal Ledochowski as prefect of the Propaganda at Rome has revived the predictions that this eminent and illustrious prelate would be the next occupant of the pontifical chair, although the appointment mentioned by no means confirms these reports. There is no question but that Cardinal Gotti is fully qualified for the exalted position of the head of the Roman Catholic Church, and would make a worthy successor to the great and learned Leo XIII.

He is already well known throughout his church as a diplomatist and for his knowledge of canonical law. Cardinal Gotti was born in Genoa in 1834, and his father was a dock laborer. Through the efforts of his mother he was enabled to study at a Jesuit college. When he was sixteen years old he entered the cloister of St. Anne as a member of the Order of the Carmelites. He distinguished himself as a student by his power of clear exposition in recitation and the depth of his learning. After graduation he taught not only theology, but, by his own request, became an instructor in mathematics in the institute for naval cadets at Genoa. Many of his pupils now command vessels in the Italian navy. In 1870 he attended the council at the Vatican, and two years later became the general procurator of his order. In 1892 the Pope sent him as his special agent to Brazil for the purpose of reorganizing the church there. He spent three years in Brazil, and on his return to Rome was created a cardinal, taking for his title church St. Maria della Scala, which is the property of the Carmelite order.



CARDINAL GOTTI.  
The son of a dock laborer, who may be the next Pope.



# Have We Done Enough for Cuba?

By the Hon. Charles H. Grosvenor, M. C., the intimate friend of the late President McKinley.

ATHENS, OHIO, August 18th, 1902.

THE QUESTION suggested, "Have we not done enough for Cuba?" may be answered in the affirmative or in the negative, depending upon the point of view from which the question is examined.

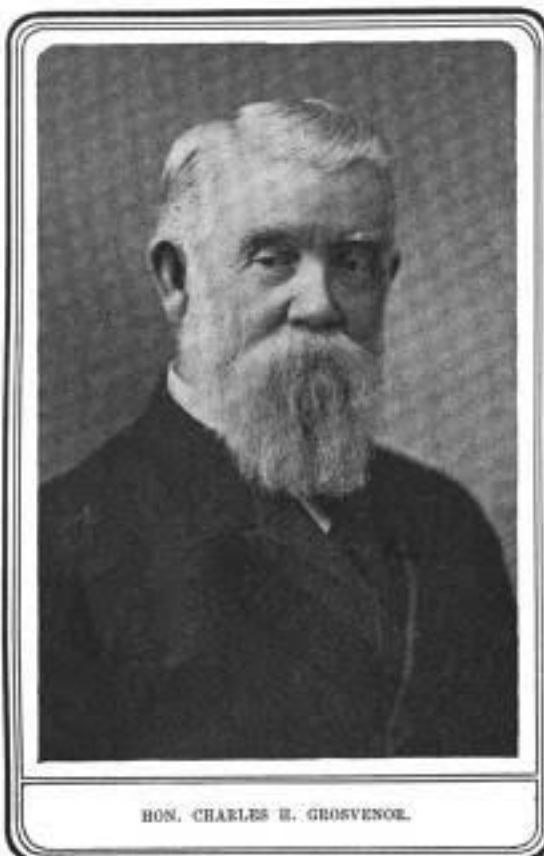
If we look at the subject from the standpoint of any promise that we ever made, which was reduced to writing, and forms the stipulation between two parties, we have certainly done enough.

If we look at it from the point of view involved in moral obligation, sentimental consideration, or from the standpoint of selfish motives, we are not free, and have not done enough for Cuba.

In the first place, what have we done? We overthrew Spanish sovereignty in the island and drove the Spanish army away. We put an end to Spanish control. We lifted an intolerable burden from the property of the island in the form of unjust taxation. We dispersed the camps of the *reconcentrados*, and permitted the people to go home and pursue their ordinary vocations. We cleaned out the harbors of Cuba and made a gallant and successful battle with yellow fever. We established local self-government among the people of Cuba, and in the fullness of time approved of a popular constitution and placed a republican government in power in the island. We aided in establishing schools, and talked, if we did not enforce, the free exercise of religious privilege. We gave the right hand of fellowship to a new republic. We hoisted her flag and introduced her to the nations of the world, and we did much else that was of value to Cuba. But we have not done enough.

We made an unfortunate mistake in declaring to all the world that we would not annex Cuba, or acquire title to the island. There were reasons for the declaration. We did not know the attitude that Europe would assume in the matter of this North American uprising against Spanish authority. We were willing to go to war with Spain, but we did not want to whip the whole of Europe, even if we could have done so, which is probably not a doubtful question. A controversy over our interference with Cuba, even though we believed it our bounden duty, was not desirable. Therefore, as a suggestion that we aid in avoiding complication, and possibly with a little vainglorious feeling of generosity, and with a sort of patronizing air, we pledged ourselves to that which has embarrassed us since. But when the question came to us whether or not we were satisfied with the first draft of the Cuban constitution we asserted a demand upon Cuba, and did it in a peremptory and dictatorial manner. We demanded the adoption, as a part of their constitution, of the so-called "Platt amendment," and we said take this, without the letting of an "i" or the crossing of a "t," or we will not approve your constitution. It was a bitter dose for our Cuban friends, and the convention halted in the midst of its labors and sent a strong, wise, and patriotic commission to Washington.

That commission conferred with the President; with the Secretary of War; and with many of the statesmen of Congress and the Cabinet. They met a large number of gentlemen at a dinner given by the President, and the burden of their argument was this: "If we ratify the Platt amendment, and make it a part of our constitution, it will cripple our freedom of contract and trade-making, and unless the United States will treat us somewhat differently from the treatment extended to all foreign countries, we shall be harmed by American interference." It was admitted on all hands that the Platt amendment did circumscribe and limit the freedom of action in certain directions of the new republic. No written communications were made between this commission and our Government, so far as is publicly known, but verbal assurance was given to this Commission that the action of Cuba which was required by the United States would be met by generous concessions and helpful provisions of law on the part of the United States. What is the evidence of this? Not the declaration of any man who heard any promise made—not because such men were not plentiful, however, but because such a promise would not have been binding upon the United States, and probably ought not to have been acted upon by the new republic; but that commission returned to Cuba



HON. CHARLES H. GROSVENOR.

and made an official report to their convention, either in writing or orally, in which they stated that they had assurances, upon which it was safe to rely, that if they would adopt that amendment, trade concessions would be made by the United States.

These statements were published far and wide in the newspapers of the United States. They were not denied by any of the officials of the country, and we stood, by our silence, as affirming and acquiescing in these declarations, and that amendment was ratified.

Cuba, unless by our fault, will never stand to us as a strictly foreign country. Her location so near to us, and the facts of our relations to her during the past four years are of such a character that she will never stand to us as Germany stands, or as France stands, or as China stands. She is struggling for independence under our tutelage, and maintains the limitation of her sovereignty which we have imposed, and we must compensate her, at least, for the restrictions with which she finds herself surrounded. So I insist that we are under moral obligations to aid Cuba in every way we can, without positive detriment to our own people. We owe it to ourselves; we owe it to the position we occupy among the nations of the world. We have no right now to weigh, as in an apothecary's scales, what we have done and what Cuba has done, and strike a balance. The question is, How have we treated Cuba and what are her necessities, and what can we do for her without injustice to our own people?

We could have granted the little provision of the Cuban reciprocity bill as it was introduced in the House, and before the trick was played upon it by the Democrats and revolting Republicans, and no injury would have happened to us, and great benefit would have accrued to us. It was a small, unimportant performance. It was an assurance of our good faith. It was demanded by every principle of justice and honor, and would have been approved by ninety-five per cent. of the people of the United States. Its effect has been grossly magnified, and the plaudits that are being offered throughout the country by those who disturbed the peace by their opposition, signifies the unimportance to us and the great importance to Cuba. From a selfish standpoint alone we owe something yet to Cuba. Her import trade would

amount to one hundred millions of dollars per annum with fair treatment on our part to enable her to secure prosperity; and with that prosperity assured and promoted by us, and practically bestowed by us, her hundred million dollars of purchases would be made in the United States, and all our people would be benefited.

So, from every standpoint, except legal treaty application, we have not done enough for Cuba, and the people of this country will not cease their demands upon Congress until justice is done.

Senator Hanna, one of the wisest men in the United States to-day, in Congress, when this very question was under discussion, turning to one of the opponents of the Cuban reciprocity bill, said, "You will hear of your course before the coming campaign is over." The person to whom these remarks were addressed can testify to-day to the accuracy of Senator Hanna's prophetic words.

*Ch. H. Grosvenor*

## A Sure Way to End the Coal Strike.

THE LONG continuance of the big coal-miners' strike in the anthracite region of Pennsylvania, to the detriment of many industries from the scarcity and high price of coal, and to the great loss of the mine operators, the public, and the strikers themselves, has incited a loud call from many for the arbitration of the difficulty. Certainly this costly struggle between capital and labor, lasting for more than three months, would speedily have ended, or would never have been begun, had a proper spirit of conciliation prevailed on both sides. That this is so is proved by an important recent instance in this city. A strike for a nine-hour day and other concessions was threatened by the engineers and firemen of the Manhattan Elevated Railroad. Had the men gone out that system's extensive facilities for passenger transportation would have been suspended, causing untold inconvenience and hardship to hundreds of thousands of busy people. But an attempt was made at once to adjust matters and to ward off a bitter and damaging contest. Mr. Russell Sage and Mr. George Gould, the leading controllers of the railroad, manifested a commendable desire to do full justice to their employes, and Vice-President Skitt held an amicable conference with the grievance committee of the men. The result was a friendly compromise, the men carrying their demand for a nine-hour day and waiving their other claims. This was such a felicitous closing of the incident that it is suggested that it would be well if the settlement of the coal strike were confided to such sensible, large-minded, and conciliatory men as Messrs. Gould and Sage.

## Preacher's Children

SAME AS OTHERS.

THE wife of a prominent divine tried the food cure with her little daughter. She says, "I feel sure that our experience with Grape-Nuts food would be useful to many mothers. Our little daughter, eight years old, was subject to bowel trouble which we did not then understand and which the doctor's prescription failed to cure."

"We had been using different cereals for breakfast, and finally becoming discouraged I said, 'I will try an experiment: I will discard all other cereals and use only Grape-Nuts for breakfast.' The three children all like it better than anything else, and are so fond of it that I hardly let them have all they want. In a short time I could see an improvement in the bowel trouble."

"We began using Grape-Nuts five months ago, and now not only has the bowel trouble disappeared but the child has grown so plump and well—in fact was never so fleshy before—that all our friends notice and remark about it. We think we have an ideal breakfast, which consists of whole wheat bread with butter, Postum Cereal Coffee and Grape-Nuts. This is all we care for, and I think it would be hard to find many families so invariably healthy as is ours." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.



NEW YORK MEMBERS OF THE UNIFORMED RANK MARCHING IN THE PROCESSION.



SUPREME CHANCELLOR OGDEN H. PETHERS REVIEWING THE GRAND PARADE.

THOUSANDS OF KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS SEEN IN SAN FRANCISCO AT THE SESSION OF THE SUPREME LODGE.



# How To Get Garden Seeds Free

By Waldon Fawcett

THE CITIZEN of the United States, even though he reside in a locality too isolated to share the benefits of rural free delivery, has each year one opportunity to secure direct return for the money which he contributes as taxes to the support of the national government. This sole chance to secure gratis from Uncle Sam something tangible and of appreciable value comes at the time of the annual governmental seed distribution, and because every person who owns or rents a plot of ground or even a window ledge sufficient to provide a flower or vegetable garden may share in the bestowal of favors, there will naturally be exceptional interest in the fact that the United States government will this autumn inaugurate the largest seed distribution ever undertaken. Not only will there be a more lavish distribution of nature's hoarded treasures, but an improved system of dissemination will be introduced whereby the country will be divided into six districts and seeds and plants particularly adapted to each district will be distributed to the residents of that section much earlier in the season than ever before.

Still other improvements are planned for this year's seed distribution, which, as heretofore, will be conducted under the direction of the members of Congress. For instance, whereas there will be, as usual, a distribution of miscellaneous vegetable seeds, there will in addition be given out a limited number of packages of novelties—that is, seeds of varieties either new or little known and of peculiar merit—and matters will be so arranged that some of these novelties will find their way into every locality in the country.

The miscellaneous seeds will be put up five packets in a package, and each Senator, Representative, and delegate in Congress will have twelve thousand of these packages to distribute among his constituents. Each Congressman will also have for distribution five hundred packages containing novelties, each package being made up of five packets. Each bundle of the seeds that rank

as novelties will be accompanied by a circular describing the varieties and giving full instructions as to their culture and use. Finally, each one of the nation's lawmakers will have at his disposal five hundred packages of flower seeds, and these packets are this year being made up in such manner that those Congressmen who represent city constituents may, if they wish, secure seeds especially adapted for use in window boxes and small dooryards.

The figures given do not in all cases indicate accurately the stock of seeds at the disposition of a Congressman. Many of the members from city districts who have little or no use for vegetable seeds effect exchanges with Congressmen from the farming districts who have practically no call for flower seeds, and thus it comes about that many a legislator from the rural districts is enabled to give out anywhere from twenty-five thousand to fifty thousand packages of garden seeds, whereas the city Congressman who is an energetic barterer may manage to accumulate a stock of several thousand packages of flower seeds and thus make happy a proportionately larger number of his constituents. Each Senator and Representative will also have to his credit thirty bundles of lawn grass seed and a goodly collection of strawberry plants and grapevines, together with one hundred trees.

The great annual seed distribution is one of the least known governmental activities and few persons are aware of its magnitude. For conducting this novel enterprise Congress annually appropriates the sum of \$270,000, and the total distribution this year will amount to about forty million packages, which, it is estimated, will weigh more than one thousand tons. Besides the distribution by Congressmen great quantities of seeds are sent out by the Department of Agriculture to farmers in various parts of the country who agree to report as to the degree of success which attends their use.

In this connection it may be noted that much more

satisfactory results are likely to follow this year's seed distribution than attended any of its predecessors. This is due largely to the fact that Secretary Wilson, who is now at the head of the Agricultural Department, is a practical farmer, and, having given his personal attention to the seed distribution—which he, in reality, regards as a pet project—he is at last able to guarantee that the seeds sent out will grow. In former years the contract for the government's gifts was let to seedmen without regard to the character or quality of the goods, and the result was that many contractors put up in a haphazard manner packages containing any sort of seed without the slightest regard as to whether they would be adapted to the localities to which they were to be sent. Happily, this condition of affairs will exist no more, for beginning this year the government will cease dealing with contractors and will make purchases through its officials direct from the various seed markets of the country. All purchases will be made under the supervision of the government plant and seed bureau and all seeds will be subjected to a thorough test before they are accepted or paid for.

Of late years there has been a tremendous growth in the number of requests for the government's seed packets. Last year the Congressmen came nowhere near meeting the demand, but it is hoped that with the big increase in Uncle Sam's seed supply no person will have to be turned away. Likewise there has been found a remedy for the tardiness of former years, when innumerable complaints have been received that the free seeds arrived too late for use. Not only is the work of distribution to be started earlier this autumn, but the seeds will be packed by ingenious machines, each of which will fill and seal seventy envelopes a minute, a capacity equal to that of seven or eight of the girls who formerly performed this work. Finally, it has been decided that work shall be carried on day and night, in order that the task may be still further expedited.



THE ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF NEWSDEALERS, BOOKSELLERS, AND STATIONERS OF AMERICA.

GROUP OF THE DISTRIBUTORS OF CONTEMPORANEOUS LITERATURE TAKEN AT THEIR TWENTIETH ANNUAL MEETING, HELD RECENTLY IN BROOKLYN.—THOMAS MARTIN, PRESIDENT NEW YORK ASSOCIATION, ON THE RIGHT.—Detroit Photographic Co.

## The Plow-boy of the West.

ACROSS far-reaching, level fields  
Neath early autumn's sun,  
Changing a stubble of gold to brown,  
The plow-boy's course is run.

CHOCOLATE ribbons of earth behind,  
Long miles of toil before;  
Whistling to rival the morn's clear call  
Of larks that skyward soar:

PANTING in noontide's fervid heat;  
Facing the evening breeze—  
Every round of his shining share  
Means more than the plow-boy sees.

BEYOND the greening days to come,  
Beyond the rippling wheat,  
Fair harvests of a world's delight  
Wait on his sturdy feet.

BREAD and rest and happiness,  
Fond aspirations gained,  
Comforts sweet and treasures dear  
By longing hands attained—

ALL these, and more, are the wondrous gifts  
That roll from the shining share  
In ribbons brown where the plow-boy toils  
O'er the reaching acres bare.

CHARLES MORRIS HARGRE.

## Skill of British Naval Gunners.

IN THE issue of LESLIE'S WEEKLY of July 31st mention was made of the wonderfully accurate practice with the thirteen-inch guns in the turret of the United States battle-ship *Kearsarge*. It was stated that four shots were fired in six minutes at a target one mile away, and that the

mark was hit three times and grazed at the fourth discharge. This was declared to be a world's record for the calibre and distance. These statements have called forth an interesting letter from Mr. W. R. Shute, of Halifax, N. S., who is apparently familiar with matters of this sort. Mr. Shute concedes that the *Kearsarge's* guns may have made a world's record for thirteen-inchers, but he relates some other very notable feats of naval gunnery. Mr. Shute says:

"On board the British battle-ship *Empress of India*, five years ago, four rounds were fired from her 13.5-inch sixty-eight-ton guns in six minutes, with a projectile weighing 1,250 pounds, at 1,400 to 2,200 yards, while the ship was steaming at eight knots. Three hits on the target were scored. With hydraulic breech mechanism, the same calibre guns on the *Royal Sovereign* fired seven rounds in twelve minutes, making six hits on the target, at a distance of 2,200 yards, while the ship was steaming at eight to ten knots. The twelve-inch fifty-ton guns on the British ship *Illustration*, with an interval between two rounds of forty-nine seconds, fired six rounds in one minute and forty-seven seconds, and the pair of twelve-inch guns in one turret on the same ship fired eight rounds in two minutes and ten seconds. This, you will see, was an equally quick record."

These facts are certainly highly creditable to the British navy, showing that its war-ships are well equipped and that its gunners are expert. The publication of them should incite our own naval gunners to attain to even higher proficiency and skill.

## A Prince Insured for \$900,000.

THERE IS at least one royal personage in Europe who has thrown "an anchor to windward," so to speak, in view of a possible assassination. It is Prince Henry of Prussia, who has a policy of \$900,000, which sum is payable only in the event of his being taken off by a dynamitard or some other creature of that sort.

## For Torpid Liver.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.

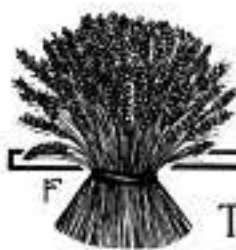
TAKE it when your complexion is sallow, and you are troubled with constipation, malaria and sick headache. It stimulates healthy liver activity and improves the general health.

## Baby's Diary.

A UNIQUE and handsome publication wherein to record the important events in baby's life has just been issued by Borden's Condensed Milk Co., 71 Hudson St., New York. It is not given away, but is sent on receipt of 10 cents.

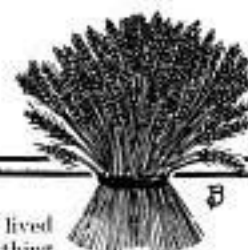
TELEPHONE SERVICE is the twentieth-century means of communication. Rates for residence service in Manhattan from \$48 a year. New York Telephone Co., 15 Dey Street, 141 West 38th Street, 215 West 125th Street.





# Great Harvests of the Western Prairies

By C. M. Harger



THE WEST is more than a granary for the nation. It is a spectacle. It does things on a big scale and delights in astounding the world with its performances. In its production of crops it revels in this tendency to the utmost. Even the transcontinental trains are halted between stations that the passengers may view the remarkable pictures presented. The greatest of these is at harvest time, the garnering of the rich yields of wheat that have made the settlers rich. It is a panorama, beginning down on the edge of Texas in June and ending in the Dakotas in early September. Preceding it comes the report of bountiful crops printed in the newspapers. The whole nation knows that there is far more wheat than the West can harvest.

Then comes a migration of laborers. They pour out of the East on low-rate tickets sold by the railroads that the West may have the help it needs. Sometimes they capture a freight train, and despite the efforts of the crew ride free to the midst of the wheat country. The anxious farmers wait for them and almost force them into service. It is a time of need—the wheat must be harvested in two weeks and every farmer wants the help at the same time. What do these toilers discern as they ride from the town to the farms, ten or fifteen miles across level lands? Long reaches of yellow grain waving and dimpling in the sun. Twenty to thirty bushels to every acre; fifteen dollars' worth of grain to the acre as far as the eye can see—fortunes for son-of-a-bitch!

In the morning they begin the unaccustomed task. Two sorts of machines are before them. They are the modern reapers and "headers." The former, drawn by five horses, or perhaps by three, is the more common. It cuts the grain, binds it into bundles, and throws them off to be picked up by the laborers. The "header" is a purely Western product. It cuts the tops off the straws, carries them up an incline, and dumps them into a wagon driven alongside the machine. It is pushed ahead of the horses and the driver guides it with a tiller, "just like a yawl off Jersey," as one sea-going worker expressed it. It is an imposing sight to see a score of self-binders with their complement of workers cutting the golden grain, leaving the field bare or sprinkled with shocks, the reward of the year's waiting. Yet more beautiful are the long lines of stacks that have been made ready for the threshers, the prettiest scene in a Western landscape.

Night as well as day the harvest goes on. Two sets

whether or not the thresher boards himself. The thresher usually does board himself. Down under the shade of a tree or by the roadside hedge the cook shanty is presided over by his wife or the wife of one of the men. She has a helper and all the utensils needed. A long table is stretched down the middle of the house on wheels, and there is heaped three times a day a bountiful meal that, though plain, is very attractive to the men. They eat without napkins and in their shirt-sleeves. They are cheerful and joke the cook. She takes it good-naturedly and is glad to see them eat.

Women's part in the harvest is by no means unimportant. The actual work in the fields is seldom theirs. They are not needed except in some emergency, when a wife or daughter may drive a team or help in a minor way. But they are useful in managing the affairs of the farm while the men are at work. They go to town with the milk-cans, they look after the milking, they keep the

buy eighty acres of land. He lived in a sod house and lost everything in the hard times of the early 'nineties. Now he owns seven hundred and twenty acres of land, lives in a ten-room house, and has a bank account. A man named Harnady rented a farm in Seward County, that State, seven years ago; now he owns the farm and has \$3,000 in bank. J. S. Hollinger came to central Kansas poor; he raised wheat chiefly; he died a few months ago worth, with the accumulations of his family of boys, \$100,000. The Miller brothers rented land of the Ponca Indians in Oklahoma five years ago, and put in wheat and raised stock. They are making \$25,000 annually clear profit. Hundreds of instances might be mentioned of farms that have been paid for out of the crops of one or two years.

"There is a man who don't like me very well," remarked a young farmer as he sat in a Kansas editor's office the other day. He nodded toward a broker who loans a good deal of money for Eastern capitalists.

"Why, what have you done to him?"

"Well, I borrowed \$3,000 of him last year for five years. I got the privilege of paying it off when I pleased. I paid half of it last week out of my wheat crop, and will pay the rest next season. He was angry, but he will have to stand it." It was the young farmer's idea of a joke.

The present year has been a good crop season for the Western farmer. The wheat has not been a bumper crop, but "it is enough; 'twill do." The oats have been a fine crop, and the corn, watered by plentiful rains, has grown to towering abundance.

Its plumes wave over the broad plains, miles on miles of heavy-laden stalks, soon to yield up the yellow spikes of grain that will feed the cattle and horses through the winter months and bring more wealth to the farmer's purse. Alfalfa and hay; kaffir-corn and millet—everything has grown, because it rained. That, after all, is the secret of the Western harvest—moisture. When that fails, there is nothing but lamentation.

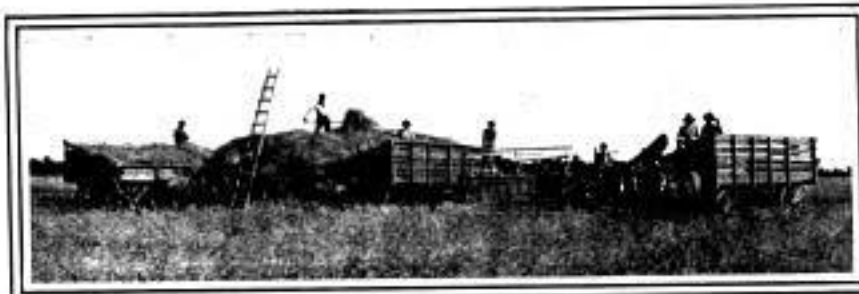
When it is considered that most of the crops of the prairies are produced on land that is worth less than \$40 an acre, the immensity of the profit is understood. Little wonder that writers grow enthusiastic in describing the products, or that marvelous changes take place in the condition of the people. For instance, here is the approximate yield in bushels of a half dozen Western States this year:

	Wheat	Corn	Oats
Missouri	63,700,000	200,000,000	40,000,000
Minnesota	90,000,000	225,000,000	20,000,000
Nebraska	24,000,000	175,000,000	35,000,000
South Dakota	35,000,000	50,000,000	15,000,000
Kansas	45,000,000	250,000,000	40,000,000
Oklahoma	15,000,000	60,000,000	14,000,000

Probably 200,000 settlers have moved into the West this season because of the splendid harvests that have been gathered in the past four years. They are from the well-informed classes of the East, and realize that there is money to be made by tilling the virgin soil. The methods are modern; the implements are of the latest designs; the crops are enormous. It is a lavish outpouring that Nature gives the prairies. The people who have toiled to conquer the plain deserve the largess that is bestowed. Men and women of sturdy mould are they, and as they add to their cabins the comforts of the East and

ride to town in rubber-tired buggies none will begrudge them the felicity they have so assuredly earned. The West has ceased to be an experiment. Its secrets are discovered and its possibilities known.

Strong and better men and women are those who use Abbott's, the Original Angostura Bitters. Druggists.



A "HEADING" OUTFIT IN OPERATION IN A GREAT WHEAT-FIELD IN KANSAS.

farm in order. If the farmer cannot get the thresher to board his own men there is a great kitchenful of men to feed and beds for their sleeping to be made. These are times of stress, and it is difficult to obtain kitchen help on the Western farm. I have seen the wives and daughters of men worth \$500,000 go out to the farm and help cook for harvesters, doffing their city clothes for a fortnight as a matter of necessity. The grain had to be saved.

From the threshing-machine the grain is hurried to the town near by and is ready for shipment. In good crop years there is usually a dearth of cars, and great heaps of yellowish red grain are piled on the open plain. Fifty thousand bushels make a very pretty sight. It is worth \$25,000, but there are no guards. Who could steal it?—and where would the thief take it? So the harvest goes on and the time comes when one may stand on a knoll and count twenty puffing engines taking out nature's gold from the straw.

Or one may see where a carelessly thrown match has started a fire in the dry stubble and the flames have swept over thousands of acres. One such fire in southern Kansas last summer destroyed the grain of 15,000 acres and burned many machines and farm-houses.

The laborers follow the harvest up to the great ranches of the Northwest, where a thousand acres are in one field and machines are run by the dozen instead of singly. There the harvest becomes a science, instead of the intensely human drama that it is where the

farmer comes close to his men. The big wheat farms of the Dakotas are being broken up into smaller holdings, and the conditions there are becoming like those of States farther south where the average size of a farm is 250 acres. Out of it all the farmer is growing independent. Five great crop years have just been ended on the plains. Beginning with the crop of 1897, the wheat has been good every year. Not always has it been a record-breaker in every community, but generally it has returned a great harvest. The farmer estimates the cost of his crop at \$7.50 an acre; if he gets thirty bushels an acre and sells it for fifty cents he has a profit of \$7.50 an acre. On one hundred acres it is \$750; on one thousand acres, \$7,500—and there are many hundred farmers with the latter acreage.

What have they done? A. Miner came to York County, Nebraska, ten years ago with just enough to



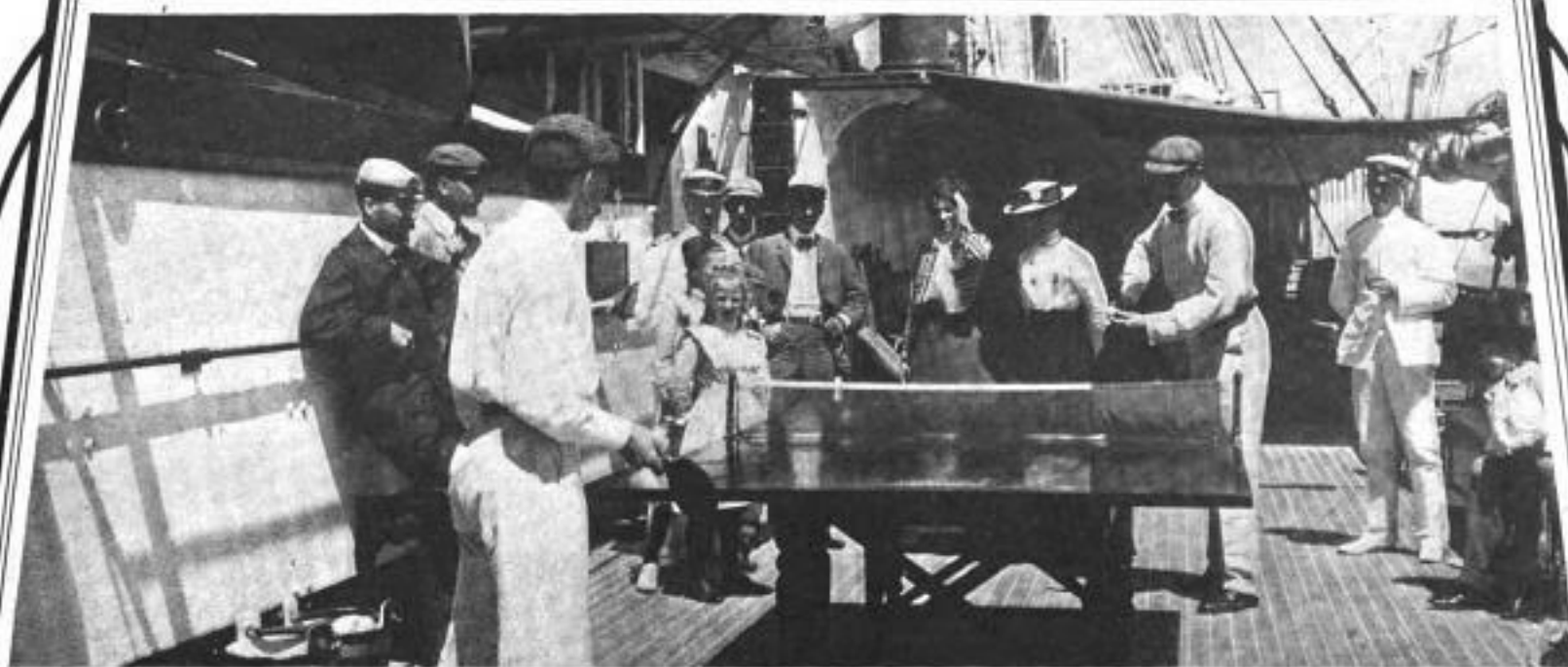
THE BIG THRESHING-MACHINE ABOUT TO MOVE, LIKE A RAILROAD TRAIN, TO ANOTHER RANCH.

of hands take part, and lanterns are hung on the hames of the horses' harness to light the way after dark. So still and dry are the prairie nights that this can be done in nearly every harvest. Threshing comes after the cutting has been put well under way. Indeed many fields have three operations in progress at the same time—the harvesters are cutting the grain, the threshers are separating it as wagons haul it to the machine, plows are turning the stubble of gold to brown, the preparation for the next year's crop. The threshers come with a caravan. The huge, noisy "traction engine" hauls the red separator, the water wagon, and the cook shanty. Sitting on the machine is the crew of a dozen men, enjoying the trip. Once at the farm, work is soon commenced. The automobile of the plains, the traction engine, places the other portions of the outfit and then starts the wheels whirling. The modern threshing-machine receives the sheaf, breaks the bands, takes out the grain, puts it in a wagon, weighs it, sends the straw to the top of the big stack—all without the touch of a hand. From 2,000 to 3,000 bushels may be threshed a day, and the farmer pays six or seven cents a bushel, depending on

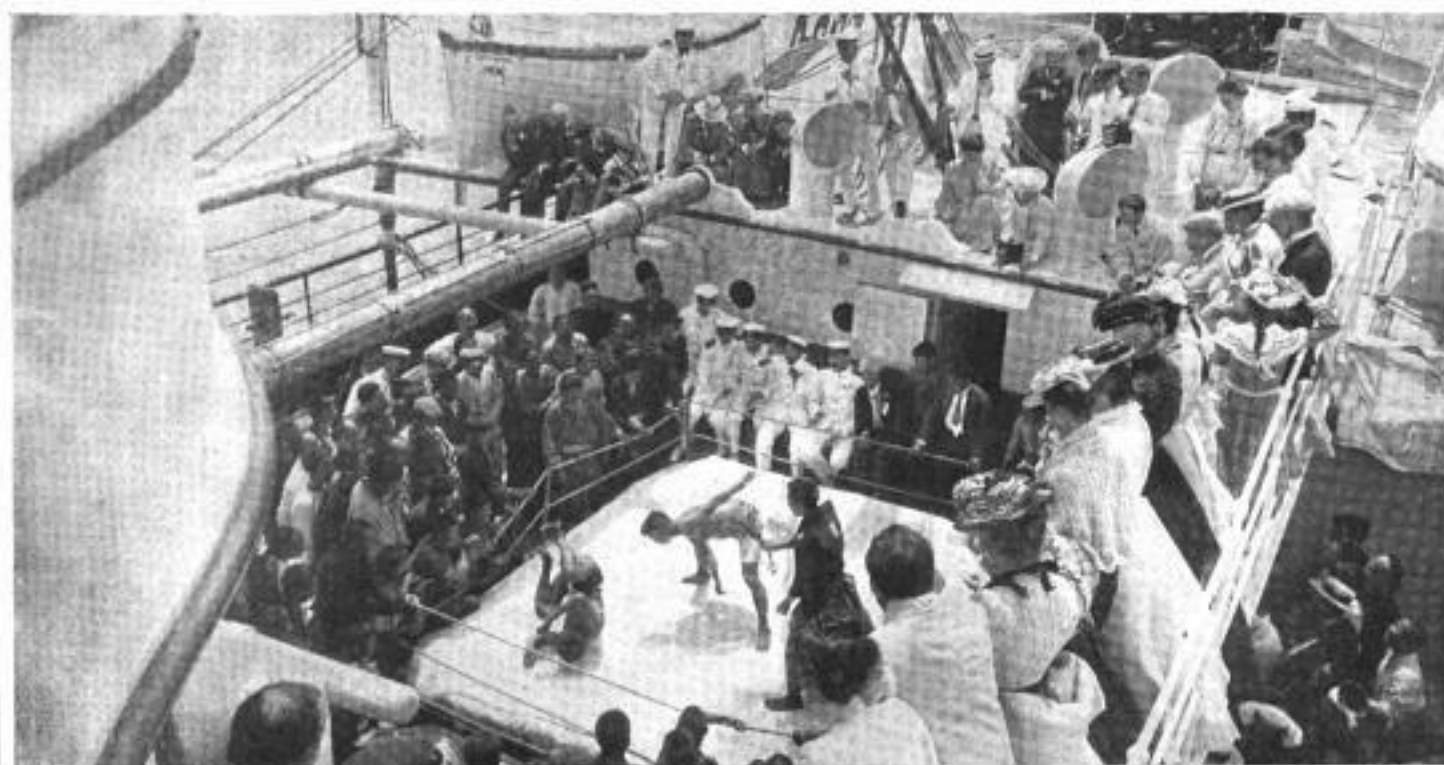


BRINGING IN THE GRAIN FROM MANY FARMS TO STOCKHOUSES AT A SHIPPING POINT.





GAME OF PING-PONG IN MID-OCEAN—POPULAR SPORT ON STEAMERS FLYING BETWEEN EUROPE AND HONG-KONG.



"THE THROW"—WRESTLING MATCH BETWEEN JAPANESE PASSENGERS, ON BOARD THE STEAMER "DORIC," ON THE PACIFIC. THIS WAS IN CELEBRATION OF CORONATION DAY.

EXHILARATING SPORTS OF MID-OCEAN.

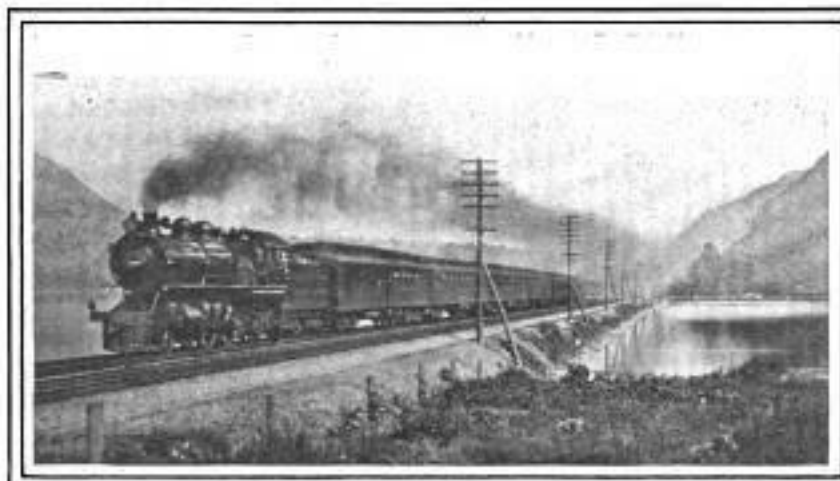
HOW PASSENGERS ON THE LONG JOURNEY ACROSS THE PACIFIC WHILE AWAY THE TIME.—*Photograph for Leslie's Weekly by H. G. Postings.*



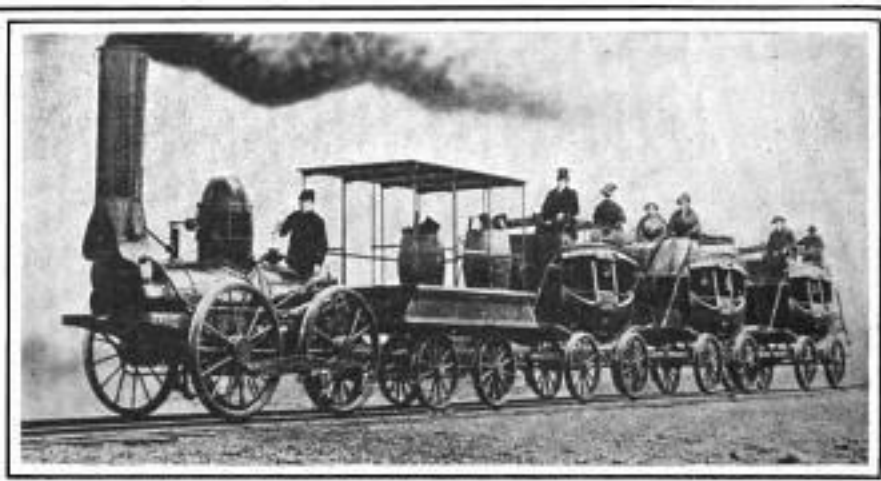
FAMOUS TAKU FORTS, DISMANTLED BY THE ALLIED FORCES

THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT HAS BEEN FORBIDDEN TO RE-ERECT THESE, THE GREATEST FORTS IN NORTH CHINA, EXCEPT THOSE AT FORT ALTHUR.—*Photograph for Leslie's Weekly by H. G. Postings.*





THE NEW YORK CENTRAL'S TWENTIETH CENTURY LIMITED RUNNING FASTER THAN NINETY MILES AN HOUR, NEAR COLD SPRING, ON THE HUDSON.



PRIMITIVE FIRST TRAIN, IN 1831, ON THE MOHAWK AND HUDSON RAILROAD, NOW PART OF THE NEW YORK CENTRAL.

## American Railroads and Our Commercial Development

A NOTABLE ADDRESS BY GEORGE H. DANIELS, BEFORE THE CHAUTAUQUA ASSEMBLY, AUGUST 11th

### AN AGE OF TRANSPORTATION.

BISHOP VINCENT, in his masterly sermon, yesterday, said: "This is an age of education."

One of our great writers has said that this is an age of transportation.

Transportation underlies material progress in every department of commerce. Without transportation, commerce would be impossible.

Those states and nations are rich, powerful, and enlightened whose transportation facilities are best and most extended. The dying nations are those with little or no transportation facilities.

### RICHEST COUNTRY ON THE GLOBE.

Mr. Mulhall, the British statistician, in his work on "The Wealth of Nations," said of the United States in 1895: "If we take a survey of mankind, in ancient or modern times, as regards the physical, mechanical, and intellectual force of nations, we find nothing to compare with the United States."

Mr. Mulhall proved by his statistics that the working power of a single person in the United States was twice that of a German or Frenchman, and more than three times that of an Austrian, and five times that of an Italian. He said the United States was then the richest country in the world, its wealth exceeding that of Great Britain by thirty-five per cent., and added that in the history of the human race no nation ever before possessed forty-one millions of instructed citizens.

Should Mr. Mulhall's figures be revised to-day, the difference would all be in favor of the United States, for in the past five years we have demonstrated the superiority of our manufactures in every direction, and our ability to cope successfully with questions which have heretofore been handled exclusively by the older nations is now recognized by all the world.

In an address before the New York Press Association about the time of the close of the war between Japan and China, I referred to the future of our export trade, as follows: "One of the inevitable results of this war will be the opening to the commerce of the world of fields heretofore unknown, perhaps the richest on the globe; and in urging the members of the New York Press Association to do everything in their power to assist in securing to the United States a portion of the great commerce to be developed between the western nations and these two old countries of the world, I asked these questions:

"Shall the grain in China and Japan be harvested by machines manufactured in the United States, or will the manufacturers of England and Germany supply them?"

"Shall the fires in Yokohama and Tien-Tsin be extinguished with engines built at Seneca Falls, or will France or England send their fire engines to Japan and China?"

"Will the locomotives to haul the fast mail trains between Yokohama and the interior of Japan and through the rich valleys of China be built at Schenectady, Philadelphia, or Dunkirk, or will our Oriental friends and neighbors in the Pacific buy them of our English cousins?"

I predicted that active efforts toward the extension of American commerce by commercial bodies, supported by a liberal and broad-minded policy on the part of our government in connection with the aggressive action of the transportation companies, would undoubtedly secure to the United States the blessings that come from a great and varied

commerce, and I said that the New York Press Association, and similar associations all over the country, could stimulate a public spirit that would insure the important results outlined.

At that time we had no idea that a war between one of the old nations of the earth and our young republic would be fought; at that time we had no idea that American manufacturers would be furnishing locomotives to the English railroads as well as to those of nearly every other country on the globe. No one thought five years ago that American bridge-builders would go into the open market and successfully compete for the building of great steel bridges in Egypt and in India, nor that in so brief a time American engineers would be building railroads into the interior of China from her most important seaports.

At that time no one supposed that the Trans-Siberian Railway would be laid with steel rails made in Pennsylvania, upon cross-ties from the forests of Oregon, and that its trains would be hauled by American locomotives; nor that this great railway, which reaches from St. Petersburg to Vladivostok and Port Arthur, a distance of more than 6,000 miles, would be completed in advance of the original expectation, as a result of the use of American construction tools and machinery.

But this is all true, and it is further true that the tools and machinery for the construction of the eastern portion of the Trans-Siberian Railway were supplied by American manufacturers, at a less price than Russia had been paying previously; and with this American machinery the Russians are able to do more and better work than they could perform with the machinery manufactured in other countries.

I recently received a map of the Trans-Siberian Railway from Prince Hilko, Imperial Minister of Railways of Russia; and just before leaving New York last Friday, I was advised by the American representative of the Trans-Siberian Railway that the road had been completed and that on the first day of September next, the first through train *de luxe*, will leave Port Arthur for Moscow, and that thereafter a similar train will leave Port Arthur, for the present, once a week; later on, the trains will run more frequently.

### AN EMPIRE EXPRESS IN THE ORIENT.

In a recent letter from a friend in Tokio, Japan, there was this significant sentence: "You will be interested in knowing that I have hanging on the wall of my office a framed picture of your 'Empire State Express,' and we expect in the near future to be hauling a Japanese 'Empire Express' with an American locomotive."

During the past ten years the Baldwin Locomotive Works have sent to Japan 255 locomotives; to China, 31; Russia, 379; England, 72; and to other foreign countries, 1,653.

The Rogers Locomotive Works have built 584 loco-

motives for foreign countries, including Canada, Mexico, South America, Panama, Costa Rica, Cuba, Jamaica, Spain, Australia, New Zealand, Japan, and China.

The American Locomotive Company has built locomotives for foreign countries as follows: 265 for Japan, 17 for England, 7 for China, 51 for Russia, and several hundred for the British Colonies, Mexico, and Central and South America.

In this connection it will be interesting to note in passing that the second American locomotive was built at the West Point Foundry, near Cold Spring, on the Hudson River, and was called the "Best Friend," and from that day to this the locomotive has been one of the best friends of this republic.

### OUR SUPERIOR RAILWAY EQUIPMENT.

But it is not alone our locomotives that have attracted the attention of foreigners who have visited our shores; our railway equipment, generally, has commanded admiration and is now receiving the highest compliment, namely, imitation by many of our sister nations.

Prince Michel Hilko, Imperial Minister of Railways of Russia, has, since his visit to the United States a few years ago, constructed a train on much the same lines as the "Limited Trans" of the New York Central and the Pennsylvania.

Only a short time ago, at the request of one of the Imperial Commissions of Germany, I sent to Berlin photographs of the interior and exterior of our finest cars and other data in relation to the operation of American railways. Several other countries have been asking for similar information, and there is a general waking up of foreign nations on the subject of transportation, brought about mainly by the wonderful achievements of American railways.

The demand for American locomotives from all parts of the world is attributable, in the first place, to the superior quality of our machinery, and in the second place, to the fact that the general passenger agents of the American railways have, through their advertising, made the marvelous results accomplished by our locomotives, household words in every country on the globe.

### A NAVAL OBJECT LESSON.

The admiration of foreign nations for us is not by any means confined to railways. One incident that startled the entire world, and directed the attention of thinking people everywhere to American achievements in machinery was that of the United States battle-ship *Oregon*, built at the Union Iron Works in San Francisco, and which steamed a distance of more than half round the globe, without loosening a bolt or starting a rivet, and arrived at her post off the Island of Cuba prepared to perform any service required of her; and then, having given a most satisfactory account of herself on that memorable third of July, 1898, off Santiago, she steamed back to the Pacific,

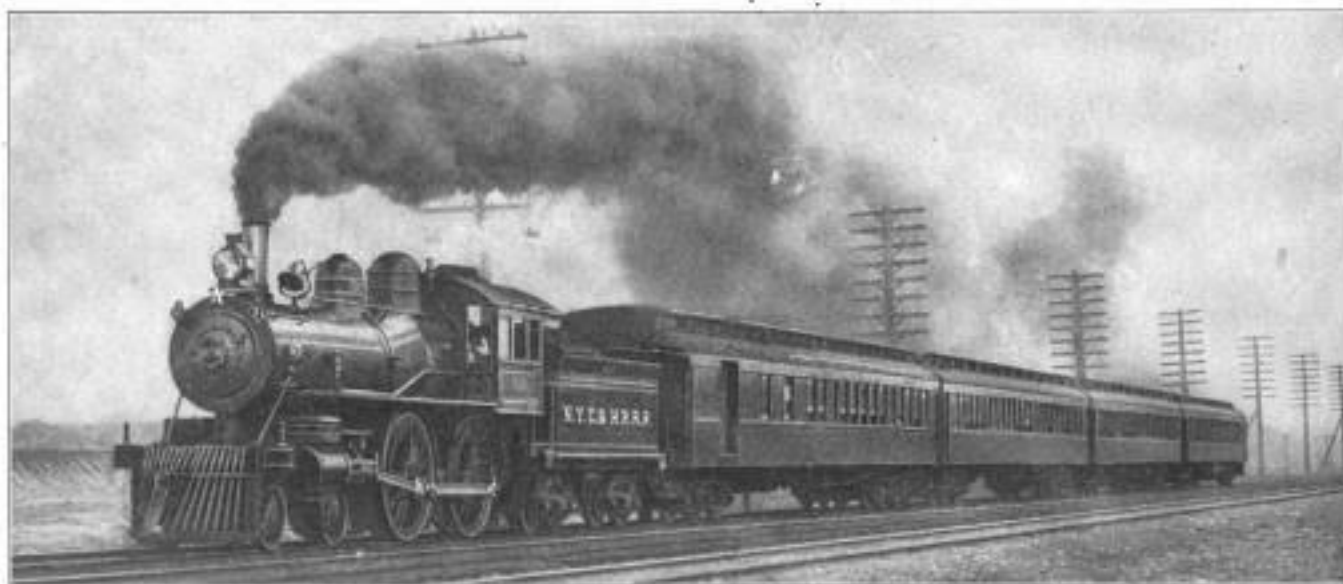
and without any unnecessary delay crossed that great ocean to join Admiral Dewey's fleet at Manila. On her arrival there the Secretary of the Navy received one of those condensed messages, for which the admiral—who has shed undying lustre upon the name of the American navy—is so noted, which read as follows:

"MANILA,

March 18th, 1899.

"The *Oregon* and *Iris* arrived to-day. The *Oregon* is in fit condition for any duty. Dewey."

These demon-



THE NEW YORK CENTRAL'S "EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS," THE MOST FAMOUS TRAIN IN THE WORLD.



ations of what American ship-builders can accomplish, created a desire on the part of every naval power in the world for ships of the character of the *Oregon*; and the logical conclusion of thinking people was that if we could build ships like the *Oregon*, anything else that we built must be of a superior quality, and the demand for American manufactures began to increase and is increasing with each day until thousands of our factories are now running night and day, and business in the United States was never in a more prosperous condition than it has been during the past five years.

#### TRADE AND THE FLAG.

It has been said by a great American writer that "trade follows the flag." Recent events have placed our flag upon the islands of the Pacific, directly in the natural track between the Pacific coast of the United States and Japan and China; and as we contemplate our growing commerce with these old nations we are reminded of the prophetic statement of that seer of his time, Hon. Thomas H. Benton, of Missouri, who while discussing the building of the Union and Central Pacific railroads said, pointing toward the Pacific Ocean, "There is the East; there is India."

Previous to the construction of this artery of commerce, the route to India had been by the way of our Atlantic seaports and Europe, but with the completion of our trans-continental system of railways the route was changed, and a better way was found by way of our Pacific seaports and the Pacific Ocean.

#### OUR COMMERCE IN THE ORIENT.

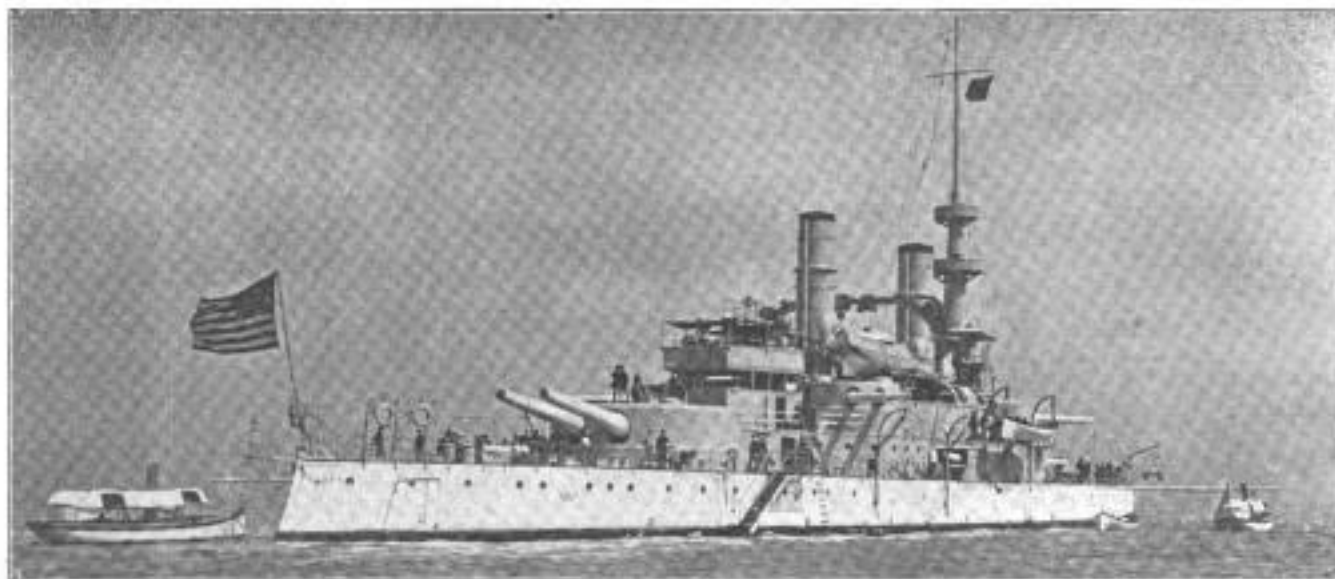
There are some who seem to think that we might get along without trade with China, and that it is a new-fangled idea that Chinese trade can especially benefit the United States.

Commerce with China began one hundred and twenty-eight years ago, the first vessel sailing from New York on Washington's Birthday in the year 1774. This vessel returned to New York May 11th, 1775. The success of the venture was such as to warrant its repetition, and from that day to this, trade between the United States and China has continued without material interruption until it is now greater in importance and value than that of any other nation trading with China, with the single exception of Great Britain. If we are to continue as one of the great nations of the world we can hardly afford to ignore a country that comprises one-twelfth of the land area and nearly one-fourth of the population of the globe.

One of the reasons for the introduction into other countries of our manufactures and products of all kinds, is that Americans have the ability to not only do things well but to do them *quickly*; and this practice, which is now general, has been greatly stimulated by the example set by the railroads.

If a New York business man makes up his mind to go to Chicago he wants to be there right away, and hence the demand for fast trains between commercial centres.

When the British government wanted a most important steel railway bridge built in India, no bridge builders in Europe would undertake to complete the work in the time required by the government, but an American bridge-building corporation—a trust, many would call it—was able to undertake the contract, in consequence of the fact that through the consolidation of a dozen small plants into one great corporation, and the further fact that under the system of rapid handling of materials by our unsurpassed transportation facilities, they were able to undertake and put through a gigantic work, which appalled less enterprising and enthusiastic manufacturers. The work was completed within the time specified, and is a monument to the skill and ability



THE UNITED STATES BATTLE-SHIP "OREGON," A NOTABLE EXAMPLE OF MODERN AMERICAN SHIP-BUILDING.

of American engineers, American mechanics, and American methods.

The great steel railway bridges in Egypt were built by Americans for the same reason; and these examples are all evidences of the truth of the statement that American transportation facilities underlie much of our wonderful prosperity.

There is another reason for our strength, our wealth, and our ability to do things, and it is covered by Mr. Mulhall's brief statement, previously quoted, that "in the history of the human race, no nation ever before possessed forty-one millions of instructed citizens."

These facts should encourage all educators, and especially Chautauqua, which in numerous ways stimulates not only the youth but the middle-aged of our country, to improve their opportunities for obtaining knowledge, and so increase the means of making themselves useful citizens of the freest as well as the richest country in the world.

As an illustration of the ability of Americans to send our products to foreign countries in competition with the whole world, and to show how general the use of American products and American methods has become in some of those foreign countries, let me read an item from a recent English publication.

"To-day many a foreigner sits down to his breakfast made up of a cereal manufactured at Niagara Falls, a beefsteak from Omaha, a slice of bacon from the Mohawk valley, and his bread, of course, from American wheat, ground at Minneapolis.

"On his way to his office, if he lives in London, he can ride in a car built in New York, propelled by electrical machinery manufactured at Schenectady, over a railway constructed by American engineers, and largely of American materials.

"On reaching his office and looking about him, he finds, if it is a modern, up-to-date establishment, this condition: He sits in a revolving chair made in Chicago; before a roll-top desk made in Buffalo; his letters are written on a typewriter made at Elton, New York; he signs them with a New York fountain-pen and dries them on a blotting sheet from New England; the letter copies are put away in files manufactured in Grand Rapids.

"Taking a day for pleasure, he attends the races, and sees the highest stakes won by an American horse, ridden by an American jockey. Looking over his evening paper, he reads of the placing in American shipyards of orders for American-style battle-ships for European as well as Asiatic nations, and learns that the scene of the coronation of the King of England is to be painted by an American artist, and that the forty thousand gold, silver and bronze medals, ordered by the command of the King, to commemorate his coronation, were made in Massachusetts; and that the yacht for the German Emperor was built almost within sight of the city hall of New York, and that a member of the royal family of Germany crossed the Atlantic to be present at the launching, and that it was christened by the daughter of an American President—and he wonders why it is that Americans are able to out-strip almost every other nation in all kinds of modern achievements, and this wonder grows with each succeeding month."

Only a short time ago one of the great ocean liners

brought Baron von Oppenheim, secretary of one of the German legations, who states that he is here for the purpose of learning why Americans do things so much better than any one else.

Since the Spanish-American war, we have had commissions of various characters and sizes sent here from almost every civilized country, the object of whose visit was the same as that of the German baron who is here to-day. Last winter, the entire board of management of a great English rail-

way came, six officers from the general manager to the engineer of docks, and spent several weeks in going over our railways and studying our methods. Returning to England, they have adopted many of the American methods and will adopt others, placing in service numerous kinds of American machinery, finding it better, more serviceable, and more economical than they build in England.

In all the ages of the world transportation has been, as it is to-day, associated directly with the advancement of the human race.

It began in the dawn of the world with human burden-bearers; then in certain countries, the dog, the burro or pack mule; in others the horse, the camel, and the elephant; the sailing vessel, the canal boat; the steamship; the stage coach, the horse car, and the railroad.

I think it will be agreed by all that the steam railroad is the highest type of transportation; and when I tell you that all the money in the world, gold, silver, and paper, would not buy one-third of its railroads, you will get some idea of the vastness of this industry.

Railroad mileage has steadily grown until now we have 200,000 miles of steam railway in the United States. These railroads employ over 1,000,000 men, whose wages amount to over \$600,000,000 annually. Their capital is over \$12,000,000,000, and their earnings last year exceeded \$1,500,000,000. They carried more than 600,000,000 passengers last year, and 1,100,000,000 tons of freight.

We are all impressed by the object lessons which are the essential element of the kindergarten system. I want to give you one object lesson in regard to American railways.

In 1851 the "American Railway Guide for the United States," published in New York, with branch offices in Boston, Springfield, Philadelphia, and many other cities, consisted of 144 pages, 5½ by 3½ inches. It contained the time tables and information regarding 149 railroads. This is the book.

The "Official Guide of the United States" for August, 1902, which I hold in my hand, contains the time tables and information regarding 957 railways, requiring over 900 pages 7½ by 10½ inches to show it.

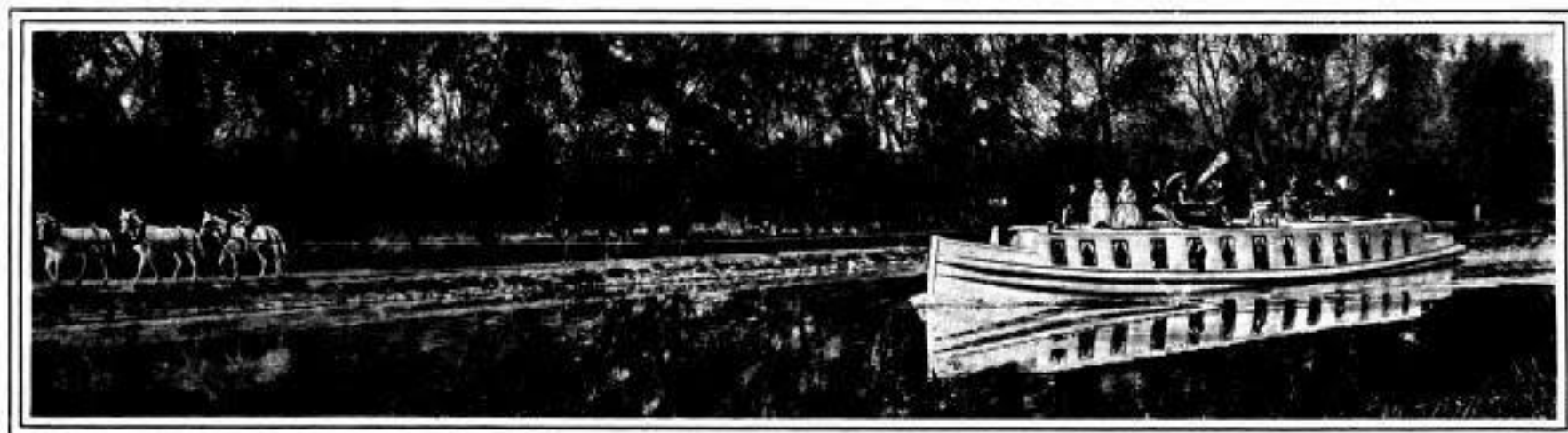
In 1851 there were a little over 9,000 miles of railway open for traffic in the United States. In 1902 there are over 205,000 miles in operation.

In order that the German nation might have knowledge of the most advanced theories and practice in the construction and operation of railways, an imperial German commission was sent to the United States a short time ago, for the purpose of examining American railways and making such recommendations as their investigation should suggest.

In the report of this commission, which was recently published, one of the first sentences is as follows: "Lack of speed, lack of comfort, lack of cheap rates, are the charges brought against the German empire's railways, as compared with those of the United States." They recommend the adoption of many of our methods, explaining in their report that they were far superior, not only to those in vogue in Germany, but also superior to those of any other country.

#### INFLUENCE OF RAILROADS IN RUSSIA.

The annual budgets of the Russian empire disclose



TRAVELING IN 1820 BY PACKET-BOAT ON THE ERIE CANAL.



the almost incredible efforts in railway extension that the imperial government of the Czar is putting forth.

#### RAILROAD MEN IN THE CABINET OF THE CZAR.

It is a fact not generally known that the two men who are nearest to the Czar of Russia, and who, perhaps, have a greater influence than any of the others in shaping the commercial policy of the present government of that great empire, are M. de Witte, the Imperial Minister of Finance, who, sixteen years ago, was a station-agent at a small town on one of the railways of Russian Poland; the other is Prince Michel Hilkoff, who, when little more than a boy, left St. Petersburg to seek his fortune, learned mechanical engineering in the city of Philadelphia, and who is to-day the Imperial Minister of Railways of the Russian empire, and a member of the Cabinet of the Czar.

#### CHINA JOINS THE ARMY OF PROGRESS.

More than twenty years ago one of the Imperial Ministers of China, in a report to the Emperor and Empress, urged upon them the construction of a system of railways from their principal ports to the interior of the empire. In his report he used this significant sentence: "Japan, which is a mere speck upon the map, is building railways, and her people are being benefited thereby. Should not your Celestial Empire, which comprises one-twelfth of the land area, and one-quarter of the population of the globe, do as well as this handful of people among the islands of the sea?"

To-day this suggestion is being carried out, and railroads are being constructed in a dozen different directions in China.

#### RAILROADS SUPERSEDE CANALS.

One hundred years ago the Governor of the great State of New York advised his friends not to invest their money or waste their time in aiding to build railroads, expressing the opinion that, while it was possible that improved methods of construction and perfected machinery might, in the remote future, enable the people to move a car upon a railroad at the rate of five or six miles per hour, he did not believe that they could ever be made of material advantage, and that any attempt to transport passengers and freight by railroad, from one part of the country to another, must result in endless confusion and loss. The Governor died in the belief that the canal was the only means of conveyance for a great commerce.

Notwithstanding his prediction, the railroads have grown to such vast proportions that to-day there are in the United States more than 200,000 miles of steam railroads.

The building of the Erie Canal, extending from Buffalo to Albany, a distance of 363 miles, was commenced July 4, 1817. It was completed in 1825 at a cost of \$7,602,000.00. In 1896 the State of New York appropriated \$9,000,000.00 for enlarging and improving this canal, and a few figures from the State report on canals may be of interest in this connection:

Reliable statistics of its traffic are not obtainable for the earlier years of its operation, but in accordance with the annual report of the Superintendent of Public Works of the State of New York, we find that the tonnage of all the property carried on all the canals, in both directions, in 1837 was 1,171,296 tons, valued at \$55,809,288.00.

The tonnage and the value increased until 1872, when it amounted to 6,673,370 tons, valued at \$220,913,321.00.

From 1872 the tonnage and the value of the property carried decreased, until in 1897 there was only 3,617,804 tons carried, with a value of \$96,063,338.00.

This, in face of the fact that the receipts of grain and flour at Buffalo had increased from 1,184,685 bushels in 1837 to 242,140,306 bushels in 1897.

#### DECLINE IN CANAL TRAFFIC.

The greatest number of new boats registered as operating on the canals in a single year was in 1862, when there were 850 new boats. In the year 1897 there were only 16 new boats registered. You will wonder what has caused the abandonment of several canals in the State of New York, and the steady decline in the commerce passing through the Erie Canal.

There are three general causes for these results. The first is the great reduction in the rates of freight by the railroads in the United States, and notably in the State of New York. The second cause is the marvelous development of the motive power and rolling stock of the American railroads. Less than a quarter of a century ago, upon the average American railroad, the capacity of a freight car was twenty thousand pounds; the capacity of a freight engine was from twenty to thirty of such cars to the train.

To-day, on the New York Central, whose six tracks run alongside the Erie Canal for the entire distance from Buffalo to Albany, the capacity of the grain cars is from sixty to sixty-six thousand pounds, and a locomotive of the latest type will haul from seventy-five to ninety such cars loaded to their full capacity. It is not an infrequent occurrence for a single engine to haul through the Mohawk valley, beside the Erie Canal, eighty-five to ninety thousand bushels of grain in a single train. The same engine will haul from one hundred and ten to one hundred and twenty-five empty cars. When you consider that in the busy season there are from seventy-five to one hundred such trains a day passing over the New York Central alone, you will get some conception of the situation.

#### EXPORT TRADE REQUIRES FAST TIME.

The third cause of the failure of the canals is the general demand of the American public for quick time. A shipper

At that time Rochester's only means of transportation was the Erie Canal, and the difference between the insignificant village of Rochester in 1822 and the magnificent city of Rochester of to-day, is the difference in its transportation facilities; and this difference is graphically shown by a comparison of the canal packet towed by a mule at the rate of four miles an hour, and the Empire State Express thundering through the Genesee Valley at a speed of sixty miles an hour.

#### INFLUENCE OF RAILWAY ADVERTISING.

American railway management is always alert and ready to embrace every opportunity for extending the commerce of the country, and railway men are among the very first to seize upon each coin of vantage. Within a week from the day that the Paris peace commission adjourned, more than one American railway had ordered the re-engraving of its maps to include the West Indies, the Hawaiian Islands, and the Philippines. The description of the beauty of our American lakes and valleys, the magnificence of our rivers, the grandeur of our mountains, the fertility of our soil, the wealth of our mineral resources, and the superiority of our manufactures, with which our railroad advertising is filled, has been of incalculable value to the export trade of the United States. It has induced thousands of foreigners to visit every section of our country who otherwise would never have come here. It has been the means of the investment in the United States of untold millions of foreign capital. It has been one of the strongest aids to the expansion of American commerce in every direction.

#### A CENTURY OF MARVELS.

Henry Drummond said of the nineteenth century, that it had added more to the sum of human learning than all the centuries that have passed.

The twentieth century bids fair to keep pace with, if not surpass, the nineteenth.

A few examples of the achievements of American railroads in a little more than half a century, and many of them within the last twenty-five years, cannot be inappropriate.

Before the railroads were built it took a week to go from New York to Buffalo, nearly three weeks from New York to Chicago; and at that time no man would have thought of making a trip from New York to the Pacific coast, except a few of the hardiest pioneers; and when on such occasion the good-byes were said, it was expected on both sides that it would be forever. If to-morrow night you should place a letter on the Pacific and Oriental mail train which leaves Grand Central Station, New York, at

9.15, you may be sure that your correspondent in San Francisco will be reading it next Saturday night—four days from New York.

You can to-day take your luncheon in New York, leisurely pack your bag, and, taking the train at Grand Central Station at 2.45 p. m., be in Chicago at 9.45 the next morning, a distance of 980 miles in just twenty hours.

The framers of our Constitution would have considered a man beside himself who would have suggested such a possibility.

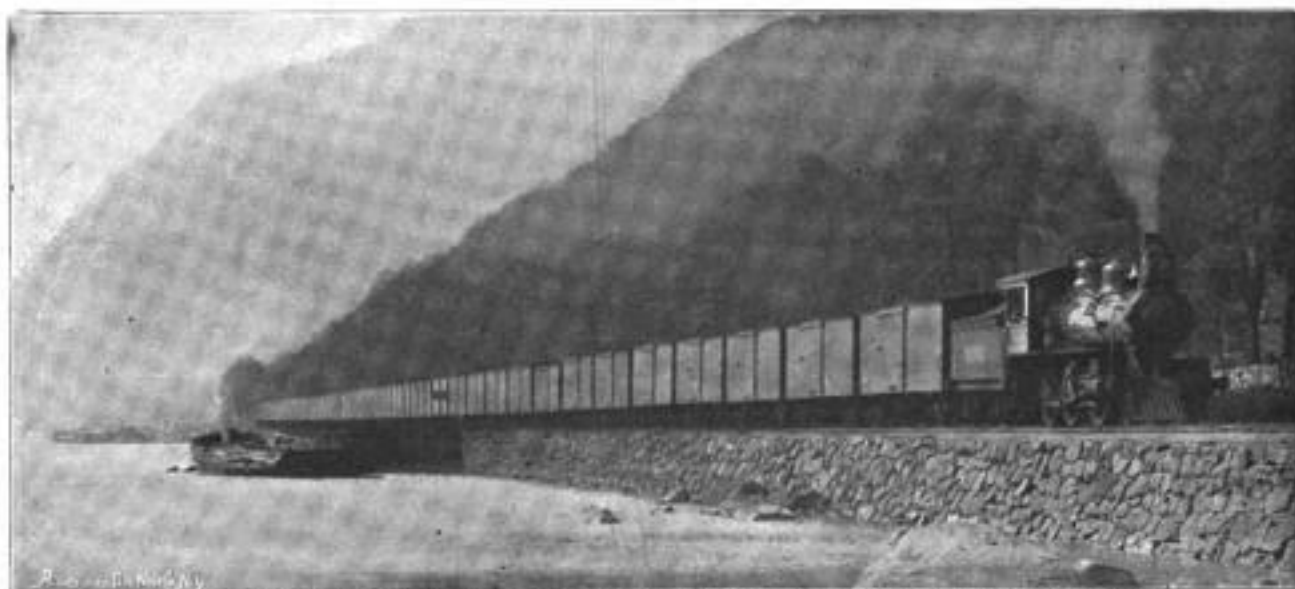
#### WHAT THE RAILROADS HAVE ACCOMPLISHED.

In 1875 the States east of the Missouri River were sending food and clothing to the starving people of Kansas.

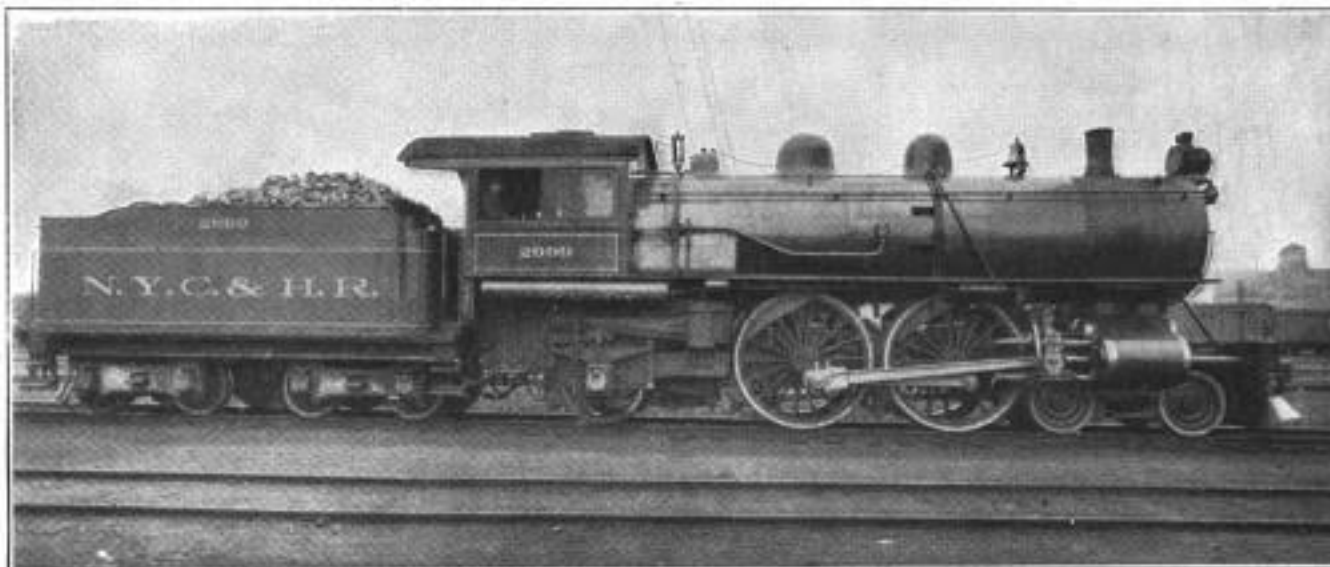
Thanks to the facilities afforded by the railroads, they expect the corn crop of Kansas for 1902 to be a banner one; eight million acres have been planted, and at the previous average per acre would yield something over 300,000,000 bushels.

It seems a very few years since I made my first trip to Colorado, and stopped on my way at the home of Buffalo Bill, at North Platte, Neb., on the Union Pacific. At Ogallala, fifty-one miles west of North Platte, the Sioux Indians were roaming over the prairies and making more or less trouble for the settlers who ventured so far out of the beaten paths of civilization.

The Nebraska corn crop of 1902 covers nearly eight million acres, and is expected to yield forty bushels



A MODERN FREIGHT-TRAIN, LOADED WITH 80,000 BUSHELS OF AMERICAN WHEAT, ON ITS WAY DOWN THE HUDSON RIVER, FOR EXPORT AT NEW YORK.



THE NEW CENTRAL ATLANTIC TYPE LOCOMOTIVE HAULING THE THROUGH PASSENGER TRAINS OF THE NEW YORK CENTRAL.

having a hundred thousand barrels of flour, or a million bushels of grain for export, must move it from Buffalo to New York within a specified time, and he cannot risk the slow process of the canal.

A short time ago the lake steamer *Abyssinia* arrived in Buffalo on Friday evening with forty thousand bushels of grain, while the *Ceric* of the White Star Line was at her pier in New York about to sail with water for ballast unless she could get a cargo of grain. This grain from the *Abyssinia* was quickly transhipped at Buffalo to the cars of the New York Central, left Buffalo Saturday evening, and was in the hold of the *Ceric* shortly after noon on Monday. The dispatch with which this grain was handled makes a record that has never been equaled by rail, and of course could not be approached by canal.

#### RAILROADS ESSENTIAL TO PROGRESS.

In a recent address before the Chamber of Commerce of Rochester, N. Y., I cited this illustration of the difference between modern railway transportation and transportation by canal.

In 1822 Thurlow Weed, one of the great newspaper men of his day, wrote of what is now the city of Rochester, as follows:

"Rochester is a straggling village containing about half a hundred inhabitants, but it is a go-ahead place, and from its advantages is destined to become an important inland town."



to the acre, or in the neighborhood of 300,000,000 bushels.

In the banner year of 1896, Nebraska planted 7,700,000 acres of corn and produced 298,600,000 bushels, or about thirty-eight bushels per acre.

Previous to the construction of the Northern Pacific, the Great Northern, Northwestern, St. Paul, Burlington, Rock Island, and other railways that traverse that wonderful region known as the "wheat belt," there was nothing to be seen but prairie grass and an occasional band of untamed savages.

Minnesota and North and South Dakota in 1898 shipped 220,000,000 bushels of wheat. The prospects for the present season all point to a very large yield, although it is doubtful if it will exceed the crop of 1898.

#### DEVELOPMENT OF THE PACIFIC COAST.

In 1849 there came across the continent reports of the discovery of gold in California, but the only means of reaching its Golden Gate was by sea around Cape Horn, or the long and perilous journey, with ox teams, across the plains, including what was then styled in our geographies the American Desert, and through the hazardous mountain passes of the West.

The completion of the Pacific railroads changed all this, and opened new fields for all kinds of enterprises, in an unexplored territory stretching over more than two thousand miles to the west, northwest, and southwest of the Mississippi River, the products of which region were practically valueless until the means of transporting them were provided by the railroads.

The wheat crop of California in 1899 was 37,000,000 bushels. The largest crop ever produced in California was in 1880, when, owing to exceptionally favorable weather conditions, that State produced 63,000,000 bushels.

The mineral product of California for the year 1900 amounted to \$33,000,000.

The vineyards and orange groves of California would be of practically little value were it not for the fact that the railroads, by their trains of refrigerator and ventilated fruit cars, make it possible to transport the products of her fertile valleys to all sections of the country.

There were shipped from California alone in 1901 83,731 carloads of fruit, vegetables, wines, and brandy, by rail and sea.

California produced in 1901, 29,800,000 pounds of butter; 11,300,000 pounds of cheese; 69,000 tons of beet-sugar products, and 48,000 bales of hops.

California also produced 27,000,000 pounds of wool in 1901, and 608,000,000 feet of lumber.

It seems but yesterday that the railroads were completed into Portland, Ore., Tacoma and Seattle, Wash., and it is marvelous that for the year 1901 there was exported from the Columbia River valley 17,000,000 bushels of wheat, and from the Puget Sound region, 16,000,000 bushels.

Oregon and Washington form the northwest corner of the territory of the United States, south of the line of British Columbia, and directly on the route to our extreme northwest possession, Alaska.

The wheat crop of the States of Oregon and Washington for the year 1901 was 51,500,000 bushels.

Colorado, which, with its inexhaustible mines of gold, silver, lead, iron, and coal, forms almost an empire in itself, produced in 1901, of gold, \$28,000,000; of silver \$11,000,000; of lead, \$7,000,000, in addition to a magnificent crop of wheat, fruit, and vegetables.

Thanks to her railroad facilities Montana is to-day the richest mineral region of its size in the world.

The value of the precious metals won by the washing, milling, and smelting of the ores and gravel mined in Montana during the year 1899 was the largest in its history, and amounted to \$68,500,000.

The State of Montana produced in that year 23 1/2 per cent. of the copper product of the world, and 61 per cent. of the copper of the United States. It is said that mineral development in Montana is in its infancy, and that what

it has already produced is but a bagatelle of the output of the future.

I am indebted for the statistics regarding the great States referred to, to Mr. J. C. Stubbs, traffic director, and Mr. B. Campbell, assistant traffic director, of the Union and Southern Pacific Railroads; Mr. J. M. Hannaford, second Vice-President, Northern Pacific Railway; Mr. Thomas Miller, freight traffic manager, (Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railway; Mr. Paul Morton, second Vice-President, Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway; and Mr. A. S. Hughes, general traffic manager, Denver and Rio Grande Railroad.

Without railroads, Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Montana, Colorado, California, Oregon and Washington would still be the home of savages.

#### SERVICE OF AMERICAN RAILROADS.

It is beyond question that American railroads to-day furnish the best service in the world, at the lowest rates of fare, at the same time paying their employes very much higher wages than are paid for similar service in any other country on the globe.

In the United States the first-class passenger fares in 1898 averaged 1.98 cents per mile, although on some large railways the average was several mills less than two cents per mile; in England the first-class fare is four cents per mile; third-class fare for vastly inferior service is two cents per mile, but only on certain parliamentary trains.

In Prussia, the first-class fare is three cents per mile; in Austria, 3.05 cents per mile; and in France, 3.36 cents per mile.



THIS ILLUSTRATES ALL THERE WAS OF DWELLINGS, EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS, MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS—IN A WORD, ALL THE INDUSTRIES OF THE GREAT PLAINS OF THE UNITED STATES, PREVIOUS TO THE ADVENT OF THE RAILROAD.

Our passenger cars excel those of foreign countries in all that goes to make up the comfort and convenience of a journey.

Our sleeping and parlor car system is vastly superior to theirs; our baggage system is infinitely better than theirs and arranged upon a much more liberal basis—American railroads carry 150 pounds of baggage free, while the German roads carry only 55 pounds free.

The lighting of our trains is superb, while the lighting of trains on most foreign lines is wretched.

#### SOME STRIKING EXAMPLES.

I may be pardoned for citing a few examples of what I mean by the unsurpassed passenger-train facilities of American railroads.

A single locomotive recently hauled a passenger train of sixteen cars, nine of which were sleeping and parlor cars, from New York to Albany, a distance of 143 miles, in three hours and fifteen minutes, which is 44 miles per hour, and is the regular schedule time of this train. The train weighed 1,832,000 pounds, and was 1,212 feet, or nearly a quarter of a mile, long.

The Empire State Express was placed in service October 26th, 1891, and since that day it has been the most famous train in the world.

For years this train has been making the run from New York to Buffalo, 440 miles, in eight hours and fifteen minutes, at an average speed of 53 1/2 miles an hour, including four stops—two of them for changing engines—and twenty-eight slow-downs, on account of running through incorporated towns and cities.

For more than 216 miles of the 440 miles it makes the run on every trip at an average speed of more than 60 miles per hour. For one stretch of ten miles the regular schedule time is 66.33 miles an hour.

The weight of this train is 608,000 pounds, and it has a seating capacity of 248 passengers.

On June 15th, 1902, the New York Central placed in service the Twentieth Century Limited, which now runs every day in the year between New York and Chicago, 980 miles in twenty hours, an average speed of 49 miles per hour including all stops and slow-downs, and saves the business man a day.

On June 30th, this train of five heavy cars ran a distance of 139 miles in 131 minutes on the Mohawk division of the New York Central; this is an average speed of 63.66 miles per hour.

Recently the Twentieth Century Limited on the Lake Shore covered the 134 miles between Brocton and Cleveland in 131 minutes. From Cleveland to Toledo the engineer pushed along over the 113 miles in 103 minutes, reaching a speed of 90 miles an hour at some points.

These are some of the achievements of American railroads in passenger service, and in my opinion it is achievements of this character that have made it possible for the United States to expand its commerce with such astounding rapidity.

The fact that American passenger service attracts the attention of people of every other country who visit our shores is demonstrated by the desire of all foreigners to ride on the Empire State Express and the Twentieth Century Limited—the fastest long-distance train in the world—and the further desire to examine the magnificent machines that haul our great trains.

#### EXTENT OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

The extent of our commerce, both domestic and foreign, may well astonish the representatives of other lands who visit us for the first time, but the extent of the territory of the United States made possible by the negotiations of Admiral Dewey in May, 1898, supplemented by those of the peace commission at Paris, will surprise our own people, as well as our cousins from across the water.

We thought before the purchase of Alaska that our territory was large, but what vistas of commercial enterprise present themselves to us as we contemplate the fact that it is 3,144 miles from San Francisco to

St. Michael's, Alaska, where an empire in extent awaits development by American capital and energy; and that it is 7,729 miles from San Francisco to Manila, island of Luzon, and that this is only one of hundreds of rich islands that await similar development. In contemplating the extremes of our domains we should not overlook the Hawaiian and other islands which lie in our new ocean pathway.

You will be interested in knowing that the Manila and Dagupan Railroad on the island of Luzon, which is the principal one of our Philippine group, is laid upon mahogany ties, the road passing through forests of that valuable wood and over inexhaustible beds of coal and other rich minerals. Shall we wonder, then, that American railroads are seeking connections that will secure a portion of the commerce that must come from the development of this rich region, which has so recently been added to the territory of the United States?

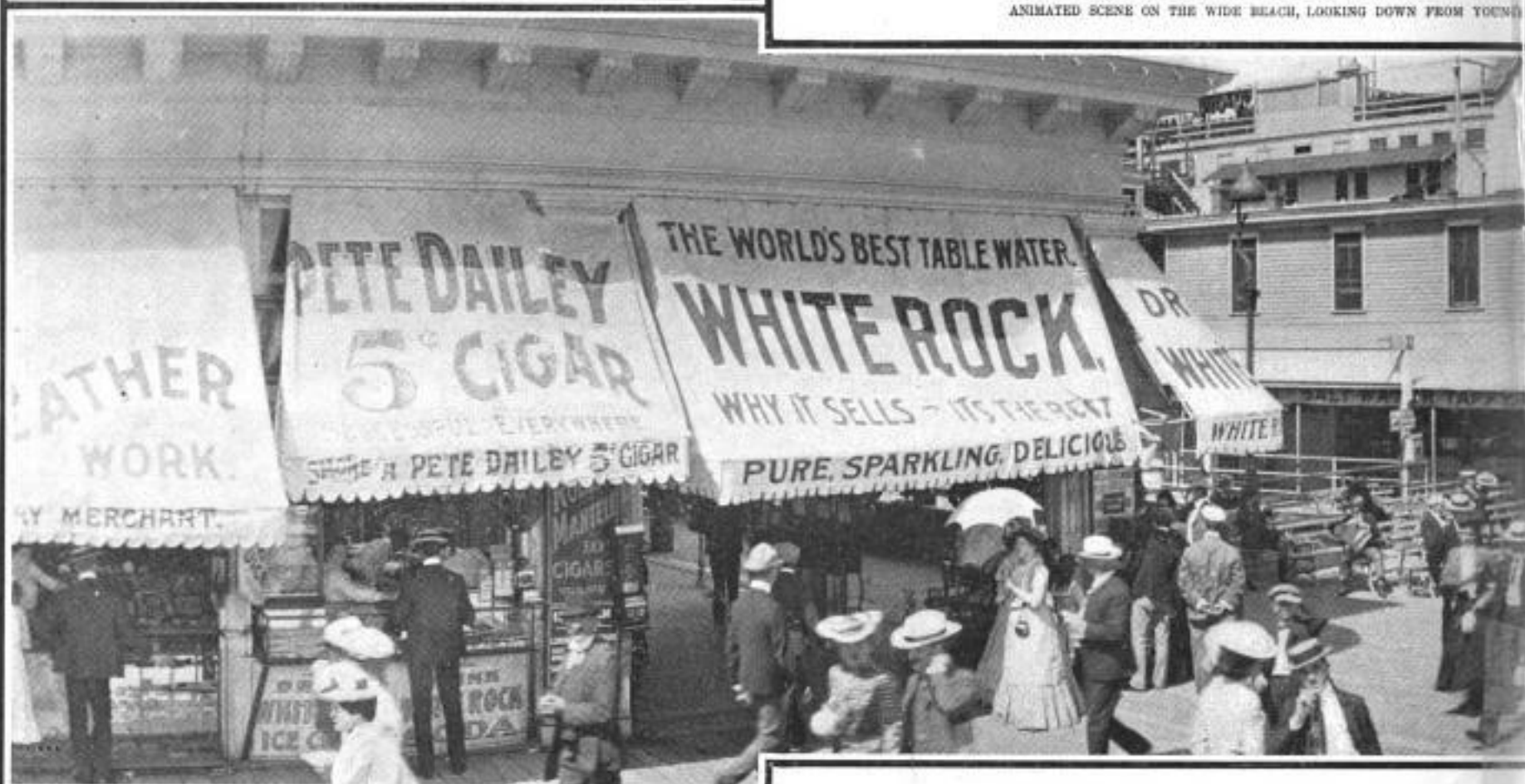
#### TRADE FOLLOWS THE FLAG.

If it is true that "trade follows the flag," then with co-operation and reciprocity between the great transportation interests of the United States and the commercial and industrial interests of our republic, and with proper encouragement given to American shipping by the Congress of the United States, our commerce should be as diversified as are the products of our soil, our mines, and our mills; and our export trade should reach every mart on the earth, and should flourish on every sea and river where vessels ply; for since the almost miraculous events in Manila Bay and off Santiago, we may paraphrase the sentiment of Joaquin Miller in regard to Colorado and say of our flag, "it floats forever in the sun."





ANIMATED SCENE ON THE WIDE BEACH, LOOKING DOWN FROM YOUNG



PANORAMIC VIEW OF THE FAMOUS "BOARDWALK," FOUR MILES LONG,



A HOST OF JOLLY BATHERS AND SPECTATORS ENJOYING THEMSELVES NE

THE MOST FAMOUS SEASIDE RESORT  
ON MANY MIDSUMMER DAYS A QUARTER OF A MILLION VISITORS E

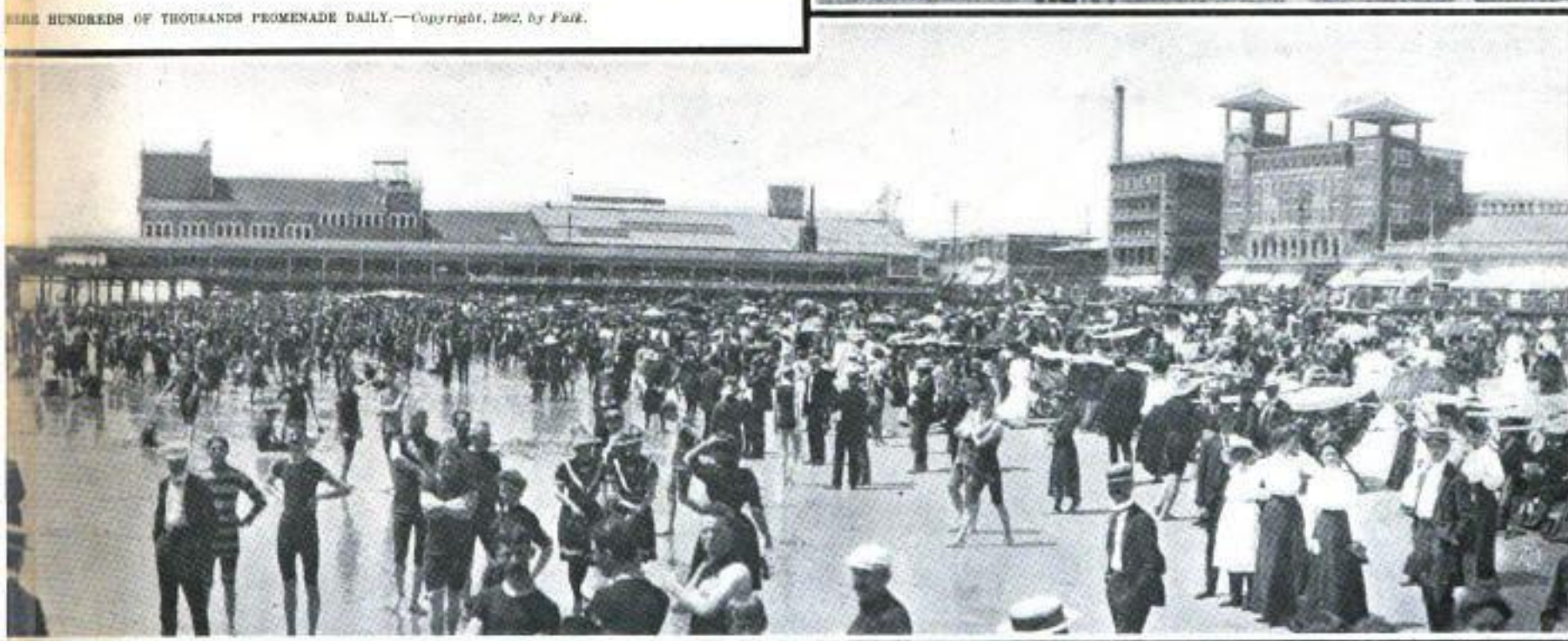




PIER TOWARD THE AUDITORIUM AND STEEL PIER.—Copyright, 1902, by Falk.



HERE HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS PROMENADE DAILY.—Copyright, 1902, by Falk.



YOUNG'S LONG PIER AND THE HOTEL DUNLOP.—Copyright, 1902, by Falk.

T IN THE WORLD—ATLANTIC CITY.

ENJOY THE DELIGHTS OF SEA AND AIR AT THIS NEW JERSEY BEACH.



# The Haunted Housewife

By Elliott Flower



HE told the story himself, and it certainly has a truthfulness to it. In fact, it is difficult to believe that one could imagine so harrowing an experience.

His wife, he said, had a woman who came occasionally (when sent for) to do certain stunts of cleaning and washing, and this woman had an appetite. In that lay the origin of the trouble. On days when she was due she came early—not

to work, but to eat—and she stayed late—also not to work, but to eat. It took her an hour or more to begin to get ready to go to work, and another hour or more to begin to get ready to quit. She was there for breakfast, luncheon, and dinner. If there was only a half day's work to be done it made no difference. In one way

or another she would make it last over the three meals, and at each she would



"I thought you must have lost my address," she said, simply.

dispose of more than all the rest of the family put together, after which she would ask if she could not take the rest of the roast home. Now, in the course of time this system of collecting a full day's pay for a half-day's work, in order to acquire three meals, grew wearisome, and it naturally followed that there was trouble the night that the woman made and drank seven large cups of coffee. In the interests of economy, the members of the family had cut themselves down to coffee once a day—in the morning—and it certainly did seem as if the woman was overdoing the thing a little in disposing of seven at night.

"Never again," is what the housewife said in substance, although not in those words. Having paid the woman not only for her work, but also to wait for meals; having given from her own and her children's wardrobes at various times, and having in other ways endeavored to be charitable and considerate, she held that seven cups were something like six too many. So she said to the woman, "Nay, nay; here we part," and when next she wanted cleaning and washing done she advertised.

Here the plot thickens—oh, very much!

The woman appeared at the door with the advertisement in her hand, and she was the only one who did come.

"I thought you must have lost my address," she said, simply.

"Well, I hadn't," replied the housewife, pointedly.

"Oh!" said the woman, and she took off her bonnet and shawl and prepared to go to work.

Well, the work had to be done, and she was there, so the grocery and meat bills were allowed to make their customary jump. But a stop-order was put on the coffee. One cup was the limit for dinner. In other ways things went very much as before.

"Well," said the housewife to her husband that night, "I've learned one thing. I'll not advertise again. But I do want to get hold of a good woman to come here occasionally."

So the next time she left word at a neighboring intelligence office, where they made a specialty of furnishing women for that kind of work, and they promised to send her one.

They did. The woman of the seven cups appeared promptly.

"I think you might have sent to my house," she said, reproachfully, "but it's all right, any way."

"But I didn't want you," protested the housewife.

"Oh!" said the woman, as she removed her bonnet and shawl.

Of course it was too late to get another then, and the work had to be done, so the provisions bill had another boost.

"It seems so petty to limit her," said the housewife "and I wouldn't mind so much if she only did her work quickly and well, but it's a nuisance to have things dragged out so. Apparently, the only way to hurry her is to change the dinner-hour. If we could have dinner at three in the afternoon, now—"

"Why, then," interrupted her husband, "we would have to have a late supper, and she'd hang on for that."

"True," admitted the housewife, thoughtfully. "She simply will not do."

Here the plot gets very, very thick.

The housewife inquired among the neighbors and got a list of three women who "went out by the day." This she gave to her husband one evening.

"Get one of them," she said. "I meant to see about it this afternoon, but I was too tired. If none of them can come they'll surely be able to tell you of some one who can. But I don't want the seven-cup woman. Remember that!"

"You bet I will," he answered, earnestly.

As he was paying the bills, he had reason to be earnest. Then he sallied forth with his little list. The first woman he found was sorry, but she could not come. Her regular patrons occupied all her time.

"Do you know any one I could get?" he asked.

"Why, yes," she replied. "There's Mrs. Ballenson."

"Won't do," he returned, hastily, and journeyed on. Mrs. Ballenson was the seven-cup woman.

The next also was unable to come, and she also offered to get Mrs. Ballenson.

"Can we never lose that woman?" growled the man. "She seems to be the only one who hasn't plenty to do. Perhaps her appetite works with others as it does with us."

But with the third trial came success. This woman also was busy, but her sister-in-law would come.

"Is her name Ballenson?" asked the man.

"Heavens no!" replied the woman.

"Let me see her," said the man. Mrs. Ballenson might have married again in the last week, and he was taking no chances.

The man returned home jubilant.

"I've got one," he announced, "and it isn't the seven-cup woman."



"NOT TO WORK, BUT TO EAT."

"Are you sure?" asked the wife.

"Positive. I saw her myself, and it's not the same."

Well, the next morning the seven-cup woman appeared for breakfast. The woman who had been engaged had a child who was taken sick in the night.

"So she asked me to come in her place," said the seven-cup woman.

"But I wanted some one else," protested the housewife.

"Oh!" said the seven-cup woman.



man, as she removed her bonnet and shawl and prepared to go to work—at the breakfast.

"What shall we do?" asked the housewife, in despair, of her husband.

"Move," he replied promptly. "Perhaps then we can lose her."

"Was ever any one so haunted?" wailed the housewife, wearily.

This is not necessarily the end of the story, but it brings it up to the present time. The future alone can tell what the finish will be.

## High Prices for Authors' Manuscripts.

WHEN, IN 1859, Wilkie Collins penned the pages of undoubtedly recognized that he had finished a very notable work; but he could never have imagined that one year after his death the manuscript alone would fetch, when put up to auction, \$1,600, but such was the case. This sum, by the way, was \$45 more than was given two years ago for a couple of manuscripts written by Gilbert

White, of Selborne. One can hardly conceive of a more consummate irony of fate than for a young author to sell the copyright of a book for a sum which years later collectors of manuscripts were willing to multiply by nineteen in order to become the owners of the mere writing and paper. The instance we have in mind is reported to have been the fate of Lord Tennyson,

who is said to have sold the copyright of "The Poems of Two Brothers" to a Louth bookseller for \$125, while the original manuscript was sold at auction years afterward for the very considerable sum of \$2,400.



THE NEXT TIME SHE LEFT WORD AT A NEIGHBORING INTELLIGENCE OFFICE.





(PRIZE-WINNER.) BRITISH BATTERY AT THE CITADEL, HALIFAX, N. S., SALUTING THE UNITED STATES BATTLE-SHIP "INDIANA."  
*Thomas J. Curran, Halifax.*



A FIRE-RUINED BLOCK AT TRENTON, N. J.  
*R. J. Schell, Trenton.*



GETTING SUPPLIES OF COAL AT THE BANKS DURING THE MINERS' STRIKE.  
*Walter E. Swab, Girardville, Penn.*



A CLOSE VIEW OF THE EGO PLATOON BUILDING, NEW YORK CITY.  
*W. L. Wesson, Cumberland, Md.*



RESIDENCE, IN BOSTON, OF OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, SOON TO BE A JUSTICE OF THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.—*Mrs. Charles R. Miller, Baltimore.*

OUR AMATEUR PRIZE PHOTOGRAPHIC CONTEST—NOVA SCOTIA WINS.  
INCIDENTS AND SCENES OF TIMELY INTEREST PORTRAYED BY THE SKILLFULLY-HANDLED CAMERA.

(SEE OFFERS OF VARIOUS SPECIAL PRIZES IN OUR AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHIC ANNOUNCEMENT ELSEWHERE IN THIS ISSUE.)





## Good Things To Come in The World of Books

By La Salle A. Maynard

IF I WERE asked what work of fiction promised for the coming season will be likely to have the most genuine merit and greatest interest for the discriminating reader, I would unhesitatingly say that it is the volume of stories by Thomas Bailey Aldrich, announced from the press of Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Mr. Aldrich has not been a voluminous writer; he has chosen to write well rather than to write much. He has never allowed hasty, crude, and unfinished work to go from his hand, but has always maintained the high standard which has given him a place along with Lowell, Emerson, Longfellow, Whittier, and others of the old and illustrious school of New England writers. His last work, a volume of poems, appeared in 1895. Of the volumes thus far issued in his name, five have been in verse and seven have been works of fiction. Mr. Aldrich is probably more widely known by his "Ballad of Babie Bell" than anything else he has written, although this was one of his first productions. In exquisite tenderness and pathetic sweetness we know of no poem in the English language excelling this ballad, and it is not strange that it should have sung itself into the hearts and homes of child-lovers over all Christendom. Among Mr. Aldrich's prose writings his "Story of a Bad Boy" and "Marjorie Daw and Other People" are perhaps the most popular, and are certainly heard of most frequently. Mr. Aldrich, though generally classed with a school of writers who have nearly all passed away, is only sixty-six years old and appears much younger. He has always led a quiet life in his Boston home, and since his retirement from the editorship of the *Atlantic Monthly* is seldom seen in public places.



THOMAS BAILEY ALDRICH.

IT IS now over twenty-five years since I used to meet occasionally in the streets of Albany the author of the "Adirondack Stories," a book much read about that time; and I can never forget the impression which the serene face and quiet, modest, unassuming manner of that gentleman made upon me. Mr. Philander Deming was then, and is yet for aught I know, an official stenographer in one of the higher State courts, and also acted, I believe, as legislative correspondent for a New York daily. He is brought to mind again by the announcement that Houghton, Mifflin & Co. are about to issue a new edition of the "Adirondack Stories" with a preface by the author. For the benefit of the new generation of readers unacquainted with Mr. Deming's work, I may say that these stories have not been surpassed by any work of the kind in more recent years, in freshness, vivacity, quiet humor, and genuine charm. They appeared first in the *Atlantic Monthly* during the editorship of William Dean Howells, and were afterward widely copied and had an immense and well-deserved popularity.



PHILANDER DEMING.

IT HAS often been stated that the present Emperor of Russia is a specially devoted father and that he spends many hours in the companionship of his little ones, of whom he has three, all girls. In fact, I have heard somewhere that the autocrat of all the Russias has been known to get himself down on the nursery floor in the guise of a horse for his babies. All this being the case we can more fully appreciate the significance of the opening statements in the following letter which Paul de Chailu wrote from St. Petersburg to his publishers, Harper & Brothers, a few weeks ago: "Will you kindly oblige me by sending here three sets of my juvenile books? Please select carefully the books, for one set is for the Emperor, and especially this one must be of the finest. The Emperor has received me in the most kind manner, and, now that I have some knowledge of the Russian language, I will soon begin my travels and explorations of this great empire, from the north to the south and from east to west. This will take me several years to accomplish, but I hope to come to America once or twice before the completion of my great task." This reminds me also that a new book for young folks by Du Chailu is now on the press of the Harpers, who will send it out soon. It is to be called "King Mombo," and will make its appearance in the autumn. King Mombo, it seems, was an African monarch whom the famous explorer had much to do with during his long sojourn in the woods, and the story has many of

Du Chailu's thrilling experiences in hunting elephants, crocodiles, gorillas, and a number of other wild beasts. It will be remembered that the largest and most comprehensive book on Scandinavia, "The Land of the Midnight Sun," is from Du Chailu's pen, who not only visited Norway, Sweden, and Lapland, but remained there seven years. From his name he is generally supposed to be a Frenchman, but he is really an American—the last remaining member of a Huguenot family that settled in South Carolina.

IT IS a current saying among country folk that there are at least two inevitable things in this life, and those are "death and taxes." If this observation were made to include happenings in the literary world, also, I would add as another "inevitable" a juvenile book by G. A. Henty. It would, indeed, be a colder year than this present one has been that did not witness at least one stirring tale of war and adventure from the omnipresent and irrepressible Henty, and this fall, the Messrs. Scribner inform me, they are to issue no less than three stories of this kind. This will bring Mr. Henty's record, according to my reckoning, up to about eighty-three historical stories for boys, besides ten novels for grown-ups and two histories for everybody who cares to read them. As Mr. Henty is now seventy years old this makes an average output of over one book each year, or three books for each of the thirty years in which he has been engaged in literary work, an average which leaves even the amazing productivity of the late Horatio Alger and Mrs. Southworth far in the rear. Mr. Henty's stories are faithful to historical fact, and, while exciting, they make wholesome and instructive reading for young people.

SIR WILLIAM LAIRD CLOWES, as he may now write his name, since the distribution of coronation honors, is best known in this country at present as the author of that monumental undertaking, a "History of the Royal Navy." Six volumes have already appeared, and Sir William Laird Clowes and his associates are at work on the seventh and final volume. It was in the sixth volume of this comprehensive history that President Roosevelt's chapters on "The War of 1812" appeared—a more critical and mature account of that Anglo-American conflict than that which he wrote and had published separately at the age of twenty-four. The American publishers of "The Royal Navy," Little, Brown & Co., endeavored to secure President Roosevelt's consent to the publication of this critical history of the War of 1812 separately, but he courteously refused.

IT IS TOO soon, no doubt, to expect an ideal biography of Bret Harte, but if the forthcoming work of that character announced by Dodd, Mead & Co. for fall publication is not of an entertaining quality it will not be for lack of first-class material nor of a skilled and sympathetic writer. The latter is to be Mr. T. Edgar Pemberton, who has commended himself to this service by some excellent biographies of theatrical people. Mr. Pemberton had known Mr. Harte for twenty years, and had been in close touch with him for seven. Recently they were collaborating on a work which it is understood Mr. Pemberton is to complete. The family and friends of Mr. Harte have assured his biographer of their co-operation in placing all available material at his disposal.

A LONG and attractive list of new books is announced by D. Appleton & Co. for fall publication. Among the more notable ones will be the letters of Charles Darwin, including many addressed to Charles Gray and other American scientists; a volume of Anglo-Egyptian stories by the author of "The Right of Way," who should now be addressed, if you please, as Sir Gilbert Parker; a new book of verse by Mr. Frank L. Stanton, under the title "Up From Georgia," and an illustrated volume on social New York in the period following the Knickerbocker days, by Miss Esther Singleton, a work doubtless which owes its origin to Miss Singleton's studies of "The Furniture of Our Forefathers." From this house also we shall have the American edition of a new and curious book of which we heard much during the past few months, "The Story of a Strange Career," which purports to be the autobiography of a convict edited by Stanley Waterloo. A new novel by Mr. H. G. Wells and another by Mrs. Craigie are also among the good things promised from this quarter.



ESTHER SINGLETON.

FROM WHAT I have learned about Henry James's new novel, "The Wings of the Dove," soon to appear from the press of Charles Scribner's Sons, the story will offer a refreshing contrast to some of Mr. James's latest novels. In it he is said to have escaped from his late manner of abstract and psychological evolution, a manner which has sorely taxed the patience of many of his readers. It is, also, said that the book has an understandable plot, which is another clear gain. It was a writer in the *London Spectator* who said of Mr. James that he "was not so much a novelist as an episodist," a new term but an apt one, it seems to me, in this connection. Certain other literary idiosyncrasies of Mr. James, as they appeared in his "Sacred Fount," were once hit off very cleverly by Carolyn Wells in *The Critic*, in critical verse which concluded as follows:



HENRY JAMES.

The mad gush of "The Sacred Fount" is ringing in my ear,  
Its dictatorial excitement is offending me, I fear.  
For its subtle fascination makes me read it, then, slack,  
I find I have the James-james, a very bad attack.

IT IS GRATIFYING to know that we are to have a biography of Nathaniel Hawthorne the coming season from the hand of Professor George E. Woodberry, whose life of Edgar Allan Poe is the most judicious and satisfying study of that remarkable genius ever written. Hawthorne led a quiet and uneventful career; but he was a man of such winning personality, a literary artist of such unexampled power and brilliancy, that a biographical study by a writer of Professor Woodberry's proved ability is certain to be full of interest.

WE ARE informed that a new volume of studies of bird life by Olive Thorne Miller is soon to appear from the press of her publishers, Houghton, Mifflin & Co. If it is up to the standard of her "In Nesting Time," "Little Brothers of the Air," and other volumes on this general subject, it will certainly be well worth reading. In her nature studies Mrs. Miller has confined herself almost wholly to birds; and her writings on this subject are full of the charm coming from a keen knowledge of bird life in all its varied and curious aspects, and a sympathetic interest in the welfare of the "little brothers" themselves. Mrs. Miller's home is in Brooklyn, but she spends her summers either on the coast of Maine or among the mountains of the far West, where she can pursue her inquiries among the people of the tree-top country to the best possible advantage.



OLIVE THORNE MILLER.

ANOTHER NOTABLE addition will soon be made to the nature books now in the hands of the public by a volume which the Century Company has in preparation. It will bear the title "Caterpillars and Their Moths," and will be the joint production of two women, Ida Mitchell Eliot and Caroline Gray Soule, who have made this line of study and research a specialty for the past twenty years. The finest products of photographic art will embellish the volume, the illustrations of caterpillars and moths being of life size.

### Don't Try Pressure.

TRUST TO INTELLIGENCE.

You cannot by process of law prevent any one from drugging themselves to death. We must meet the evil by appeal to the intelligence.

One of the drugs that do the most harm to Americans, because of its widespread use and its apparent innocence, is coffee. Ask any regular coffee drinker if he or she is perfectly well. At least one-half are not. Only those with extra vigor can keep well against the daily attack of caffeine (in coffee). The heart and pulse gradually lose strength; dyspepsia, kidney troubles, and nervous diseases of some sort set in, and the clearly marked effects of coffee poison are shown. These are facts and worthy any one's thought. The reasonable and sensible thing is to leave off, and shift to Postum Food Coffee. The poison that has been secretly killing is thus withdrawn, and a powerful rebuilding agent is put to work. The good effects will begin to show inside of ten days. If health and comfort are worth anything to you, try it.





A STAGE REHEARSAL ON A HOT AUGUST AFTERNOON—DANCE IN "SALLY IN OUR ALLEY," AT THE BROADWAY THEATRE.—Lucky.



THE REHEARSAL OF A SONG WITH THE CHORUS OF "A CHINESE HONEYMOON"—A LITTLE WORK THAT THE PUBLIC DOES NOT SEE.—Lucky.



JOHN DREW,  
Who, in "The Mummy and the Humming-bird," begins his twelfth season as a star.—Savoy.



MARGARET DALE,  
John Drew's new leading woman.—Savoy.



ALICE FISCHER,  
In the title rôle of "Mrs. Jack," at Wallack's.—Scholar.



JAMES LEE FINNEY,  
In the leading rôle of "The New Clown."—Savoy.

Press agents, I thought, should do better than that. Another tells of a real earl who is going to play on the American stage this season. His name is James Erskine and he is the Earl of Rosslyn, an Englishman who will appear in New York, in the Garrick Theatre, as one of the cast in the play, "There's Many a Slip." Americans at home, and particularly Americans abroad, have seen and have been sought after recently by so many of the titled aristocracy of Europe, that a title does not strike the awe that it once did, and even an earl on the stage is not the most sensational thing in the world. Europe will send many of its public entertainers to America. Among those from Britain who will this season pace the boards in New York are John Hare, Charles Wyndham, and Charles Hawtrey. Mrs. Patrick Campbell is announced with her London company, in a new play as the opening attraction at the Garden Theatre. Her

## The Dramatic Season Arrives

New Plays with Old Favorites, and Old Plays with New Favorites

By Tom Thorne

A CHILL is in the morning air; the ocean has a cold, forbidding look that makes one shrink; among the trees is seen now and then a yellow leaf; and we know that summer is dying. Last June there were many, undoubtedly, who felt that they would never care to see the city again. They were tired of its light and heat and din. They were sated with the theatre. They had sat through the last performance uninterested and bored. Yet only June, July, and August have passed, and these same people are already beginning to wonder what we will have at our play-houses this season. They find themselves looking forward eagerly, with a genuine relish, to the warmth and glow and music of the houses of the stage. The same old human curiosity, awakened by the advertisements of the clever managers, by the comments of the press, by the gossip of friends, is there to be satisfied; the same old senses, the love of beauty, of music and rhythm, of sentiment and of excitement, are there to be gratified. The same necessity for amusements, for entertainment is present; so back to the theatres go the public.

And while you have been thinking of bathing and boating, and yachts and hunting trips, and summer vacations, the managers and the actors have been at work—and it is hard work, too. During the broiling days of August, on the dark, stuffy stages of the theatres, rehearsals have been in progress day after day. Men and women, weary with the heat, have been driven, scolded, and cajoled by the petulant stage managers.

"Why are you so late?" growled a stage manager one afternoon to a singer tardy at a rehearsal.

"Oh, it was so hot to-day, I was sick, very sick, and so had to stay at a drug store for some medicine," wailed the singer.

"You had all day; why didn't you go to the drug store this morning?" said the manager.

But those things do not matter, and when the orchestra plays and the curtain lifts, it will all be very beautiful and the public will be delighted. Yet there is little strikingly new or unique in the vast volume of theatrical entertainment which is laid out for the season of 1902-03. There are the same stars (some of them in new surroundings), the same dramatization of novels which have had enormous sales, a little Shakespeare, and some new operas.

"Here is an interesting thing," said a press agent to me. "By George I" he added enthusiastically, "I'm glad I happened to think of it."

"What's that?" I asked, eagerly.

"Why," he replied, "here is a society girl of Boston who is going into the Rogers Brothers company in the chorus."

It struck me, however, that once before—perhaps a dozen times—I had heard of society girls who had suddenly gone on the stage. So even that wasn't new. On the contrary, the idea is a little dusty with age.



MARK TWAIN AND LEE ARTHUR,  
Who are at work on a dramatic version of Mr. Twain's "Huckleberry Finn."

engagement for this season is forty weeks. In January, behold the appearance of Mrs. Lillie Langtry. She will be at the Garrick Theatre in the drama, "Mlle. Mars." Mr. Hawtrey will produce two plays in New York. These are "The Man from Blankley's" and "The Message from Mars," which has been very successful in London and New York. And later in the season Marie Tempest will be here, playing this time in a comedy production. Hitherto she has been seen in America in musical compositions. The change will probably add interest to her performances. In England, it is said, she is very popular as a comedienne.

Italy contributes grand opera and one of its greatest actresses for the entertainment of the American public. Mascagni, the great composer and author of "Cavalleria Rusticana," with a company of 160 people in Italian grand opera is announced at the Metropolitan Opera House, the season beginning October 8th. The great Italian actress, Eleanora Duse—by many regarded as the greatest actress of her day—will be in New York November 3d for an engagement of two weeks at the Victoria Theatre. She will give her first performance this season in Boston at the Tremont Theatre, October 20th; and she will play "La Gioconda," "Città Morta," and "Francesca da Rimini." She has dates for Baltimore at Ford's Opera House, Washington at the Columbia Theatre, Philadelphia at the Garrick, and Chicago at the Grand Opera House.

There is just a touch of Shakespeare in the dramatic landscape. Those who believe that merit still lingers in the works of the Bard of Avon may be grateful to Maude Adams, Henrietta Crosman, and to Louis James and Frederick Ward, who will do their parts this winter that Shakespeare may not sink into oblivion. Miss Adams and Miss Crosman will each have a production of "As You Like It." Mr. James and Mr. Ward will play together in "The Tempest," Mr. James as Caliban, Mr. Ward as Prospero; and in the cast Ariel will be played by Miss Edith Fessett. Maude Adams will revive "L'Aiglon" and will return to "The Little Minister," the dramatic gem in which she was probably more delightful than in any of the parts in which she has since appeared. Miss Adams has been spending the summer in Switzerland and will return to New York in November. Miss Crosman, aside from the Shakespearean play, will be seen in a new play, "The Sword of the King."

The dramatization of the popular novels never ceases. Business policy dictates that good advertising should not be thrown away. Why should not the benefit of great sales be transferred from the publisher to the theatrical manager? Here is an interesting instance: For months the country was adorned with posters showing a gentle country "nag" drawing along a top buggy, beside a rural fence. The nag was guided by a person who seemed free from care. The poster suggested that the public should read a book called "Quincy Adams Sawyer." The suggestion was followed; the public did read the book to the extent of many thousands. Then the theatrical man assumed sway. The book was dramatized and again the country was adorned with the poster of the nag, the buggy, and the rural fence. This time it advertised a play. It is only reasonable to believe that those who knew the book would have curiosity to see the play. And nothing is lost in the transaction.

Gilbert Parker's "The Right of Way," one of the most widely circulated books of recent publication, has been transformed into a drama, too, and William Faversham will play the part of Charley Steele. Another book of wonderful popularity, which alone has made a fortune for its author, is "The Eternal City," by Hall Caine.

(Continued on page 237.)



ROBERT EDESON,  
At the Savoy, starring in "Soldiers of Fortune" for a second season.—Scholar.



ELIZABETH TREE,  
Who plays the rôle of Captain Molly at the Manhattan Theatre.



BLANCHE WALSH,  
Who will appear in "Solamibo" this season.—Moore.



CHARLES CHERRY,  
Miss Crosman's new leading man.—Chickering.





A FIELD OF FOURTEEN FAST TROTTERS STARTING IN A RACE AT THE BRIGHTON BEACH TRACK.

## In the World of Sports

"NOVELTY" TROTS ENCOURAGE FRAUD—FASHIONABLE WOMEN AND THE TURF—DANGERS OF AUTOMOBILING

**VICIOUS PRACTICES ON THE TROTTING TURF.**—While a firm believer in encouraging the breeding of the running horse, the trotter, and the pacer, and while realizing that harping on unfair practices on the track does the sport no good, at the same time I think it is necessary to call attention to reprehensible tricks in order that needed reform may be enacted. Though there must necessarily be more or less fraud where gambling exists openly, I never believed that crooked races were as numerous as many people assert they are. The purses and stakes offered to-day, on the running and trotting turf, are in themselves sufficient inducements to compel owners, trainers, jockeys, and drivers to do their best to win. When all are trying to win, there can be little fraud. The recent meeting at the Brighton Beach track gave New Yorkers their first chance of the season to see some first-class trotting contests. The meeting was a success, as the one to be held in September at the Empire City track promises to be also. The "Novelty" races introduced at Brighton, however, are not likely to be popular. There never has been a better system arranged for swindling the public. As soon as a horse wins a heat he retires, the second-heat winner also retiring, and the rest going in the last heat. The winner of the fastest heat gets the major portion of the purse. The temptation to "lay up" a heat when the odds do not suit the owner or driver was so apparent that the judges were kept busy watching the drivers. A horse at long odds who was badly beaten in one heat would suddenly become an odds-on favorite in the next heat for no other reason than that the "wise money" had been sent into the ring. When this happened the favorite invariably won. While Cresceus, the champion trotter of them all, did not appear at Brighton, strenuous efforts are being made to induce George H. Ketcham, his owner, to bring him to the Empire City track. Dan Patch did not succeed in cutting down the world's pacing record, 1.59½, held by Star Pointer, but he paced the mile in 2.00½ on a day too chilly and windy for record-breaking time, and later on he is reasonably sure to better this performance.

**FASHION AND THE RACE-COURSE.**—It is no new thing for women to conduct racing stables, though it must be admitted that they are seldom successful. The announcement that "Mr. Roslyn," which means Mrs. Harry

Payne Whitney and Mrs. H. B. Duryea, would put a racing stable in the field caused much comment; and some people seem to think that it means the flocking to the running turf of more women high up in the social scale. Mrs. Whitney and Mrs. Duryea are fond of the thoroughbred, and have at times shown good judgment in the selection of animals, both for speculation and for ownership. Their friends trust that they will be successful. Certainly nobody wishes such fair and wealthy women ill fortune. The meeting at Saratoga has been the most successful in the history of that famous track, which, fortunately, has passed out of the hands of the Walbaum-Guttenburg

can be no crowding that cannot be seen by the officials. Standard distances are run, and when a man wins the national five-mile championship race he is the national champion for that distance for the following year. The national champion, Frank L. Kramer, won his title by winning the majority of the points at the different distances. The amateur competition is conducted in the same way. Hurley found his most troublesome opponent in Root, of Boston. Those who follow the wheelmen would like to see Hurley among the professionals. Kramer and Taylor might beat him, and again they might not.

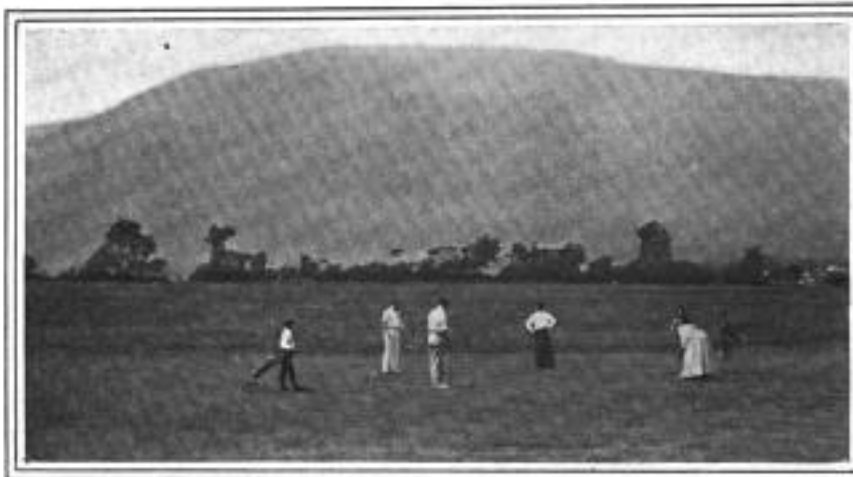
**THE WAHING BASEBALL LEAGUES.**—Real love of baseball trust that with the birth of another season the present warfare between the two major leagues will have been brought to an end. While the retirement of Andrew Freedman from the councils of the National League will be received with acclaim, his logical successor, John T. Brush, has not always acted with the best interests of the game at heart. Mr. Brush is a fighter when war is on, and in times of peace a diplomat. He does not weigh much more than a chest protector, but his hat-band is immense.

GEORGE E. STACKHOUSE.

### A Monster Fish.

**THE WORLD'S** record for black sea-bass was broken August 9th at Avalon, Catalina Island, by H. T. Kendall, of Pasadena, Cal., who brought to gaff after a fight lasting one hour and fifty-one minutes a monster "jew-fish," as the black sea bass is locally called, weighing 419 pounds.

The largest of these monsters caught last season weighed 384 pounds. The exploit is most remarkable when it is realized that the fish are taken with a mere thread of line of a thousand feet wound in the compass of a reel. The line is a twenty-four-thread Cuttyhunk with a lifting capacity of forty-eight pounds, about the size of wrapping twine used for tying up packages. The rod weighed sixteen ounces, and yet a fish weighing one-fifth of a ton was hauled in; not, however, without an exciting struggle. The accompanying photograph shows this record-breaker, and in the foreground the infant son of Dr. H. J. Macomber, also of Pasadena, who was with Mr. Kendall in the launch *Fortuna* when the haul was made.



EXPERTS PLAYING IN THE GOLF TOURNAMENT ON THE LINKS OF THE EKWANOK COUNTRY CLUB, MANCHESTER, VT.—Photograph by Smith.

From left to right—Findlay S. Douglass, James L. Taylor, Mrs. Taylor, Miss B. Anderson.

clique into those of true sportsmen. The raising of the price of admission again illustrated the undisputed fact that the man who must gamble seldom cavils at the price of the opportunity. While the crop of two-year-olds this season do not appear as sensational as those of last year, still there are some good ones, for many of them have been consistent, and the animals that are consistent are good, no matter what the critics say. Consistency and class go pretty close together.

**IGNORANCE AND DANGER ON AUTOMOBILES.**—Fatal accidents are inseparable from many sports of the thrilling sort when they are in their infancy. One hears much just now of the dangers of the automobile, and long screeds are written after each accident, which make those familiar with the subject groan in anguish at the unjust and untruthful alleged evidence dished up to the general public. The unfortunate death of Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Fair abroad is a case in point. Singularly enough, most of the severe accidents which have happened at home and abroad during the last year took place when an amateur was at the lever of the machine. Most of the millionaire owners of automobiles quickly learn to send the machines along at a great speed without fear. It takes time, however, for a novice to learn how to think quickly in an emergency. Had a professional been at the lever at Evreux, when the Fairs were killed, the chances are that the machine would have been brought to a stop in a few yards and nobody would have been seriously injured. It is the quick thinker who excels in all sports. To keep cool and act promptly in an emergency comes naturally to some men, and can never be acquired by others. The element of danger is present in the most popular sports, but the percentage of fatalities grows consolingly less each year. Learned men have said that football is really more dangerous than prize-fighting, and it is, to an untrained man or boy.

**BICYCLE CHAMPIONSHIPS NICELY ARRANGED.**—There would be less grumbling over championships in general in the sporting world if the finals were arranged with the nicety and fairness which characterize the championships in the bicycle world this year. The races for professionals are run in heats until only two or three men are left in the final. This insures a chance to every man, as there



JOHN G. MILBURN, JR., AND HORACE CHITTENDEN, OF HARVARD, TWO YOUNG AMERICAN ATHLETES.



BLACK SEA-BASS WEIGHING FOUR HUNDRED AND NINETEEN POUNDS—LARGEST EVER CAUGHT.



# Hints to Money-makers

**NOTICE.**—This department is intended for the information of the regular readers of *Leslie's Weekly*. No charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. Correspondents should always inclose a stamp, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. Inquiries should refer only to matters directly connected with Wall Street interests. Subscribers to *Leslie's Weekly* at the home office, at regular subscription rates, namely, \$4 per annum, are placed on a preferred list, which entitles them, in emergencies, to answers by mail or telegraph. Address "Jasper," *Leslie's Weekly*, 110 Fifth Avenue, New York.

**WE TALK** about the "get-rich-quick" concerns, the bunco "advisory" syndicates, and all the other tricks of Wall Street sharpers, but are these any worse than some of the big quick money-making schemes of the Wall Street blood-suckers

who are recognized as among the millionaire leaders of finance in our day? What about the scheme to reorganize the Rock Island Railroad, an old and conservative system, by increasing its obligations nearly three times, solely for the purpose of enabling a few men who have quietly secured control of the stock at low prices, to unload a good part of their holdings, at a profit which will about pay them for the cost of the control of the property. There is nothing mysterious about a proposition like this. It is a little bit of financial legerdemain, or sleight of hand, which deceives nobody. It is ingenious; but is it fair? Is it honest? Is it right?

When conservative leaders of the Street entered their earnest protest against the Rock Island scheme, the promoters of the project hastened to declare that no syndicate, clique, or combination of underwriters was to profit by the plan of reorganization; that the stockholders were to enjoy all the rights offered, and each to have his pro-rata share. Yet when the announcement of the plan was printed, the audacious statement was made that nearly a million dollars' worth of the stock left unissued was to be disposed of "by the president as he shall determine, the proceeds to be used for corporate purposes, at the discretion of the board." Isn't this a large power to intrust to a president of any corporation? Suppose he determines to use the proceeds to help him manipulate the stock market and get the better of the other stockholders, at their expense? Can anybody stop him?

The whole abominable, dangerous Rock Island's reorganization scheme has for its single purpose the enrichment of a few at the expense of the many; and I hope every stockholder who is not in with the gang will unite not only to protest against it, but will unite to go into the courts and prevent a repetition of the same sort of tactics which a little over twenty years ago dealt a blow at Rock Island from which it did not recover for more than a dozen years. Then its capital stock was doubled by the declaration of a stock dividend of 100 per cent. In due time the stock tumbled from \$200 a share to less than \$50, and instead of paying 8 per cent. dividends, the road struggled to pay 2. There are many who see in this last grand-larceny Wall Street scheme the precursor of just such another financial crash as followed a few years after the doubling of the stock of Rock Island in 1880.

All the talk of bond-and-stock "rights," of which we hear so much nowadays, has behind it the single purpose to unload. Every man who has been carrying a heavy burden of stocks and bonds at high prices, and who realizes that his financial spree cannot be continued indefinitely, is willing to unload on the dear public by any means, foul or fair. The paid tipsters of the ringsters, in their financial columns, their circulars and sheets, continue to build rainbows of promise of a great bull movement. But every effort to lift the market fails, and on every advance a new batch of stocks and bonds is unloaded on the unwary. If the Rock Island's schemes can be put through, just as the Northern Securities concern was, and as the Southern Securities corporation, it is said, will be, we may look for a new lot of similar enterprises, as the last available resort of the big bull leaders who have found it difficult, by any of the ordinary rules of practice, to get the public to support the market. It is a good time for those who have profits to take them.

"L." Baltimore: Impossible. Personal letter.

"P." Detroit: Glad your evening up helped you out.

"T. H. M." Ashland: I do not recommend the proposition.

"Lake View," Milwaukee: You will have to be more definite in your inquiry.

"S." New York: Four dollars received. You are on my preferred list for one year.

"T." St. Louis: Am making inquiries regarding the Hamberger, Delamar Syndicate. (2) Change will be made.

"Investor," Centralia, Penn.: No reliable savings bank in New York City will pay you more than four per cent.

"S. E. J." Ruby, N. Y.: (1) He has no rating. (2) I do not consider the Mt. Shasta proposition very attractive. (3) You are probably right.

"D." Massillon, O.: The brewing company bonds are a local industrial investment, not dealt in on Wall Street. Their future depends on the economy and integrity of the management.

"T." Arden, Ga.: (1) Having advised the purchase of Toledo, St. Louis and Western around 19, I am not favorably disposed to it around 30. But if the market holds its strength it is still booked for advancement. (2) Fairly good rating.

"L." Meriden, Conn.: The opportunities offered you by W. H. Baldwin & Co., of Albany, and the Mining and Development Company, of New York, are not such as I would care to recom-

mend to an investor. Am making inquiries, however.

"S." Rome, N. Y.: Parties of some prominence are connected with the project, but it is the general impression that banking in New York does not require much further accommodation and that bank stocks for the most part are too high.

"T." West Mystic, Conn.: Some time ago I published the statement of a grain expert, to the effect that September corn would be a purchase. I simply published it because his opinion commanded much attention. I know nothing about corn myself.

"J. J. P." New York: Four dollars received. You are on my preferred list for one year. I am making inquiries about the Greater New York Home Oil Co. It is not traded in on the Exchange. As far as I am able to investigate, it does not look like an investment.

"S." New York: Pacific Coast was one of the favorites of speculation during the height of the boom. It sold last year as low as 52 and as high as 78. If the bull manipulators take it up it will not be difficult to advance it. I would then sell it and take my profit.

"Grant," Orange, Mass.: The combination of Alfred Grant & Co., which you inclose, do not appeal to me. If they can make money for you, why do they not make it for themselves? You are on the preferred list.

"W. W." Cohasset, N. Y.: I am told that the preferred stock of the United Box Board and Paper Company has merit, but I do not believe the statement that it has been very conservatively capitalized. It is an industrial proposition, and not a very strong one, for it does not control the situation by any means.

"C." Detroit: There are many evidences that American ice was picked up on the decline by insiders who had maneuvered to depress it. The earnings are sufficient for the resumption of dividends on the preferred, but dividends will not be declared until the manipulators are in possession of all the shares that they want.

"Dionthy," Chautauque, N. Y.: (1) As a rule, it is inadvisable to sell stocks after they have been depressed, as the copper shares all have been. The fact that we are producing copper more liberally than ever and are exporting less than a year ago leads many to believe that the price of the metal must decline. This might affect all copper shares unfavorably. I do not feel like advising you to sacrifice your holdings at present. (2) I think you can do better than to try an investment with the Corporation Trust Company.

"W. F. H." Wilmington, N. C.: (1) Republic Iron and Steel preferred, paying seven per cent, and selling around 76, is only a speculation. If it were an investment it would sell considerably higher. (2) Many believe that before the present manipulation of the stock market is concluded most of the common low-priced industrials will be given a sharp upward turn. The only question is as to how long the manipulators can continue their work. (3) It is obviously impossible to predict the future price of any particular stock, unless one has knowledge of some special influence that may be helpful to it. I do not know of anything that is particularly strengthening to Chesapeake and Ohio. (4) I regard the Virginia-Carolina Chemical stocks as too speculative to recommend.

"H." Des Moines, Ia.: (1) The corn crop, no matter what others may say, is not out of danger. A recent governmental crop bulletin said that "early corn over the northern portion of the corn belt will be safe from frost by September 1st to 15th, and the late crop from September 15th to October 1st, while over the southern portions of the corn belt some of the early corn is already matured, and the late will be safe by September 15th to 25th." (2) The report that outside distillers propose to organize a combination in opposition to the new whiskey trust shows the peril that all the industrials are constantly in, including the Steel Trust. The talk about Schwab's hope of effecting a combination of European iron and steel factors, to co-operate with the United States Steel Trust, is one of the wildest of the great batch of rumors which bull manipulators have been circulating on Wall Street. Mr. Schwab is a sick man, and he is out of business for a year, if not forever.

"Inquirer," Bennington, Vt.: (1) Many believe that United States Steel common is a good stock to speculate in, because of the hope that it will be manipulated for a rise and because of the belief that for two years at least it can continue to earn and pay its dividends. But if the money market should break down suddenly under the tremendous borrowing demand of the past two or three years, the entire market would naturally suffer. (2) Pacific Mail is controlled by Union Pacific interests. It is for them to move it up or down. The impression is that if conditions are good they will try to advance its price. (3) I still believe in Long Island

Railroad stock for a long pull and think the Kansas City Southern preferred, Toledo, St. Louis and Western preferred, and Pere Marquette have possibilities, but I am not advising speculation at this time. You may be right in the belief that the insiders will have to carry the market along for some time to come; but suppose the insiders are quietly getting out now? Who will "hold the bag"?  
Continued on page 236.

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HANDSOME ARCH ERECTED BY AMERICANS AT JOHANNESBURG, SOUTH AFRICA, IN HONOR OF KING EDWARD'S CORONATION.

### Life-insurance Suggestions.

[NOTICE.—This department is intended for the information of readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY. No charge is made for answers to inquiries regarding life-insurance matters, and communications are treated confidentially. A stamp should always be enclosed, as a personal reply is sometimes deemed advisable. Address "Hermit," LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 110 Fifth Avenue, New York.]

THE competition among the strong, old-line companies is such that, if they could safely reduce their insurance rates to the low level of the assessment concerns they would certainly do so. The fact that they do not is the best evidence that the low rates cannot be safely offered. There may be social advantages and temporary benefits arising from membership in a fraternal order, but any man who joins one of these solely for the insurance benefit and with an expectation of continuing this benefit for any length of time makes an egregious mistake. The same amount of money paid for an old-line policy would be in the nature of an investment, becoming more valuable from year to year, and never be attended with the risk of its entire loss.

"G." Sandusky, O.: (1) The policies are well-nigh identical in terms and results. (2) The estimate is not guaranteed, as you will see if you read the policy carefully. (3) The guaranteed amount is absolutely safe.

### OFFICIAL LEGAL NOTICES.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD OF August 22 to September 5, 1902, of the confirmation by the Board of Revision of Assessments, and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of Assessments for LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS IN THE BOROUGH OF THE BRONX:

24TH WARD, SECTION 11, EAST 176TH STREET REGULATING GRADING, CURBING, FLAGGING, LAYING CROSSWALKS, PAVING, FENCING AND PLANTING TREES, from Jerome Avenue to Tremont Avenue.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.  
City of New York, August 21, 1902.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD OF August 23 to September 6, 1902, of the Confirmation by the Board of Assessors and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of Assessments for LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS IN THE BOROUGH OF THE BRONX:

24TH WARD, SECTION 11, MARION AVENUE SEWER, from the existing sewer in East 180th Street to Kingsbridge Road. EAST 176TH STREET SEWER, from LaFontaine Avenue to Hughes Avenue; EAST 167TH STREET SEWER, from Valentine to Rye Avenue.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.  
City of New York, August 22, 1902.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD OF August 9 to 21, 1902, of the confirmation by the Board of Assessors and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of Assessments for LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS IN THE BOROUGH OF THE BRONX:

23D WARD, SECTION 10, MOTT AVENUE PAVING, from the north side of East One Hundred and Thirty-Eighth Street, to the south side of East One Hundred and Sixty-First Street.

23D WARD, SECTION 9, FENCING VACANT LOTS on south side of One Hundred and Sixty-Fourth Street, from 100 feet East of Boston Road to a point 300 feet east of Boston Road.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.  
City of New York, August 8, 1902.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD OF August 11 to 14, 1902, of the confirmation by the Supreme Court and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of Assessments for OPENING AND ACQUIRING TITLE to the following named streets and avenues in the BOROUGH OF THE BRONX:

23D AND 24TH WARDS, SECTION 9, EAST 171ST STREET OPENING from Sedgwick Avenue to the United States bulkhead line of the Harlem River. Confirmed July 7, 1902; entered July 30, 1902.

23D AND 24TH WARDS, SECTIONS 9 AND 11, CROMWELL AVENUE OPENING, from Inwood Avenue to Macombs Dam Road or Highwood Avenue. Confirmed July 10, 1902; entered July 30, 1902.

23D AND 24TH WARDS, SECTION 11, EAST 171ST STREET OPENING, from Brook Avenue to Crotona Park. Confirmed July 13, 1902; entered July 30, 1902.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.  
City of New York, July 30, 1902.

"P." Foothills, Wash.: The Union Central of Cincinnati is a company of years and standing, reporting a good business and issuing some very excellent policies. It is not one of the greatest companies, however.

"R. M. P." Clinton, Ia.: I do not advise you to take insurance in a new or untried company when you can get just as good propositions, far safer, from companies of long-established reputation and unquestioned security.

"L." Macon, Ga.: The accident policy of the Travelers of Hartford is as good as the best. The soundness of the company cannot be questioned. For that reason I prefer it to the policy in the somewhat untried concern which you speak of.

*The Hermit.*

### Hints to Money-makers.

Continued from page 235.

"S." Brooklyn, N. Y.: Of the three, the second one mentioned has the best standing. Alfred M. Lamar does a large business.

"W. R." Somerville, Mass.: I would not advise investment with any of the parties you name. They have nothing to offer that will do you any good.

"S." Chicago: (1) I am obtaining information about the Palms Park Co. (2) The price of the lots is rather high, but the managers of the property have a good reputation.

"Y. F." New York: You have a good profit in your Toledo, St. Louis and Western preferred, and a good profit is always advisable to take. At the same time, those who are most deeply interested in this stock promise higher prices for it. If there is no general break, it might therefore be advisable to hold.

"B." Lebanon, Penn.: (1) I think well of the Iron Mountain Refunding 4s as an investment pretty nearly, but not quite, gilt-edged. (2) I have long understood, from those who ought to know, that Manhattan Railway stock was selling at a fairly reasonable price. A bad break, arising from strained monetary or other conditions, might carry it down lower, but it seems to be on demand at every recession.

"W." Chicago: The announcement by the American Ice Co.'s directors, that they themselves have taken the balance of three or four million of the new issue of bonds unsubscribed for, is the first official statement regarding the affairs of this concern that has been made of late. The officers have repeatedly said that the earnings this summer were large, better than last year's, when dividends on both the preferred and common were paid.

"W." West Superior, Wis.: One dollar received. You are on my preferred list for three months. (1) I am inclined to agree with you, in view of information that has come to me from reliable sources in the West. The development by settlement and industrial growth of some sections of the West has been such as to justify higher prices for such stocks as the Soo, Pere Marquette, Wisconsin Central, and similar properties, but over-trading and over-speculation, and the heavy demands on banks and trust companies everywhere, make conservative financiers fearful of a sudden and unexpected collapse before the expiration of a year.

"Q." New Jersey: (1) The constant repetition of the report that the National Biscuit is to have decided opposition may make a purpose to depress the shares for purposes of manipulation. Biscuit common, however, represents water. While the earnings of the company are large and the hope of an increase in dividends would strengthen the stock, I do not regard it as an investment. Insiders only can advise as to whether it is a good speculation at prevailing figures. If your information comes from the inside, you could safely follow it. (2) Not while the money market conditions are so uncertain. (3) American Chile common and Union Pacific common sell higher than the preferred shares because the dividends of the latter are restricted, while on the former any amount earned can be paid. (4) The illness of Mr. Schwab may have some effect on United States Steel, but if anything should happen to Mr. Morgan a blow would be struck at this as well as all the other Morgan properties which he has exploited. It is the impression that an effort will be made to advance the steel shares. It might be advisable to wait a little longer.

"G. W." Milwaukee: The favorable advice you have regarding the National Enameling and Stamping Co., if you can confirm them from the inside, would justify the purchase of the common shares. The question is, can you get at the truth? Industrial properties sometimes sell below their real value. American Chile common, now 110, sold for a long time between 50 and 70, and I then advised its purchase. I did this because I knew, on the best authority, how well it was doing. (2) I think well of Ontario and Western for a long pull, but the market looks as if it ought to react.

"S. S." New York: The balance sheet of Central Foundry for the past fiscal year showed a credit balance of about \$57,000, which is a good way off from paying dividends on \$14,000,000 of capital stock. You must remember that there are about \$4,000,000 debenture bonds ahead of the stock and that the iron business, at almost any time, is liable to take a sudden change for the worse, as it did in the height of the last boom. Unless you have inside information not disclosed by the annual re-

INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS, Box 1158, Scranton, Pa.  
Please explain how I can qualify for position marked X below.

Mechanical Engineer	Telephone Engineer	Heating and Vent. Eng.
Machine Designer	Wireman	Contractor and Builder
Mechanical Draftsman	Dynamometer	Textile Mill Supt.
Foreman Machinist	Motorman	Textile Designer
Foreman Toolmaker	Steam Engineer	Sign Painter
Foreman Patternmaker	Marine Engineer	Letterer
Foreman Blacksmith	Civil Engineer	Analytical Chemist
Foreman Molder	Hydraulic Engineer	Sheet Metal Draftsman
Gas Engineer	Mechanical Engineer	Ornamental Designer
Refrigerator Engineer	Bridge Engineer	Navigator
Traction Engineer	Railroad Engineer	Bookkeeper
Electrical Engineer	Surveyor	stenographer
Elec. Machine Designer	Mining Engineer	Teacher
Electric Lighting Supt.	Metallurgist	To speak French
Electric Railway Supt.	Architect	To speak German
	Arch. Draftsman	To speak Spanish

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Age \_\_\_\_\_  
Street and No. \_\_\_\_\_ City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_

# LOOK UP!

Take your eyes off the ground. Don't wait for "something to turn up." Be prepared for great opportunities, and success is half won.



We can train you for quick advancement in your chosen profession. Fill in and send us the coupon, and we will explain our plan by return mail.

port, and more favorable than the latter, I would not advise the purchase from the investment standpoint. The new Distillers' preferred offers a better speculation at present.  
New York, August 28, 1902. JAMPER.

### Looking After Immigrants.

IN THEIR efforts to break up the gangs of miscreants who prey upon foreign sailors in the port of New York the Legal Aid Society of the metropolis will have the sympathy, and should have the practical support, of the entire community. The life of the sailor is, at the best, set about with many peculiar perils and temptations; his earnings are comparatively small and his opportunities for material advancement few, and it is shameful and outrageous that in a great civilized community like New York he should not have ample protection from the human vultures and hyenas who would despoil him even of the few good things he possesses.

Equally detestable, if not more so, are the creatures who, we are sorry to say, may sometimes be found in official guise taking advantage of the ignorance and helplessness of many newly arrived immigrants to swindle or rob them, and we are glad that Secretary Shaw and Immigration Commissioner Williams have instituted vigorous measures to stop these outrages so far as the officials of the immigration bureau are concerned. There is little or no doubt that one of the officials discharged at the Secretary's order has accumulated large wealth as the result of petty frauds practiced upon immigrants, and the pity is that the fellow should be allowed to get off free with his most ill of all ill-gotten gains.

Abuses of this character have been going on for years at the port of New York, and we hope the department having jurisdiction over this business will not stop until it has rooted out all the rascals and made an end of the thieving and swindling. While we are justly deploring the character of many of the immigrants coming here, on the

ground of their poverty and illiteracy, we surely shall not better the matter by allowing them to be cheated or robbed of the little they have when they set foot on our shores.

It would seem that if there was any one place where, more than any other, an excellent opportunity offered itself to impress a lesson in good citizenship and respect for law and order upon a newly arrived immigrant and prospective voter, it would be during the period when he is passing through the hands of our immigration officials. Too often, we fear, in the past, the impressions given have been quite the opposite of this. It is not at all surprising, when we think of it, that the large number of these aliens, who after their experiences in getting in the country have remained in New York to fall into the clutches of its Tammany rulers, with all their shameless and brutal exactions and tyrannies, should have, in time, taken up the same practices and gone to swell the ranks of bribe-givers and bribe-takers. The marvel is that so many of them, in such an atmosphere and with such examples before them, have turned out to be honest and reputable citizens.

### American Bicycles Abroad.

ENGLAND and Germany, it appears, have thus far practically monopolized the bicycle trade in Paraguay, but there is no apparent reason why American dealers in this article should not capture a good share of this business for themselves. Our consul at Asuncion, Mr. Ruffin, says that bicycles are being introduced there in considerable numbers, owing to the fact that the streets in the city are being paved and some of the suburban thoroughfares placed in good order. This is a new market for bicycles, those which are of medium weight being particularly desired, and their cost should be from \$16 to \$18. The importation of bicycles in Paraguay is free this year, but it is likely that next year a duty will be placed thereon.



## The Dramatic Season Arrives.

Continued from page 231.

From the story a drama has been constructed, and the production in New York is to have all the splendor and pomp of the author's descriptions. Viola Allen and E. M. Holland will head the company, Mr. Holland to impersonate *Pope Leo*, an impersonation which is said to be one of the most unique and striking in the history of the stage. Miss Allen will, of course, be *Roma*, and Edward J. Morgan, of the "Christian" company, will support her in the part of *David Rossi*, the patriot lover. The first performance will be given in Washington October 6th.

In the dramatization of popular books the coming season will present a slight variation. A play is to be constructed out of "Huckleberry Finn" by Mark Twain, and he and Lee Arthur have collaborated in making it ready for the stage. It will be seen first in Hartford in November with Arthur Dunn as the head of the company.

John Drew will open the Empire Theatre in New York; Miss Annie Russell will be the first attraction at the new Lyceum in "Mice and Men"; W. H. Crane will continue to play "David Harum." Miss Virginia Harned will be seen in "Iris," supported by Hilda Spong and Oscar Asche, at the Criterion; and following her at that theatre Miss Julia Marlowe will play a long engagement beginning with a new play, "La Reine Fiamette." William Gillette will again play "Sherlock Holmes" and will be in New York at the Knickerbocker for a month. Mrs. Leslie Carter is to open at Belasco's theatre on Forty-second Street, continuing "Du Barry." Harrison Grey Fiske will open his Manhattan Theatre early in September with a production of "Captain Molly," by George C. Hazelton; Miss Elizabeth Tyree, who plays the leading rôle, is to star afterward in a new play, "Gretna Green," by Elizabeth Furness. Mrs. Fiske will appear at the Manhattan later in a magnificent production of Herr Paul Heyse's "Mary of Magdala."

A new and splendid production which will open in Montreal and then fill engagements in the United States, will be "Salammbo,"

the story of Carthaginian splendor, in which Miss Blanche Walsh will appear. In January Miss Ethel Barrymore will be seen in the new comedy, "The Flirt," by Clyde Fitch, who, on account of illness, was unable to finish the work in time for its production at the beginning of this season. Nat Goodwin and Maxine Elliott produce a new drama, "The Altar of Friendship," at the Broadway Theatre this season. James K. Hackett will star in the "Crisis," opening at Wallack's. James O'Neill will have a new performance. Kyrle Bellew will tour the country in "A Gentleman of France," in which he was so popular in New York last season. Among the lighter things it is safe to predict success for "Sally in Our Alley" at the Broadway, New York. It has rhythmic music, dancing, and comedy, and besides, Jo Herbert, Marie Cahill, and Dan McAvoy are among those in its cast. The Rogers Brothers have a new comedy, "The Rogers Brothers in Harvard," and they will be at the Knickerbocker September 1st. Jerome Sykes and "The Billionaire" will be seen later. The elaborate productions of "Ben-Hur" and the "Sleeping Beauty and the Beast" will be on the road.

Mansfield and Sothorn will be here soon, the latter to appear in "Hamlet" and "If I Were King." The plays will go on the road, and will be at the Garden Theatre in December. Not that there is any connection or association, the public may be interested in knowing that "Tracy, the Outlaw," will not be permitted to rest in his grave in peace. On the contrary, he is to be resurrected and produced in mimic on the stage. It will be the "Sensational Melodrama, Tracy, the Outlaw, four great acts, nine wonderful scenes!"

So, after all, we shall not lack for entertainment.

## How to Get Rich in New York.

ALTHOUGH it was a novelist who said it, the following is worthy of the most astute financier: "The quickest way to grow rich in New York has long been by showing rich men new investments."

## Your money back

If you are not satisfied

DO YOU SUPPOSE that a company with a capital of \$500,000.00, paid in full, and the proud reputation of 26 years of continuous success, would make such an offer and not carry it out to the letter?

DO YOU SUPPOSE we would jeopardize our standing with the public and our chances of still greater success by failing to fulfill any promise we make?

DO YOU SUPPOSE we would make such an offer if we did not have the utmost confidence in the satisfying quality of our goods?

WE KNOW we can please you and save you money, for HAYNER WHISKEY goes direct from our distillery to you, with all its original richness and flavor, carrying a UNITED STATES REGISTERED DISTILLER'S GUARANTEE of PURITY and AGE and saving you the big profits of the dealers. That's why it's best for medicinal purposes. That's why it's preferred for other uses. That's why we are regularly supplying over a quarter of a million satisfied customers. That's why YOU should try it.

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LESLIE'S WEEKLY offers a special prize of \$10 for its amateur contest in the Christmas number. Also for the Thanksgiving number, both contests to close November 1st. The pictures should, of course, be appropriate to the holiday and especially interesting to children, for Christmas is above all things the festival of childhood.

LESLIE'S WEEKLY was the first publication in the United States to offer prizes for the best work of amateur photographers. We offer a prize of five dollars for the best amateur photograph received by us in each weekly contest, the competition to be based on the originality of the subject and the perfection of the photograph. Preference will be given to unique and original work and for that which bears a special relation to news events. We invite all amateurs to enter this contest. Photographs may be mounted or unmounted, and will be returned if stamps are sent for this purpose with a request for their return. All photographs entered in the contest and not prize-winners will be subject to our use unless otherwise directed, and one dollar will be paid for each photograph we may use. No copyrighted photographs will be received, nor such as have been published or offered elsewhere. Many photographs are received, and those accepted will be utilized as soon as possible. Contestants should be patient. No writing except the name and address of the sender should appear on the back of the photograph except when letter postage is paid, and in every instance care must be taken to use the proper amount of postage. Photographs must be entered by the makers. Silver paper with a glossy finish should be used when possible. Mat-surface paper is not suitable for reproduction. Photographs entered are not always used. They are subject to return if they are ultimately found unavailable in making up the photographic contest. Preference is always given to pictures of recent current events of importance, for the news feature is one of the chief elements in selecting the prize-winners. The contest is open to all readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY, whether subscribers or not.

N. B.—Communications should be specifically addressed to "Leslie's Weekly," 110 Fifth Avenue. If the address is not fully given, communications sometimes go to "Leslie's Magazine," or other publications having no connection with LESLIE'S WEEKLY.

### Chaotic Warfare in South America.

NO ONE but a mental contortionist of the most expert sort would be able to follow the sinuosities of South American politics, and especially the rights and wrongs, the causes and results of the insurrections, revolutions, and other blood-letting affairs that pepper the history of these peppery republics, with any degree of success, and he would be likely to become dizzy with the effort. We made a brave attempt to keep tally of them during the present year, but between the revolution in Colombia, a threatened scrimmage between Chili and Peru, an uprising in Ecuador, the possibilities of a fight in Paraguay, and a few other minor affairs of the kind, we have lost our reckoning already, and have concluded to let the squabbling proceed without any advice from us. There are certain districts in South America where earthquakes, known locally as *tremoladores*, are felt almost every day. The same might be said of South American wars. As earthquakes are said to have a peculiar effect upon the nerves, perhaps there is a relation here of cause and effect.

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### Curiosities of Pronunciation.

LORD BEACONSFIELD'S father wrote a book called "Curiosities of Literature," and it has inspired a lover of the quaint and queer with the idea of writing a history of the pronunciation of proper names, or why a name is often pronounced contrary to all rules of orthoepy. He will not make an exhaustive study in etymology, but will endeavor to trace the reasons for the arbitrary pronunciation of certain names. For instance, in some sections of the South the surname Tallaferra is pronounced Toliver, and several families reside in New York State who spell their name, which is of French origin, Beauchamp, and call it Beechum. The well-known Irish name O'Meara is pronounced O'Marr and the English Cholmondeley is curtailed to two syllables in Chumley. But these are easy to explain compared to that of a family who resided in Virginia, spelled their name Enroughty, and, by a process that defies phonetics, pronounced it Darby.

The history of this strange departure from all rules in pronunciation is interesting. During the war in England between the Roundheads and Cavaliers the Enroughty family zealously espoused the cause of the ill-fated Charles I., save one member, and he boldly went about the country addressing meetings in behalf of Oliver Cromwell's side. His action caused intense bitterness, and in derision the Enroughtys nicknamed him a "Darby," which means a kind of itinerant preacher. After the death of Cromwell the Enroughty who supported him emigrated to Virginia, and in order to show how proud he was of the part he had taken in defeating Charles I., he continued to call himself by the opprobrious term Darby, retaining the original spelling of his surname.

In Louisiana the author said he expected to find many names with curious pronunciations. A majority of these names, however, have been Anglicized from the French and Indian, but some retain the original pronunciation so difficult for a stranger to acquire, even after he has heard them rolled glibly from the tongue. Attakapas in southern Louisiana is called Attuckapaw; Tensas is easily changed to Tensaw; the town Natchitoches is locally abbreviated to Nackitush, and the Ouachita River is christened Washitaw. In New York, Houston is invariably pronounced House-ton, and in Texas, where Sam Houston lived and helped to make history, it is always Hew-ston. To those who do not understand Spanish many names of towns and things in New Mexico and California seem mispronounced in reading. The Gila reptile becomes Hela when spoken of by the natives; Geronimo less guttural in Heronimo, and the Mojave desert not less caloric by its three-syllabled Mohava. The humorous side of this study, which the author proposes to incorporate in his book, is the fact that some names are pronounced one way in the rural districts and quite different by a branch of the same family living in the city. A family has the name, say, of Mittel, in the country, and call it Mittle, but the aspiring young son who goes to the city and becomes wealthy gives certainly a more euphonious sound to it when he changes it to Mittell. It is the opinion of this deliver into the curious that, in time, phonetics will prevail and names will be spelled as they are pronounced.

### An Ancient Joke.

A NEW, if not a refreshing variation on the mother-in-law joke which we have been hearing since the days of Rameses appears in the statement that an Oxford professor while engaged in ethnological researches in Australia discovered that a mother-in-law was not allowed to come within a mile of the "mia-mia" (hut) of her married daughter. If she did so, the husband was authorized by the tribal law to use his club. Now that this mossy and venerable specimen of alleged humor has broken into the domain of ethnological science may it not be allowed to remain there along with other fossils?

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# LESLIE'S WEEKLY

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Vol. XCV. No. 2453

New York, September 11, 1902

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# LESLIE'S WEEKLY

THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY IN THE UNITED STATES

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS

Vol. XCV. No. 2453. September 11, 1902.

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Thursday, September 11, 1902

## The Peril of the Party.

IS THE incredible fatuity of the Democracy to be imitated by the Republican party? After the Democracy had tried a free-silver candidate and platform, in 1896, and been defeated, it was thought to be preposterous that four years later, in 1900, it would be so foolish as to go before the people with the same rejected platform and the same defeated candidate. But it did, though no sensible Democratic leader, unless he had a political axe to grind, believed that a new trial of the old experiment would lead to anything but a repetition of the old failure. It was not only a failure, it was a disaster, the worst the Democratic party had sustained since the ridiculous Greeley campaign. But political parties, like individuals, have their moods and fancies, their whims and idiosyncrasies, their successes and failures.

The country is prosperous. Out of the slough of despond of 1893 the protective tariff has raised our industries to the highest plane of success. The tariff may be, in some minor respects, inequitable and uneven, but on the whole it has wrought a good work, met public expectations, and fulfilled the predictions of its advocates. To agitate its revision at this juncture, when there is no urgent demand for it, and little need of it, would be to strike a heavy blow at all the manufacturing industries which have adjusted themselves to existing legislative conditions. It would mean an upset of capital and labor. For years the Democratic party has clamored for tariff revision all along the line, and free trade in certain directions. The working masses, representing both labor and capital, have been satisfied with things as they are, and the call for tariff reform has had no attractions for them.

Now the growing antagonism to the trusts, in part invited by the utter selfishness of some of our great speculative industrial combinations, has been greedily seized upon by Democratic leaders, to strengthen their demand for tariff revision. They are denouncing the tariff as the "mother of trusts," on the ground that it fosters monopolies. It is useless to conceal the obvious fact that this new Democratic war-cry is attracting a good deal of attention among the voting masses. Distrustful, as the latter are, of the Democratic party, they hesitate to follow its leadership in a national campaign, for they remember the story of the recent past. Is it not most unfortunate, therefore, that a great Republican State like Iowa bolsters up the Democratic contention by a declaration in favor of "any modification of the tariff schedules that may be required to prevent their affording shelter to monopoly?"

When has the protective tariff ever sheltered a monopoly? When before has any Republican ever conceded that there was a possibility of such a thing? A party principle cannot mean one thing to-day and another to-morrow. The Republican party has upheld the policy of protection on the ground that it was necessary to give American workmen living wages and decent support. It has believed in taxing goods manufactured in competition with our own by cheap foreign labor in other lands. It has legislated both to keep out pauper labor and, to an extent at least, the products of that labor. The Republican party believes that a well-paid, well-nourished and properly educated citizen is essential to the well-being of the nation and to the development of its prosperity and glory. The Democratic party has labored to prove that protection gives no material advantage to labor, but that it bestows its favor upon capital, and fosters monopolies and trusts.

The folly of the declaration of the Iowa Republicans on this subject must therefore be obvious; and it is difficult to understand how the Secretary of the Treasury, even though his home be in Iowa, could, in his recent speech at Morrisville, Vt., say that this feature of the Iowa platform deserved approval. In the same speech Secretary Shaw repeatedly denied the Democratic declaration that "the tariff is the mother of trusts," and pointed out that if the demand for the abolition of the tariff on cattle and meat were granted, the result would be injurious not to the packers or the so-called "meat trust," but to the farmers and all the meat-producers of the United States. Holding to this view, how could Secretary Shaw, by any stretch of liberality, indorse the direct intimation of the Iowa platform that the tariff schedules shelter monopolies? And how does any refinement of expression justify Secretary

Shaw's amazing confirmation of the objectionable clause in his State platform, when he says, as he did in his recent speech, "The protective tariff is the parent of conditions that make it profitable for capital to combine, and congenial for labor to organize." Does he reconcile this with his repeated statements that protection is not the parent of trusts? We fear the public do not. There are times when, even for Cabinet officers and State conventions, silence is golden.

The Republican party cannot have two voices on this question, one for Iowa and the West, and the other for New York, Pennsylvania, New England, and the East. It is not pleasant to find a Republican candidate for Congress in a Minnesota district proclaiming on the stump that he is in favor of free lumber, an Iowa Republican State convention squinting at the notion that the tariff protects monopolies, and the Chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee undermining the foundations of protection on the ground that "it does not sufficiently protect the consumer."

Secretary Shaw is in error when he says that the tariff revision platform of Iowa has been criticised by Republicans. We all believe with the Republicans of Iowa, in "such changes in the tariff, from time to time, as become advisable through the progress of our industries and their changing relations to the commerce of the world." But what Republican leader believes in the intimation of the Iowa platform, that the tariff "shelters monopolies"? The administration certainly does not believe in this revamped accusation of the Democracy. The administration is pledged to do its utmost to make the trusts conform to the laws of the country and to pass all the required legislation to properly restrict trusts, if they antagonize public interests. But President Roosevelt, and every other Republican leader, has stood like a rock in opposition to the declaration that protection protects monopolies. As the New York Sun well says, "The method of trusts repression by tariff revision, as recommended by the Iowa platform, differs wholly from anything that Mr. Roosevelt has proposed; and if it were adopted as a Republican policy by the administration and the majority in Congress, then the administration and the Republican majority would simply be marching in a body on to Democratic ground."

Instead of defending this indefensible Iowa platform, Secretary Shaw should do what the able and intelligent expounder of Republican faith in the capital of his own State, the Des Moines Capital, does, when it confesses, bluntly and boldly, that the Republicans of Iowa "have simply made a foolish platform." This issue, not new in substance, but new in form, has been thrust to the front in the approaching campaign, and its prominence is not calculated to add to the hopes of our party leaders for the election of a round Republican majority in the next Congress.

## Opening of The Hague Court.

AN EVENT simple in itself, but of tremendous significance in its bearing upon the peace of the world, was the opening of the international court of arbitration at The Hague on September 1st. This is the permanent tribunal organized by the peace conference called at The Hague in 1899 by the Czar of Russia, and its first formal session. This international court, when fully constituted according to the provisions of The Hague convention, will consist of about eighty members, representative of the twenty-six nations entering into The Hague compact. Up to the present date twenty-one nations have appointed their representatives, making sixty-seven in all. Of the signatory governments only Luxemburg, Montenegro, Turkey, Persia, and China have not yet acted. The court, however, was declared open for business last April.

It is not intended that the tribunal shall assemble as a whole for the trial of any case, but out of the entire list of members or judges five are to be selected to constitute a trial court for the hearing and adjudication of any case referred to it, two to be selected by each of the nations who are parties to the dispute and these four to choose a fifth member. In the present case, which is a dispute between the United States and Mexico over what is known as the Pious Fund Claim, the United States has chosen Sir Edward Fry, of Great Britain, former Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals, and Professor de Martens, of Russia, the distinguished international jurist; Mexico has named Signor Guarnaschelli, first President of the Court of Cassation at Rome, and Dr. Lohman, formerly Netherlands Minister of the Interior. They will choose a fifth member whose name at this writing is not known, and the five will constitute the bench to try the question. Before them each of the governments will appear by its agent and counsel, and present the case. It is expected that the court will remain in session until November 1st. The decision rendered will be final.

The Pious Fund Claim is not in itself a matter of general or very grave importance, the chief interest in it for the present lying in the fact that it happens to be the first case referred to The Hague court, thus marking the beginning of what, it is confidently believed, will be a new and brighter era in the intercourse of nations. The so-called Pious Fund originated in the year 1687, when it was started to enable the Jesuit missionaries to carry on their work in what is now New Mexico and California. The Jesuits were the trustees of the fund, but when they were expelled from Spanish dominions in 1767 all their property, including this fund, was seized by the crown, which after that administered this fund, and the Franciscan friars were given charge of the missions. When Mexico won her independence from Spain the trust of the fund was transferred by Spain to the republic. When Upper California was ceded to the United States Mexico ceased to pay its proportion of the interest to

the church authorities. The latter made a claim for these arrears before a mixed commission organized by the convention of 1868. Sir Edward Thornton, the umpire of the commission, after hearing the case, rendered judgment against Mexico amounting in all to \$904,700. This included all sums due to May 30th, 1869, and Mexico paid it in full. Since then there have been no payments, and Archbishop Riordan is now before the international court at The Hague to claim the million that has piled up since the church authorities in California obtained their last contribution for the Pious Fund after Sir Edward Thornton's finding in their behalf.

While this will be the first case before the international court of arbitration, the controversy is only one of many to be settled by this method within the past few years. Few people, indeed, realize how far and wide has been the acceptance of the principle of arbitration in recent times in disputes between nations. The number of controversies settled by this means increased from three between 1810 and 1820 to more than sixty between 1890 and 1900; that is, more than six per year for the entire decade just past. The whole number of cases arbitrated during the century was just under two hundred, the great majority of which fell within the last thirty years. Thirty-seven countries, practically all the important nations of the globe, participated in these arbitrations, the United States and Great Britain taking the lead with some fifty cases each. What the governments have done through The Hague conference and the setting up of the permanent court has been simply to crystallize into general and permanent form the practice which had been in successful operation for a hundred years.

## The Plain Truth.

ONE THING to be noted regarding Mr. Balfour, now the British premier, is the friendliness of his repeated utterances toward the United States and his unreserved acceptance of the Monroe doctrine. Had Lord Salisbury possessed as clear a notion of both American and British opinion on this question it is unlikely that he would have taken the position he did in the correspondence which led to Mr. Cleveland's vigorous and effective message in the fall of 1895.

THE SINGULAR revelation is made by the well-informed Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune that the proposition to float a Cuban loan of about \$40,000,000 is only part of a scheme to get the republic involved in such a tangle of debt that its annexation to the United States will be compulsory. The Tribune says that in the last weeks of the military occupation of Cuba a strong effort was made to secure the approval of the United States for a Havana municipal loan of \$15,000,000 to provide for the sewerage and paving of the city and incidental purposes, and that a number of contractors and capitalists combined so as to make an unreasonable bid for the work, in consequence of which the bid was rejected; and before one could be accepted, at reasonable figures, and a municipal loan secured, American authority ended with the establishment of the republic. Thereupon the American syndicate contractors and schemers began to lay the basis for the Cuban republic loan, so as to saddle the island with a big national debt and involve its speedy financial embarrassment. Under such conditions, annexation would be the only outcome, and then the gang of American "financiers" will be ready to swoop down on the island and capture all the valuable franchises and contracts. President Roosevelt will keep a watchful eye on this interesting situation.

THERE IS no saying what the immigration returns for the year will be, but if the present average is kept up the year will show a full million of foreigners added to our population. Nearly 93,000 immigrants landed in New York during May alone, the majority of whom have since found a temporary abiding place among relatives or friends in widely separated sections of the country. This is the largest number admitted in any one month in the past twenty years. In 1893, 502,917 immigrants entered the United States, and since that year there has been a decline until within the last year or two. The recent increase is attributed to the persecution of the Jews in Europe, and the reports of the opportunities for the laboring man here which are extensively circulated in the Old World. Most of the new arrivals are from Austria-Hungary, Italy, and Russia, and they represent all classes and conditions. A large percentage crossed the ocean on money provided by friends or relatives who have already made homes here. Truth and justice compel it to be said that a majority of these recent arrivals are of no advantage to the country in any sense of the term, while many thousands who drop into the already congested tenement districts of our large cities, to fall an easy prey to scheming politicians or to swell our pauper and criminal population, are a positive and serious detriment. If our powers of assimilation were such that we could probably turn all this crude material into an intelligent and honorable body of citizens within the space of a generation or so, considerations of humanity might prompt us to accept it without question. But it has been demonstrated clearly that we have not that assimilative power; the social and political conditions in our large cities show that we have not. The instinct of self-preservation, therefore, to speak of no higher motive, demands that we should adopt some means to keep out this flood of Old-World pauperism and illiteracy until, at least, we have had a chance to digest some of the stuff of this sort which we have already swallowed. The amended immigration bill recently passed by the House of Representatives will help somewhat, but it is far from being enough, and we hope it will be made more drastic before it becomes a law.



# PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT

THE BENEFACCTIONS of the late Cecil Rhodes appear to have had even a broader scope than was indicated



THE COUNTESS OF WARWICK,  
To whom it is reported Cecil Rhodes left  
\$1,000,000.—*William*

by the early reports of the contents of his will. It is now reported that the "Colossus" bequeathed to the Countess of Warwick lands in South Africa which have been sold for \$1,000,000. The intimation is, however, that this was not a mere personal bequest. Mr. Rhodes evidently expected the proceeds of the property to be devoted to benevolent uses. The countess has been active in philanthropic work and is said to have been one of the few women who were able to interest Mr. Rhodes in their plans to benefit the world. Lady Warwick's specialty in altruistic work has been the aiding of institutions for the training of women. Brooke House, at Reading, Eng., was founded by her with this purpose in view. She added a colonial department to this establishment, in which women are taught cooking, housewifery, laundry work, and dressmaking. Shortly before Mr. Rhodes's death the countess publicly appealed to Mr. Carnegie for assistance in her undertaking of training girls for the Transvaal. It is probable that it was this feature of Lady Warwick's work which most deeply impressed Mr. Rhodes, who was always ready to support any project which, in his opinion, tended to help along South Africa. His legacy to Lady Warwick could be utilized in no better way than in preparing English women who expect to migrate to the Boer colonies to cope with the conditions of a new and strange land.

SECRETARY HAY is a devotee of the gentle art of angling and is quite as successful in the practice of it as he is in diplomacy. Fishing is his favorite recreation during the summer days, which he spends in New Hampshire, and few such days pass without witnessing a good catch of trout as the result of his prowess. As a fisherman his luck is said to be almost phenomenal.

ALTHOUGH SECRETARY ELIHU ROOT has gone to Europe for a well-earned six weeks' vacation, the affairs of the War Department are still being directed by a New Yorker, and in the most satisfactory manner.



COLONEL WILLIAM CAREY SANGER,  
Acting Secretary of War.

Colonel Sanger, who has made a record at Washington which has elicited the praise of all competent judges of his work. His technical knowledge of military matters, his experience in the duties of the soldier, his ability and his familiarity with public affairs make him invaluable in the department and entirely capable of managing it. Colonel Sanger was appointed Assistant Secretary of War by President McKinley in 1901. He was prior to that for many years concerned with military affairs in this State. He was sent abroad in 1900, under instructions from Governor Roosevelt and Secretary Root, to investigate the British auxiliary force system. Adjutant-General Tillinghast, of New York, detailed him to Chattanooga to report on the first mobilization of troops during the Spanish-American war.

Afterward Colonel Sanger was provost marshal at Camp Black, on Long Island. Colonel Sanger served for three terms in the Legislature, where he made a splendid reputation as a man of talent and the highest integrity.

A NUMBER of new and diverting anecdotes of the Prince of Wales, now King Edward relating to that gentleman's visit to the United States in 1890, are told by General Thomas L. James in the *Utica Observer*. One of them relates to a little incident which happened when the prince was visiting at Richmond, Va. Henry A. Wise was Governor of that State at the time, and his son John, afterward a member of Congress, was then a lad of fifteen. The pleasant duty fell to young Wise of showing the royal visitor the objects of interest around the Virginian capital. While engaged in this occupation they came to the public square in which stands an equestrian statue of the "Father of his Country." "That," said young Wise, "is General Washington." The prince at once removed his hat and stood uncovered before the statue of the first President. At this moment a "cornercracker," who had been idling around watching what was going on, came up and said to Wise: "Johnny, is that the Prince of Wales?" "Yes," said John, and then, turning to his royal Highness and pointing up at the statue, the native added: "Sonny, that's the man that threw your Uncle George." The prince laughed heartily and replied, "I guess that is true."

THE PERSONAL popularity of the leading generals of the former Boer army appears to have been increased rather than diminished by their defeat and surrender. Wherever they have gone in their own country since the war these exponents of the lost cause in South Africa have been enthusiastically welcomed by the people. At the town of Stellenbosch, for instance, Generals Botha and Delarey were given a great ovation. Each was drawn in a carriage by sixty students, amid a cheering crowd, to the town hall, where luncheon was served and where General Botha made a speech, which was well received, advising his hearers to stop bothering themselves with politics and to try to make themselves happy in South Africa, their only home. Another notable demonstration in honor of the Boer leaders occurred at the marriage of General De-



GENERALS BOTHA, DE WET, AND DELAREY,  
Who were lionized by their defeated people.

lary's daughter to his secretary, Ferreira. The crowd outside and the congregation within wildly cheered Generals Botha, De Wet, and Delarey, as they entered the church, and after the ceremony General De Wet was carried from the edifice on the shoulders of a number of hero-worshippers. This admiration for the unsuccessful generals, however, is not confined to the Boers. London recently greeted them effusively, and when Botha and Delarey arrive in the United States to collect funds for the Boer widows and orphans, they are likely to be treated as conquerors and to find their mission a grand success.

A LOST manuscript of Carmen Sylva, the Queen of Roumania, has been found by some fishermen in a boat near Venice. The subject was "Philosophic Thoughts About Woman's Destiny," which was much praised by Pierre Loti, to whom the Queen read several chapters one evening in Venice.

A TYPICAL American trio of self-made men was included in one of the parties entertained recently by President Roosevelt at his summer home in Oyster Bay, namely, Senator Pritchard of North Carolina, Congressman William Alden Smith of Michigan, and Hon. C. B. Williams, chairman of the Republican State Committee of Louisiana. Each of these was compelled, at an early age, to fight the battle for existence and to struggle for success. At twelve years Senator Pritchard was seeking a place on a farm where he could earn his bed and board. Subsequently he became a printer and a master of that art, a publisher, an editor, a political leader, and a Senator, and it is to him, more than to any other man, that the Republican party must now look for leadership in North Carolina. Congressman Smith, at the age of twelve, was a newsboy on the streets of Grand Rapids, Mch. He has lived to become a successful lawyer and the president of the Grand Rapids Herald Company, whose papers he formerly peddled on the streets. Chairman Williams, his father's fortune having been swept away in the Civil War, was glad as a boy to seek a place in the train service of a railroad, at the hardest kind of manual work. Mr. Williams is now one of the largest owners of cypress timber and of sugar properties in the United States. When he called to pay his respects to President Roosevelt at Washington,

some time ago, and when the President asked him what he wanted, Mr. Williams replied, "I am making about a thousand dollars a day and I don't think there is any job in your gift that would have inducements for me." The success achieved by these three distinguished Americans is but the repetition of the story of thousands of others.

THE RECENT marriage of the granddaughter of the late General U. S. Grant to a cousin of President



MISS VIVIAN MAY SARTORIS,  
Who married President Roosevelt's cousin,  
Gilbert.

Roosevelt was an event which interested millions of people. The bride was Miss Vivian May Sartoris, daughter of Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris, and the groom was Mr. Frederick Roosevelt Scovel. The ceremony took place in St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church, at Cobourg, Ont., and was followed by a reception at Claremont, the summer residence of the bride's mother. There was a large attendance at both functions, including Mrs. U. S. Grant and other prominent persons. The church was beautifully decorated, and the bride, who was given away by her mother, wore a gown of exquisite Mechlin lace over satin, and a tulle veil, in which there was a small cluster of orange blossoms, and carried a bouquet of white roses and lilies of the valley.

Miss Rosemond Sartoris acted as her sister's maid-of-honor and Mr. Scovel's best man was his uncle, Chevalier de Diaz Albertini. Mr. and Mrs. Scovel have sailed for Europe to visit the family of the bride's father and later they will be the guests of Mr. Scovel's family at Lake Como, Italy. The good wishes of the American people will go out to the young couple, whose union has drawn together two of America's most famous families.

MR. CHARLES T. YERKES, the well-known capitalist, has an opinion in regard to the so-called age-limit for men of business, which differs materially from that expressed in some quarters. He says that men are in their apprenticeship until they reach the age of forty, and that a business man is not ripe until he is ten years older than that. This opinion sounds revolutionary in these days when hustling young men are in demand and graybeards "need not apply." Perhaps Mr. Yerkes has been infected with the "new thought," which holds that no one need ever grow old.

PRINCE JONAH KALANIANA'OLE, heir presumptive to the Hawaiian throne, has suddenly appeared

as an American political leader in Hawaii. He is known generally as Prince Cupid. Cupid entered the Home Rule convention and fought with Robert W. Wilcox, the native royalist, who was elected to represent Hawaii in Congress, against bossism in the Home Rule party. When Wilcox failed to stand by a compromise which had been agreed upon between the two factions, the prince, with forty other delegates, walked out of the convention. Prince Cupid and his followers proceeded to organize a new party, which they have named Hui Kuokoa, or non-partisan party, and they have already begun a campaign for votes. Cupid is a graduate of San Mateo College, California, and pursued studies in the Royal Agricultural College of England, which he left on account of ill health. He has traveled all over the world, having seen some of the Transvaal war from British lines, and is an enthusiastic sportsman, having made good records in baseball, football, and cricket games in Hawaii.



PRINCE CUPID,  
Hawaii's new political leader.—*Williams*





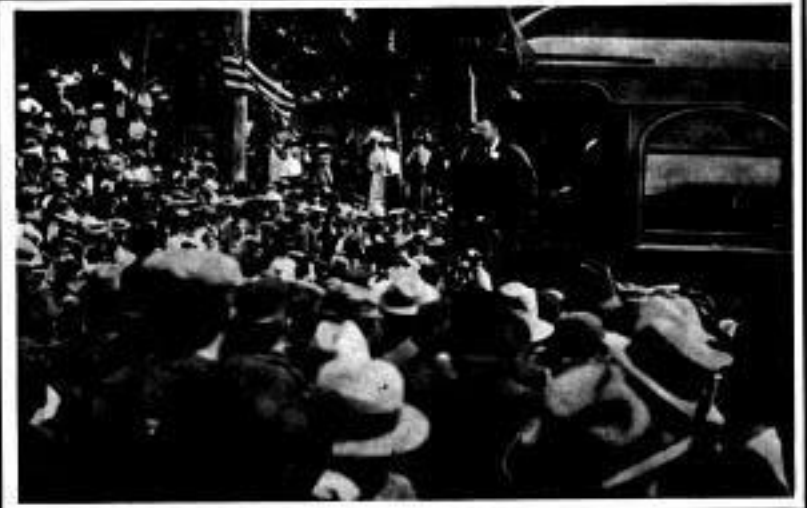
ADDRESSING A VAST MULTITUDE ON THE TRUST QUESTION AT THE CITY HALL IN PROVIDENCE.



TAKING A SPIN IN AN AUTOMOBILE AT HARTFORD.



STRIKING SCENE AT PROVIDENCE, WITH THE PRESIDENT AS THE IMPRESSIVE CENTRAL FIGURE.



ELOQUENT WORDS FROM THE REAR PLATFORM AT NEW HAVEN.



A STRONG AND MASTERFUL SWAYER OF MEN.



THE SPACIOUS PUBLIC SQUARE AT PROVIDENCE PACKED WITH AN ATTENTIVE AUDIENCE.

CHEERING MULTITUDES GREET THE HEAD OF THE NATION.  
 PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S STIRRING SPEECH-MAKING TOUR THROUGH THE STATES OF NEW ENGLAND.—*Photographs by our staff photographer, G. B. Luckey, with the Presidential party.*

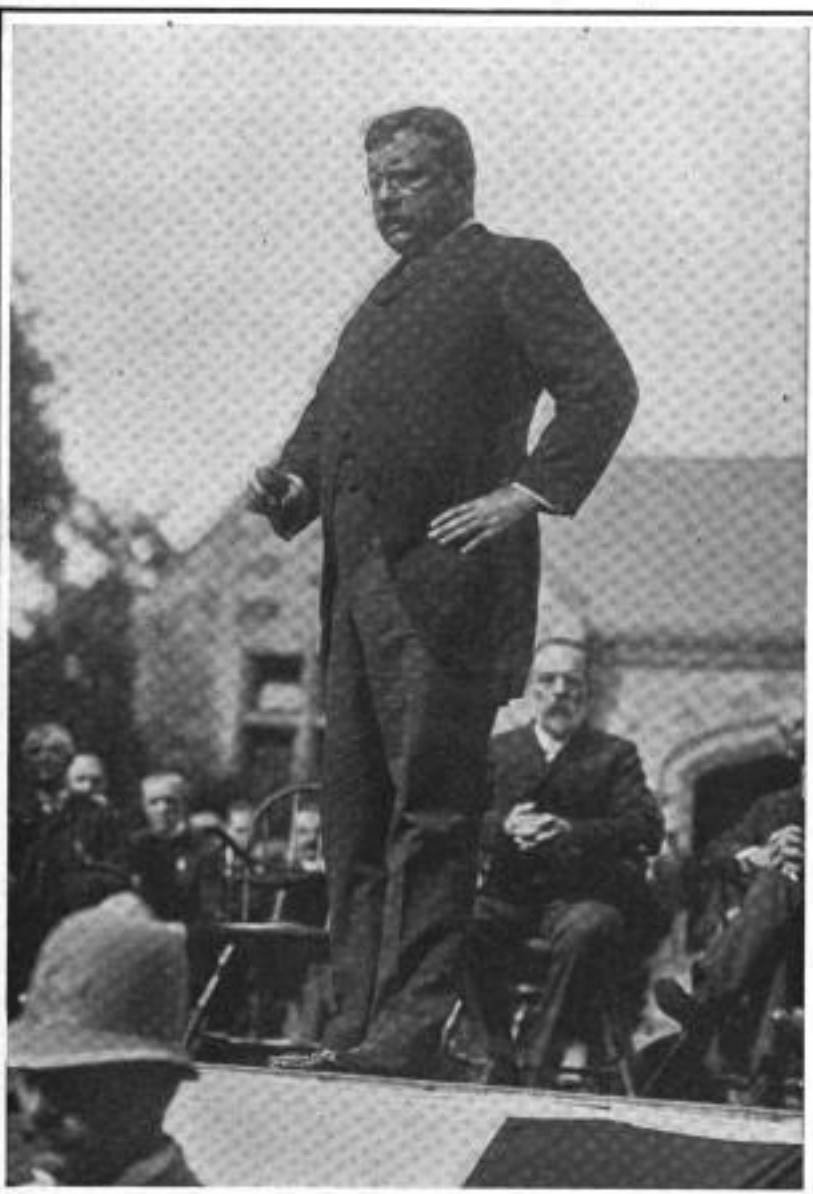




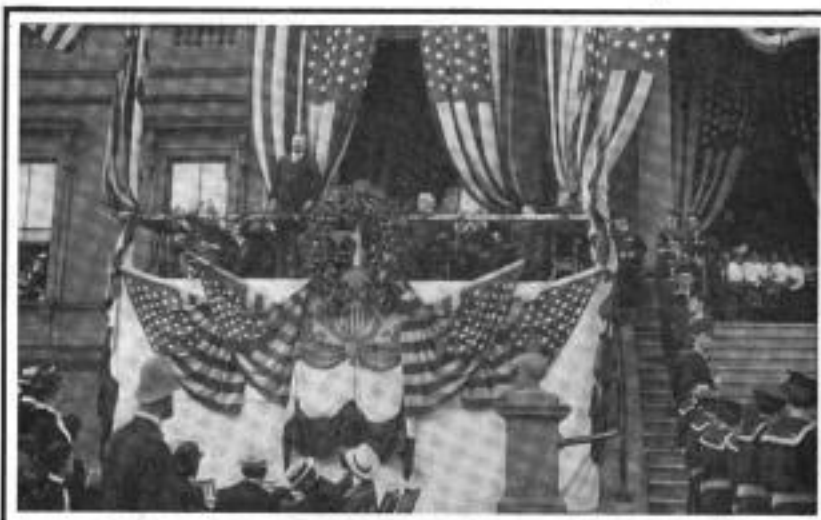
LISTENING TO A SPEECH OF INTRODUCTION AT NAHANT, MASS.



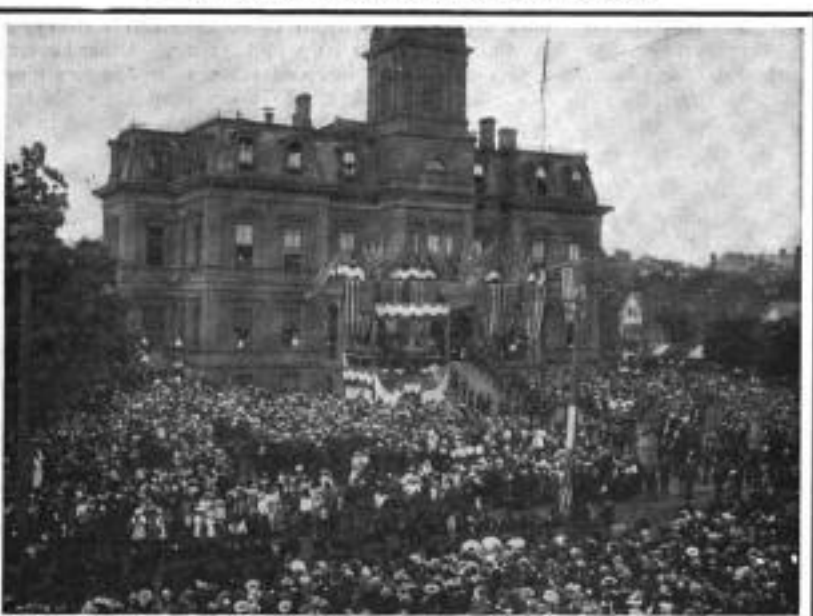
ACKNOWLEDGING THE CHEERS OF THE PEOPLE AT WILLIMANTIC, CONN.



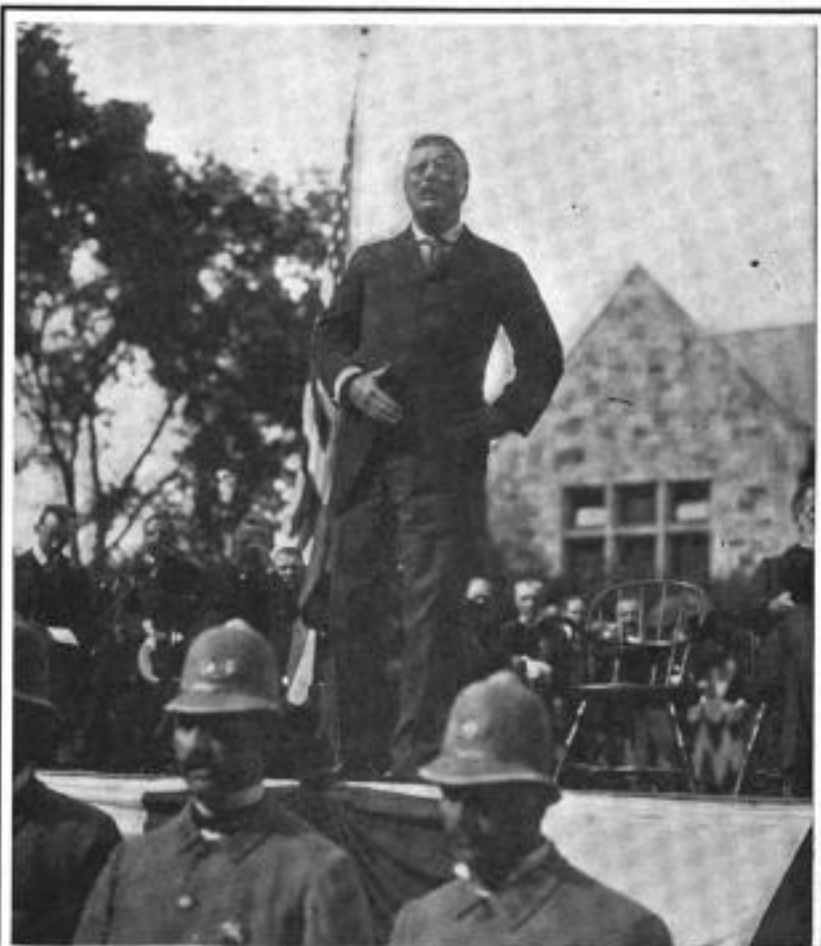
CLENCHING AN ARGUMENT IN HIS SPEECH AT NAHANT.



SPEAKING FROM A DECORATED BALCONY AT WILLIMANTIC.



MAGNIFICENT TURNOUT AT LYNN, MASS., IN HONOR OF THE PRESIDENT.



DELIVERING AN EARNEST AND IMPRESSIVE PASSAGE.

**FORCEFUL PERSONALITY OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.**  
 HIS CHARACTERISTIC ATTITUDES AS HE APPEARED BEFORE GREAT CROWDS IN THE EASTERN CITIES.

*Photographs by our staff artist, G. B. Luckey, with the Presidential party.*



# The Filipinos' Last Ditch

SURRENDER OF GUEVARRA ENDS THE WAR IN SAMAR.

By Captain Robert Alexander, Eleventh Infantry.

CARIGARA, LEYTE, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, July 20th.  
**A**FTER THE capture, some time ago, of Lukban, the rebel commander-in-chief in Samar, the supreme command of the insurgent forces in that island fell into the hands of one Claro Guevarra, who had previously been colonel of the regiment into which the rebel troops were organized. He at once announced himself as general and commander-in-chief, in succession to Lukban; but, disheartened and dismayed, not only by the capture of his chief, but especially by the relentless campaign conducted against him by General Jacob H. Smith, U. S. A., and his subordinate officers—a campaign which, although conducted in the face of great obstacles, was so vigorous as to permit Guevarra and his troops rest neither by day nor night—he eventually entered into negotiations with General Smith looking toward a surrender.

These negotiations were bearing completion, despite the conditions first proposed by Guevarra, which from the American standpoint were preposterous, when General Smith was relieved from command of the brigade and ordered to Manila, preparatory to going to the States. The personal equation enters so largely into the composition of the native character that, although the command of the brigade fell temporarily into able and energetic hands, the Asiatic desire to procrastinate, and if possible deceive, cropped out with the withdrawal of the firm and steady hand which had subdued them; and the negotiations received a temporary check. Things were in this condition—the armistice, however, being still observed—when General F. D. Grant, ordered to command the Sixth Brigade in succession to General Smith, arrived recently at Calbayog, Samar, en route to join brigade headquarters at Tacloban, Leyte. Here the general received a letter from Guevarra which was anything but enthusiastic in tone when approaching the question of surrender, and which, in fact, so impressed the general with the necessity for prompt action that within an hour thereafter he was on his way for the mouth of the Gandara River, some twenty-five miles up which picturesque stream the insurgent camp was located. The general was accompanied by Lieutenant Knabenshue, Fifteenth

Infantry, A. D. C., and Captains Alexander and Longan, Eleventh Infantry.

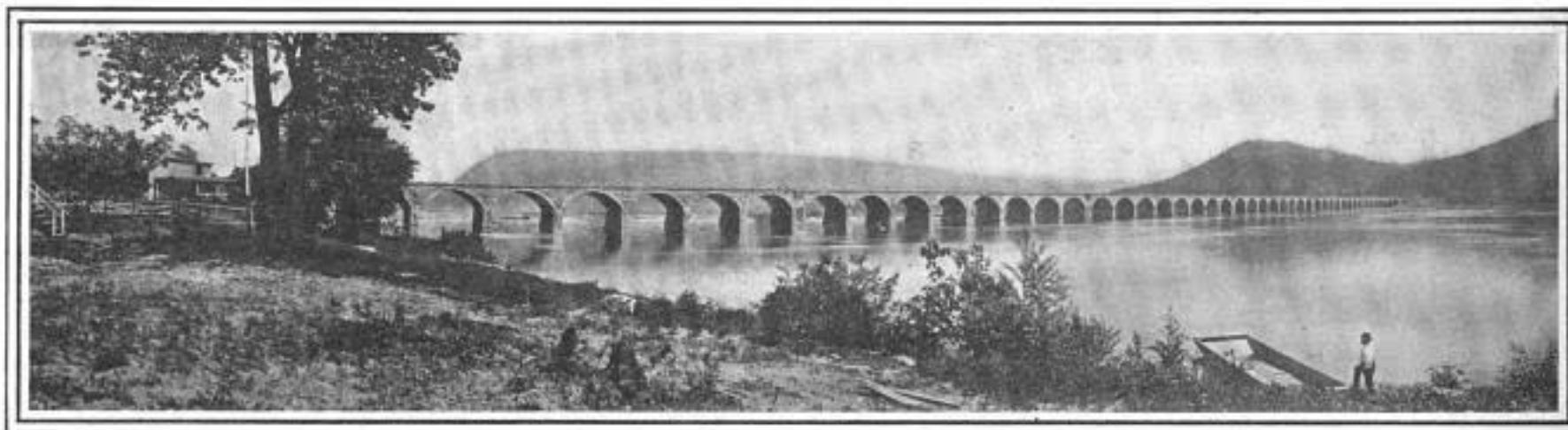
The mouth of the Gandara was a Chinese puzzle of sand-bars and insurgent barriers and obstacles of various kinds, but Lieutenant Sayre, of the army gun-boat *Florida*, on which the general was embarked, got her through after several bumps, and the camp and stockade of Major Williams's battalion of the Twenty-sixth Infantry, some three miles below the insurgent camp, was reached about midnight. Here were met, in addition to Major Williams, Colonel Myer, Eleventh Infantry; Captain Ayer, Twelfth Infantry, Adjutant-General Sixth Brigade; Lieutenant-Commander J. C. Colwell, representing the navy, and Captain Traub, Fifth Cavalry, Adjutant-General, representing General Wade, the department commander. Early on the next morning the combined parties, accompanied by Guevarra's adjutant-general, proceeded up the river to the insurgent camp, where the general was received with all due form and ceremony, the insurgent troops lining the way from the boat landing to the place of conference, and presenting arms as the general and his party passed through their lines.

Guevarra seemed at first disposed to hold out, but after hearing all he had to say, the general, in that calm, dispassionate, deliberate, and absolutely immovable way of his (which can be very much so), speaking through the interpretation of Captain Traub, quietly informed him that he (Guevarra) would present himself, with all his troops and arms, one week from that day at Calbalogan for the purpose of unconditional surrender, or hostilities would be resumed. Making a virtue of necessity, Guevarra, after some demur, agreed to this, and the agreement was put into writing and signed by the respective parties. Guevarra's principal officers, Colonel Francisco Rafael, Lieutenant-Colonel Tomas Abuque, and Major Agapito Sebastian, were present at this conference—in fact, all were there, except the officers and men of the battalion of Major Eugenio Daza, operating in the south of the island from Basey to Quinapondan. Of the acceptance by these latter of the authority of Guevarra, and their acquiescence in his surrender, there was great doubt, even in the mind of Guevarra himself.

In compliance with the signed agreement, Guevarra and his command six days later came down the Gandara and to Calbalogan, and great was the relief of all when it was known that Daza's command was within a short distance of Calbalogan on its way to join the others, for his acquiescence brought in every known rifle in insurgent hands on the island of Samar. His command had a tragic interest for the Americans, in addition to the importance of its actual surrender, for this command took part in and was almost entirely armed with the rifles captured from Company C, Ninth Infantry, at Balangiga, on September 28th last.

The actual formal surrender took place with simple, though impressive ceremonies, the day following the arrival of the insurgents at Calbalogan. The band and two companies of the First Infantry, with a company of sailors from the small gun-boats, which by their efficient blockade of the island had done so much to bring about the desired result, formed line on one side of the plaza, and were reviewed by the general and his staff. The insurgent troops then formed in line on the opposite side of the square, facing the Americans; and while the two forces simultaneously presented arms, Guevarra, to the strains of the "Star-spangled Banner," advanced and presented his sword to General Grant. The insurgent line then advanced to within about twenty paces of the general, and at the command the men laid down their arms. Then each man raised his right hand, and, repeating after the general, through interpreters, swore to support the banner and government of the United States.

So ended the insurrection on the island of Samar, the last island of those involved in the insurrection of 1899 to offer organized armed resistance to the advance of American ideas and institutions. With a people largely semi-barbarous, and densely ignorant, it is not surprising that a clash of arms on her soil was productive of some harsh measures, necessitated by the dictates of self-protection against the universal, treacherous deceit encountered among the natives. It is to be hoped, for the good of all concerned, that her people now see the error of their ways, and will soon really appreciate the immense benefits to them of American rule.



LARGEST AND MOST STRIKING STONE BRIDGE IN THE WORLD.

PINK NEW STRUCTURE CARRYING THE MAIN LINE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD OVER THE SUSQUEHANNA RIVER AT ROCKVILLE, PENN. (LENGTH, 3,830 FEET; WIDTH, 52 FEET FOUR TRACKS; NUMBER OF ARCHES, 49; TONS OF STONE USED, 200,000.)—*Ass.*

## Remarkable Facts as to Inebriety.

**I**N VIEW of the perennial and world-wide interest in the subject of intemperance and all that pertains to it, the facts and figures presented in a paper on the causes, duration, and management of inebriety, contributed some time ago to the *Medical Record* by Dr. Charles L. Dana, of New York, are worthy of review in these columns for the benefit of non-professional readers. Dr. Dana has been a visiting physician at Bellevue Hospital for many years, and there and elsewhere has had a wide and varied experience in the treatment of alcoholic cases. In a single year he studied 350 such cases and his average for later years was even larger.

His evidence on the subject of heredity and alcoholism is startling. Among 350 patients whom he questioned on this topic he found that drinking habits existed in one or both parents in all but ten (97.5 per cent.). The father was usually the drinker. Among thirty periodical inebriates, two-thirds had the hereditary factor counting against them; in fourteen cases the father drank; in eight both parents drank. Notwithstanding these facts, Dr. Dana expresses the opinion that "drinking is largely a matter of habit and environment."

Classified as to occupations, Dr. Dana found that it was not the day laborers, the mechanics, artisans, and small tradesmen that furnished the largest proportion of alcoholic victims, indoor workers generally leading all others. In a total of 1,560 cases studied, the tradesmen numbered 387, clerks and salesmen 239, and professional men only 54.

The impression given out by some sensational writers that drunkenness has increased to an alarming extent among American women is not borne out by Dr. Dana's

investigations. In the total of admissions at Bellevue in the years 1887, 1888, 1889, and 1895, there were 10,479 men and 3,909 women, giving a proportion of thirty-seven per cent., or a little over one-third, women. In 1887 the percentage of women was thirty-two and in 1895, eight years later, it was thirty-four, an increase of only two points, an advance which can hardly be considered alarming although deplorable.

As to the age at which the drinking habit is generally formed, Dr. Dana has some suggestive figures to offer. Among thirty periodical inebriates, two-thirds began drinking before twenty and all began before thirty. The greater number of cases and of deaths from alcoholism were found between forty and fifty in men and between twenty and thirty in women.

More interesting and remarkable, perhaps, than any other disclosures made by Dr. Dana are those relating to the capacity of men for drink and the duration of life among habitual inebriates. On the latter point, the conclusions reached are that in serious cases the duration of life is about fifteen years—the maximum being over forty years. In general, it is said that hard drinking can rarely be carried on for more than twenty years, and it generally brings the victim to grief at about the age of forty. Referring to persons who drink most heavily and frequently, it is said that it takes ten or fifteen years to bring on dementia or insanity, during which time it may be estimated that each inebriate consumes about two thousand gallons of intoxicants. A man fifty-five years old confessed to Dr. Dana that he had been drunk twice a day for three years, making about two thousand intoxications; another man of forty had been drunk weekly for twenty years, and a third, aged forty-three, had been drunk a thousand times in fifteen years. Two thousand

"drunks" is set down as the maximum limit in any ordinary inebriate experience. The favorite combination for hard drinkers was found to be beer and whiskey, and beer alone came well up in the scale. Other beverages used by inebriates included cocoa wine, Jamaica ginger, tincture of soap, and a well-known proprietary "bitters." A remarkable absence of alcoholism was found in wine drinkers.

In the conclusion of his article Dr. Dana declares himself as opposed to prohibitory laws on the ground chiefly of their impracticability. But he would teach, he says, that "alcohol is always and absolutely a poison and a surely degenerating agent when used in excess, and that even when used in moderation it is equally pernicious to a rather large class of human beings."

## An "Expansive" Girl.

NOT NECESSARILY AN EXPENSIVE ONE.

A LITTLE Kansas girl is called an "expansionist" because her clothes require "letting out" so often. She lives mostly on Grape-Nuts since recovering from a sick spell caused by too much greasy food.

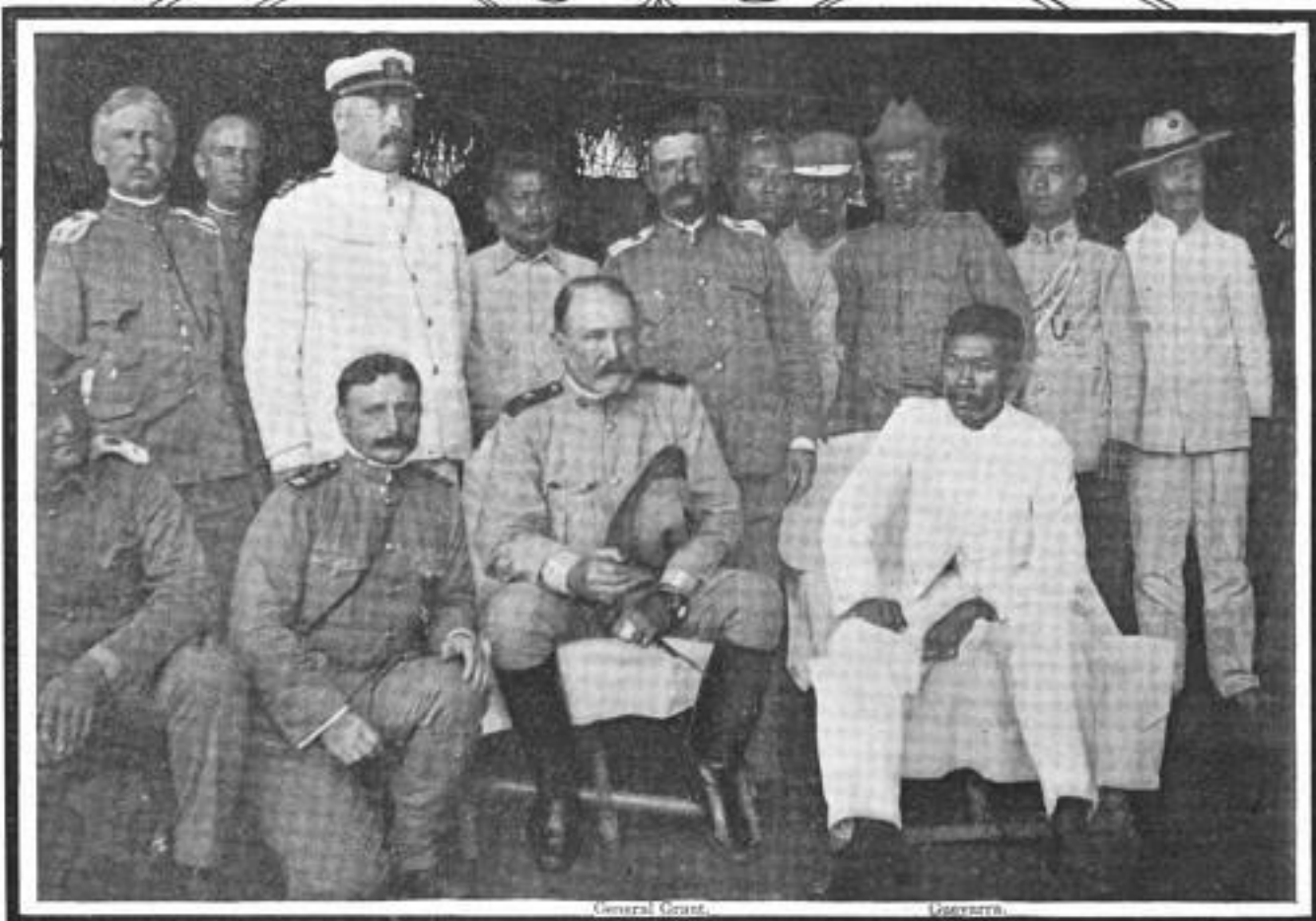
Almost all ailments of children (and grown folks as well) are traceable to the wrong kind of food, and the surest cure is to quit the old sort, the greasy, pasty, undercooked, or overdone things, that ruin the stomach and bowels.

Put the children and adults on the perfectly cooked food Grape-Nuts.

It is digested by the weakest stomach. Has the delicate sweet flavor of the Grape Sugar, and surely and quickly rebuilds the body, brain, and nerves.

There's a reason.





GENERAL F. D. GRANT AND THE FILIPINO CHIEF, GUEVARRA, AT THE CONFERENCE WHICH ENDED THE WAR IN SAMAR.



THE REBEL SOLDIERS PRESENTING ARMS, AND GUEVARRA ADVANCING TO GIVE UP HIS SWORD TO GENERAL GRANT.



THE SURRENDERING INSURGENTS EAGERLY CROWDING FORWARD TO LAY DOWN THEIR ARMS.



THE AMERICAN TROOPS UNDER GENERAL GRANT PRESENTING ARMS TO THE INSURGENT FORCES.

**THE END OF STRIFE IN WAR-RAVAGED SAMAR.**  
SURRENDER OF GUEVARRA, THE LAST INSURGENT LEADER, WITH ALL HIS FORCES, TO GENERAL F. D. GRANT.

*Photographs by Captain Alexander, Eleventh Infantry.*



# The Newest Stage Success

BRANDON TYNAN, THE YOUNG PLAYWRIGHT, MAKES A HIT



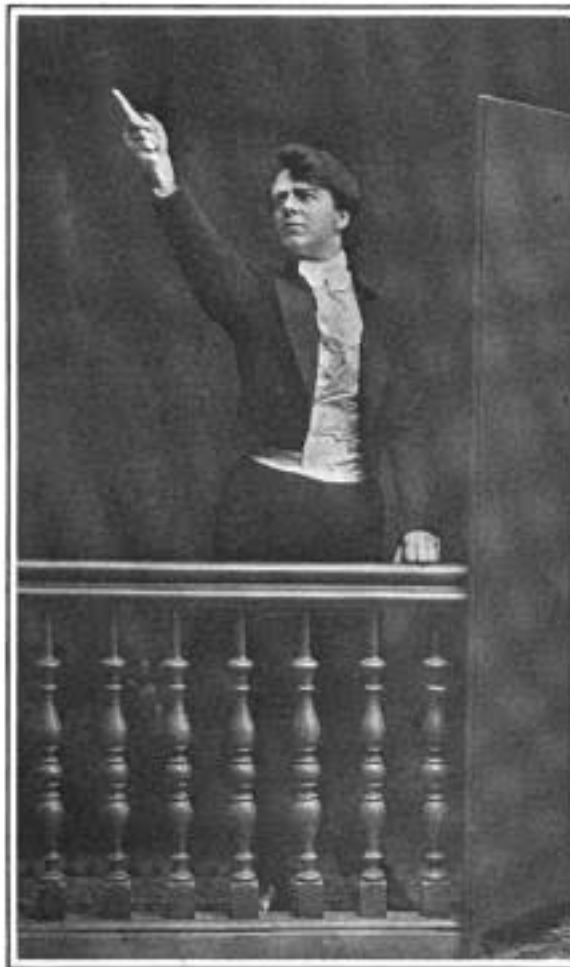
BRANDON TYNAN.

TO SUCCEED is to accomplish that which one starts out to do. Mr. Brandon Tynan, a young Irish actor, has succeeded. He has written a drama on the story of the Irish patriot, Robert Emmet; in the production of the drama he plays the leading part; the Fourteenth Street Theatre, where the play is given, is packed every night; the young writer and actor is every night sincerely and vociferously applauded, and called before the curtain again and again. A reception like this in any New York theatre means fame and money for the hero of it. So it can well be said

that Mr. Tynan is a success. In the admiration and enthusiasm which are given to him there is an element which does not always enter into the success of an actor and playwright. To Mr. Tynan on the stage is given in abundance the love and loyalty which all Irishmen feel for the "ould sod."

The situation simply is this: Mr. Brandon Tynan, scarcely more than half-way through his twenties, hitherto unknown, has written a play into which is concentrated the wit and the sentiment of the Irish character; the play presents the dramatic and pathetic story of an Irish hero; it has at once made a deep impression on those whose blood is stirred through the channels of a common sympathy in the misfortunes of their race. This alone is enough to pack the theatre; and besides, Mr. Tynan is young and handsome, he is the hero in the play, and acts in a manner that wins friends. The consequence is a series of the most favorable "notices" in the dramatic columns of the newspapers, large box-office receipts, and a bright future.

In the story of the young Irish patriot are three very strong melodramatic circumstances: his loyalty to his



MR. TYNAN IN THE TRIAL SCENE OF "ROBERT EMMET." *Sarony.*

friends and his country; his love for a beautiful young woman; his betrayal and execution through the treachery of one whom he had trusted. Into his interpretation of the story the young dramatist has infused his own ardent spirit.

I was waiting for Mr. Tynan in his dressing-room after the first act, and it was gratifying to observe that the realization of his sudden prominence and success had stirred within him a feeling of gratitude.

"If I hadn't written the play myself," he said, "the managers would never have let me take the leading part. They would have said that I was too young and small. You see, an actor doesn't usually 'arrive' until he is older than I am. This is not only true of men, but of women also. But the audience doesn't seem to think that I am too small or too young."

"Wasn't Emmet supposed to be a very young man?" I suggested.

"Oh, yes," replied Mr. Tynan, "and he was a little fellow, too." Now Mr. Tynan is not what is usually called a "little fellow." He is about the medium height, graceful and well proportioned, with good regular features, a straight nose, high at the bridge, mouth well formed, a clean-cut chin, and hair that lies in a wave on his forehead. His voice is smooth, clear and musical, with a note of tenderness in it that suggests that under the high pressure of intense feeling the voice would quiver and break. He was born in Ireland, and is familiar with its legends and traditions. He was educated in the common schools in this country, and has been an actor six years, taking first a course in a dramatic school, then working as a "super" wherever he could, gradually getting into small parts in the cast. Last year he was a member of David Warfield's company in "The Auctioneer." For the fact that he is an actor he has no other explanation than that he was "stage struck," he supposes, "like all the rest of them."

"It would be affectation for me," he remarked, "to act as though I wasn't affected by the success of my play." "The house was jammed last night and it's just the same way to-night," Mr. Tynan was very happy. "Have I written any plays before this?" he repeated. "No; it's the first, and that is another thing that makes the success of it more surprising."

## Why the President Fosters Expert Gunnery

IT IS characteristic of the typical American to aim at a high degree of excellence and skill in doing those things in which he is vitally interested. This is a trait which has served to make our nation progressive and powerful. In the pursuits of peace its operation is generally manifest; it is also the cause of our successes in the art of war. On land and sea our victories over hostile forces have been largely due to the expert marksmanship of our soldiers and sailors, secured through arduous and intelligent practice. The sharpshooters of the army during the late civil war, and the well-trained gunners of our naval vessels during the Spanish-American conflict demonstrated the immense value of this kind of aptitude in a nation's defenders. These teachings of our own experience are strengthened by the instance of the Boers, who by superior shooting ability held so long at bay the overwhelming numbers of the British troops.

That, taking these facts into account, President Roosevelt, a man of vigorous frame and strenuous nature, a born soldier and himself a proficient marksman, should, as commander-in-chief, seek, as he is doing, to encourage the men in the military and the naval service to attain to greater expertness in the use of firearms, both large and small, was naturally to be expected. While he was Assistant Secretary of the Navy, his wise foresight incited that sedulous practice of gunnery aboard our warships which brought us easy triumphs at Manila Bay and Santiago. The lesson he taught with such magnificent results in his lesser office the President is not slow to enforce with the added emphasis of his supreme position. There is now, as was the case then, no war cloud on the national horizon. But the President is aware that the fleets and armies of other nations are, more earnestly than ever before, cultivating the art of gun-firing, and rightly he proposes that no contingency shall find this country napping.

As a specific step toward raising the standard of efficiency of the men behind the guns, the President recently offered a prize of \$25 for a target shoot to be participated in by the gun-crews of the *Mayflower*, the armed official yacht of the President of the United States. The President himself was an eager witness of the shooting, which in the main was highly creditable to the contestants and drew from him hearty commendation, coupled, however, with exhortations to acquire much greater skill. The prize was won by Gunner O'Donnell and the crew of No. 9 gun, whose score would not have shamed any body of gunners. The action of the President has had a salutary effect on the *Mayflower's* men, and it is certain to have a stimulating influence on the crews of every other vessel in the navy. His forceful remarks to the men, in particular, will arouse new ambition in the heart of many a "gun-pointer" and spur him to a more ardent devotion to duty.

President Roosevelt, in commenting on the *Mayflower* prize contest, recently, said to the writer, speaking with great earnestness, "I want to do everything I can

for the enlisted man in the army or navy who rises above his fellows. The gun-pointer has got to be born with a natural capacity for that sort of thing. Training won't give him this gift, but if he has it, and then has the training, he becomes a winner. It is so with the sportsman in the field. One man meets success as a hunter while another fails. Even a fisherman has the special gift of knowing how best to get a good string. This gift the American people have in rare degree, in many respects, and I want to see it cultivated all the while."

It is in the same spirit and with a like end in view that the President has promised to do all in his power to make a success of the international Olympian games of 1904, to which he will send bodies of soldiers and sailors to take part in shooting contests open to similar representatives of all other nations.

## The Status of Women.

IT IS RARELY that a more original, refreshing, and common-sense view of the much-discussed question of the proper status of women and of the marriage relation is presented than that contained in a recent address by Dr. Felix Adler, of New York, at a meeting in Carnegie Hall. He repudiated the theory maintained for so many ages that emphasized the difference between the sexes as fundamental, with the correlative idea of the mental inferiority of women. Equally false and untenable, in his opinion, is the other theory, the extreme of this, which came later, regarding sex as purely accidental and incidental and refusing to recognize any ground of difference. The truth, as he regarded it, is somewhere between these two extremes, a view of woman which emphasizes certain fundamental differences between the sexes without the assertion of inferiority along any line. It was useless, he declared, to make this assertion, since, in the nature of things, it was absolutely undemonstrable.

Dr. Adler predicted that a great change is coming about in the attitude of civilized society on this whole subject, its chief feature being an effort "to inspire and inform woman's life and take away the merely impulsive and empirical character of her acting." He attached a high value to domestic science and the study of child nature, as elements in the making of happy, healthy, and contented homes, for the great majority of women in the future, as in the past, must be home-keepers. "The home-keeper, however," concluded Dr. Adler, "must take part in the life of the world, not with an idea of merely getting away from home, from her tasks, that makes the gadabout woman, of whom we have enough examples to-day. But she will get out into society, into the life of the world, in order that she may improve and elevate her home life. The wise woman is still the inspiration, the object of reverence, and the counselor of her children when they are grown men and women."

Not all may be able to agree at every point with the opinions thus expressed by Dr. Adler, but all fair-minded persons will at least give him the credit of heaving very closely to the truth all along the line.

Drives away care, lends buoyancy to the spirits and strength to the body—Abbott's Angostura Bitters.

## The Antidote to the Greed for Wealth

PRESIDENT PATTON, of Princeton, declared before his recent resignation that our national conscience is in imminent danger on account of the great desire for luxury and wealth which is pervading this country to the detriment of all other ambitions. It cannot be denied that prosperity has its perils and that a dulling of the conscience as to the means and methods of gaining wealth is not the least among them. It is doubtless true that the mere published statements of the vast sums of money accumulated by certain individuals in these days and the still vaster amounts represented in the capitalization of certain trusts and "combinations," have the effect upon some minds of arousing discontent, inordinate desire, and reckless ambition. The corollary of all this would seem to be not to make an end of prosperity or even of large accumulations of wealth, since these things, on the whole, work for good rather than evil, but to press forward more strenuously than ever in the development of higher ideals among men, in the enforcement of sound morals and pure religion, by which men are taught that the highest and most enduring happiness comes not through riches, but through right living. If we are to fortify ourselves as a nation and a people against the insidious workings of that spirit of greed, selfishness, and sordid commercialism, springing out of the possession of wealth and its luxuries, it can only be by a still greater insistence upon those forms of education making for the development of the spiritual nature.

## An Old War.

PRETTY NEAR TIME TO STOP.

WOULDN'T it make your friend mad to tell her she was in reality a drunkard; but many women are drunkards unconsciously from the use of coffee, which wrecks their nervous system, and they seem unable to reform.

A lady in Philadelphia, Penn., was very badly affected by coffee, causing her to have nervous prostration, and she finally woke up to the fact that she was in reality a coffee drunkard. Her doctor had told her that she must give up coffee, but she seemed unable to do it.

One day she read an advertisement about Postum Food Coffee and thought she would give it a trial. She says:—"Coffee had such a strong hold on me, that at first I did not make it all Postum, but added a tablespoonful of coffee. After a while I quit putting coffee in at all, and soon found I felt much better. Continued use stopped my headaches and biliousness, and I soon noticed that my nervousness had evidently left me for good. Now I would not use anything else, and the smell of coffee makes me sick."

"I am using your Grape-Nuts also, and think it a wonderful food. I lately cured an attack of indigestion by eating nothing but Grape-Nuts and drinking Postum for two weeks, and now I can eat solid food and feel no distress." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.



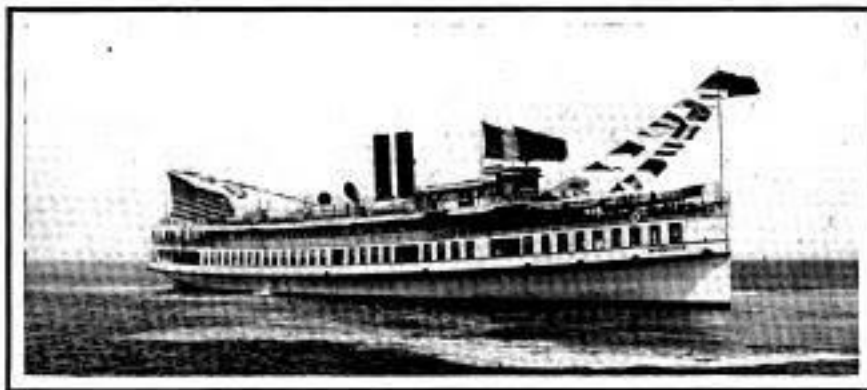


A NAVAL SCENE THAT IS SELDOM WITNESSED BY OUTSIDERS.

THE UNITED STATES SHIP "KEARSARGE," ADMIRAL HIGGINSON'S FLAG-SHIP, TAKING IN AMMUNITION FOR THE THIRTEEN-INCH GUNS FROM STEAM BARGES AT MIDNIGHT.

*Drawn for Leslie's Weekly by T. Darr Walker, with the North Atlantic Squadron.*



THE "BILLIONAIRE BOAT"—THE "MONMOUTH," OF THE SANDY HOOK LINE.—*Lucky.*MILLIONAIRES AND THEIR FRIENDS ON DECK ENJOYING THE OCEAN BREEZE.—*Lucky.*

## The Billionaire Boat

A STEAMER WHOSE DAILY PASSENGERS ARE SCORES OF THE WEALTHIEST BUSINESS MEN OF NEW YORK

By Oliver Shedd

SO CONDENSED are the great moneyed interests of the country and so intimately associated are they with one another that a single steamship which runs daily between New York and Long Branch, N. J., has for its regular passengers the representatives of every giant industry of the United States. The greatest banks, the immense railroad systems, the steel trust, the Standard Oil trust, great gas combines, wholesale and retail mercantile concerns, manufacturers, mill-owners, are all represented by men who are presidents or some other officials, directors or heavy stockholders. The representatives are individually men of immense wealth, there being a score or more of multi-millionaires among them; so the boat which carries this precious cargo, the *Monmouth*, of the Sandy Hook line, has come to be called the "billionaire boat," for the private fortunes of its regular passengers amount in the aggregate to more than a billion dollars. The assets of the corporations of which these men are a part is a good share of the country's wealth. Here it is concentrated on the passenger list of one steamer. The fact is a striking illustration of the combination of great industrial interests; besides, it is interesting to observe the difference boat-load of common mortals.

The majority of the *Monmouth's* wealthy passengers are on the New York dock when the boat leaves for her afternoon trip, at 3:45 p. m. The voyage out through the conduct of a boat-load of multi-millionaires and a the bay and down the Jersey coast is a little more than an hour, and then the men who, taken together, are worth a billion, are distributed by train to their various palatial summer homes. They hurry from their offices in the financial centre of the city to catch the *Monmouth* at 3:45, for it never waits, not even for a multi-millionaire, and at stations near their summer homes in Jersey they are met by automobiles of all types and by sporty rigs and stylish turnouts. A popular impression that ease and riches go hand in hand, that wealth brings leisure and freedom from care, is promptly dispelled when one takes a trip with the millionaires on the billionaire boat. In personal appearance there is nothing unusual about these wealthy men. You rub elbows with men who could buy whole counties, county-seats and all, every month or so, if they chose, but you don't appreciate the difference. However, there is an air of earnestness about most of the men whom you see, and if you observe the faces of the older men, especially, you find the lines of care and responsibility. Occasionally you see knots of them in serious conversation, and serious they may well be, for quite likely the subject of these apparently informal talks is a business deal of magnitude involving great interests and large sums of money. A lot of business is transacted during that hour's trip of the millionaires. These men, many of them pressed with the cares of great institutions, cannot afford to waste a precious hour in idle dreaming as the boat cuts its way through the placid water of the bay. On the contrary, business conferences are held and plans of work mapped out. Besides, many of these wealthy passengers frequently take their stenog-

THE "STRENUOUS LIFE" WITH A VENGEANCE—A BUSINESS MAN DICTATING HIS LETTERS ON THE TOP DECK OF THE "BILLIONAIRE BOAT."—*Lucky.*

raphers with them on the boat. During the hour's trip from New York to the Jersey coast these business men are dictating letters. The stenographer remains at the employer's summer house during the night and accompanies him back to New York in the morning. In the meantime probably an additional lot of mail has reached the business man at his summer home and there are more letters to be dictated on the return trip in the morning, the hour's passage from the Jersey coast back to the beating heart of the city. In this way the busy man avoids two hours of confinement in an office. During a trip which I took recently on the *Monmouth* I saw on the top-most deck of the steamer a man earnestly dictating letters to his stenographer. There was nothing but space between him and the sky, and the wind whirled past him, ruffling the large pile of letters which he held in his lap. It was ozone and business at the same time—no nervous prostration for him! This is the "strenuous life" in earnest.

The billionaire boat illustrates another interesting thing, and that is that money won't buy everything, and that multi-millionaires have their discomforts along with the rest of humanity. Every state-room on the *Monmouth* has been engaged by the year for many years and there is a waiting list of applications of nearly two hundred. These state-rooms are not used for sleeping purposes, for the trip is only a little more than an hour, but they are important for business conferences and they are in demand because no other boat carries such an important passenger list. Some of the applications have been on file for fourteen years. There is rarely a vacancy excepting in case of death.

The billionaire boat is distinguished not only for the

millionaires who are its daily passengers, but for the prominent politicians who frequently meet other politicians and during the hour's ride hold important conferences. Senator M. A. Hanna has frequently been a passenger, being a guest of Colonel A. G. Payne. Ex-Governor David B. Hill also takes the trip frequently, on his way to Normandie-by-the-Sea, in New Jersey, where he is regularly the guest of General Earle. John C. Sheshan, the Democratic New York politician, and Jacob A. Cantor, president of the Borough of Manhattan, of New York, also frequently ride on the *Monmouth*. There are many men besides of national importance in business and politics. Among these is the Hon. Cornelius N. Bliss, who was a member of President McKinley's Cabinet, and is head of the great dry-goods house of Bliss, Fabry & Co., and president of the Union League Club. It will be interesting to look over the list and see who else are daily passengers on the billionaire boat. Among them are E. D. Adams, banker and railroad magnate; M. V. D. Borden, millionaire mill-owner; J. M. Schrymser, of the Telegraph Cable Company; Henry M. Wilson, of Wilson Brothers, bankers; Colonel J. J. McCook, prominent lawyer, who was offered the position of United States Attorney-General under President McKinley; Washington Connor, wealthy broker, at one time partner of Jay Gould; General Louis Fitzgerald, president of the Washington Trust Company; H. L. Horton, Wall Street banker; A. N. Brady, the modest but potential leader in the gas, electric light, and trolley world of finance; Isadore Wormser, banker; J. H. Rhoades, president Greenwich Savings Bank; John L. Ryker, importer; Samuel Brewster, dry-goods prince; William A. Street, broker; N. Straus, millionaire merchant; William E. Strong, banker; William A. Goadley, broker and banker; Oscar Straus, millionaire merchant, former minister to Turkey; Daniel O'Day, prominent in the Standard Oil Company; Walter Watson, banker; David Barnes, broker; William T. Shedd, dry goods; Stewart Duncan, millionaire sauce and pickle manufacturer; George F. Baker, steel trust, president First National Bank, president New York and Long Branch Railroad, heavy stockholder of the Jersey Central Railroad, the Delaware and Lackawanna, a director and heavy stockholder of other concerns, intimately associated with J. P. Morgan; H. C. Fahnstock, vice-president First National Bank and associated with George F. Baker in other interests; A. B. Prohl, of Consolidated Gas interests; P. Fisk, of Harvey, Fisk & Co., bankers; W. Billings, jeweler; Jacob H. Schiff, one of the brainiest men in Wall Street and a member of the firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., bankers; M. Loeb, of the same firm; John A. McCall, the popular president of the New York Life Insurance Company; Joseph Seligman, I. Seligman, Jesse Seligman, and Isaac Seligman, of J. Seligman's banking house; M. Guggenheim, of the Smelter Trust; Edward Shearson, banker and broker, and interested in the United States Steel Corporation; W. F. Havemeyer, sugar magnate; J. R. Williston, banker; H. G. Manning, machine supplies; Colonel William Barbour, head of the Barbour

Continued on page 253.

THE CROWD OF FASHIONABLE TURNOUTS WHICH AWAITS, EVERY AFTERNOON AT SEABRIGHT, THE TRAIN BEARING MANY OF THE PASSENGERS OF THE "BILLIONAIRE BOAT."—*Lucky.*





LEUTENANT JONES DIRECTING THE DISCHARGE OF THE FANTAIL DECK GUN.



THE UNLUCKY AND DISAPPOINTED MARINES WHO MISSED THE TARGET.



GUNNER O'DONNELL AND THE CREW OF NO. 9 GUN, WHO WON THE PRIZE.



PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, INTENTLY WATCHING THE FIRING. PAYMASTER MERRIAM AND MR. CRAIG IN THE FOREGROUND.



THE PRESIDENT ON THE BRIDGE OF THE "MAYFLOWER," KEENLY INTERESTED IN THE CONTENT.

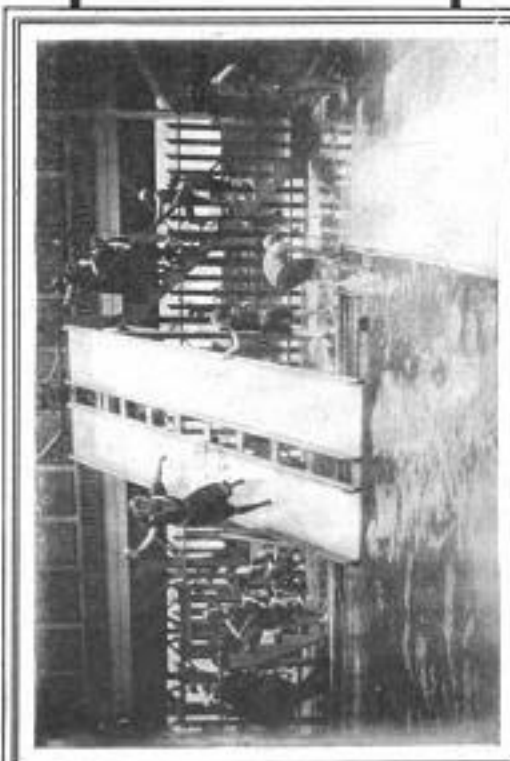
PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT INSPIRES THE MEN BEHIND THE GUNS.  
CANNONEERS OF THE UNITED STATES SHIP "MAYFLOWER" COMPETE IN A TARGET SHOOT FOR THE PRESIDENT'S PRIZE.

See page 246.

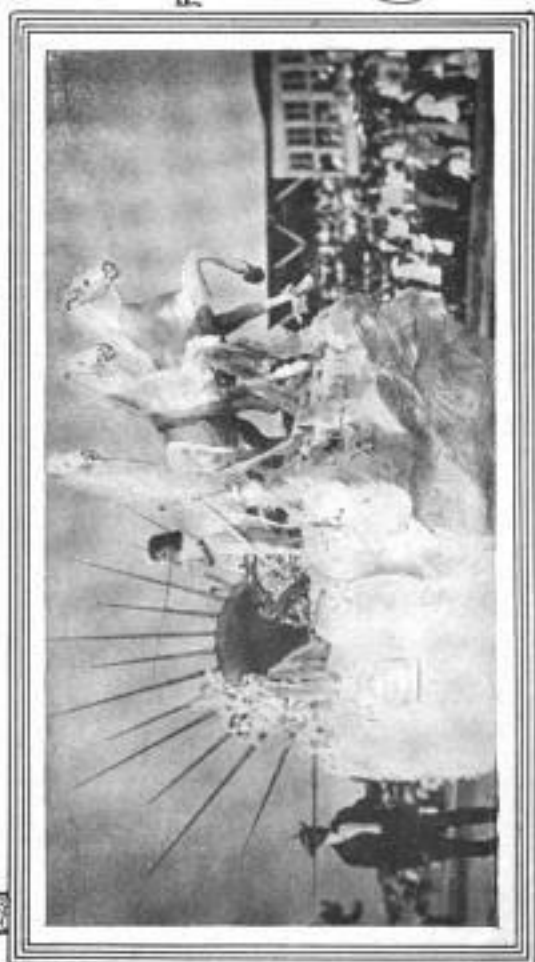




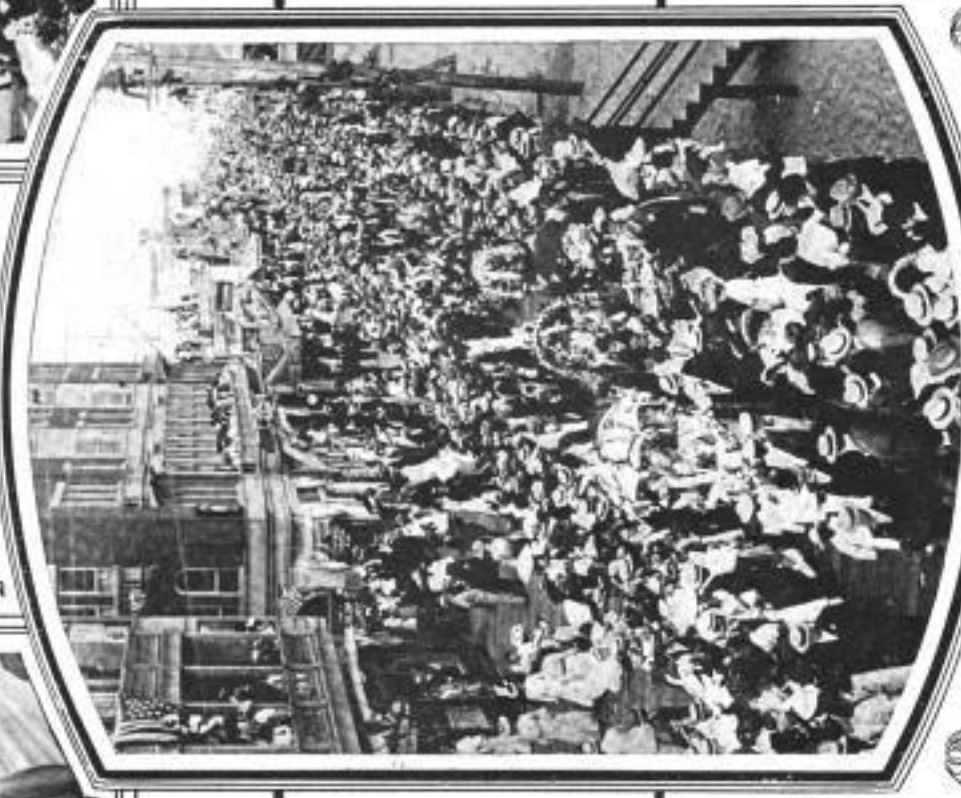
THE QUEEN OF FAIRYLAND'S REVIEWING-STAND AT THE PARADE OF DANCES AT ASHBURY PARK, SEEN BY 100,000 PERSONS.—*Pictorial News Company.*



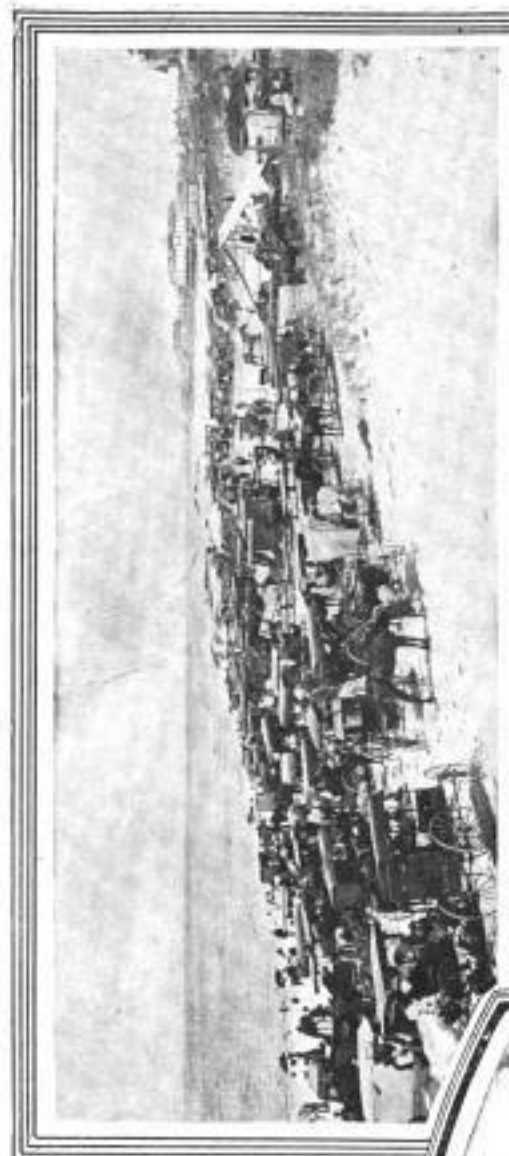
MISS ALICE O'BRIEN, THE ONLY GIRL WHO HAS DARED TO GO DOWN THE CHUTES AT ALLENHURST STANDING ERECT.—*Photograph by Kark.*



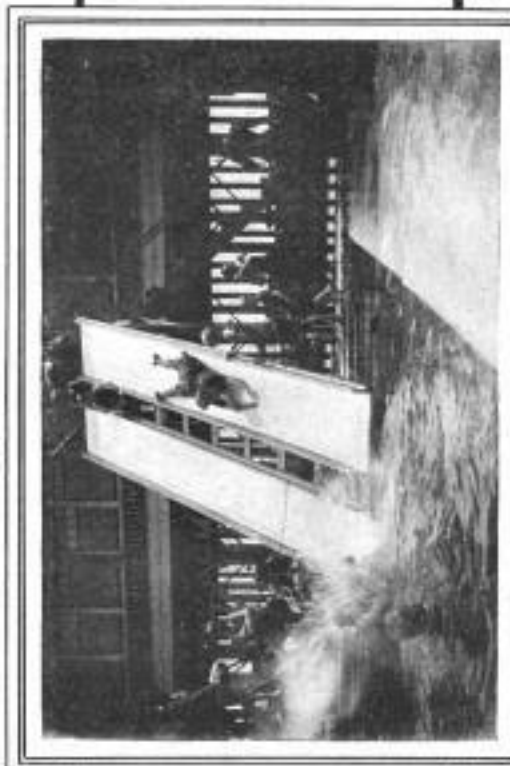
"AUREORA OPENING THE GATES OF DAY," LITTLE VIRGINIA BOVE KILSEY'S FLOAT, WHICH WON SECOND PRIZE AT THE ASHBURY PARK BABY SHOW.—*Pictorial News Company.*



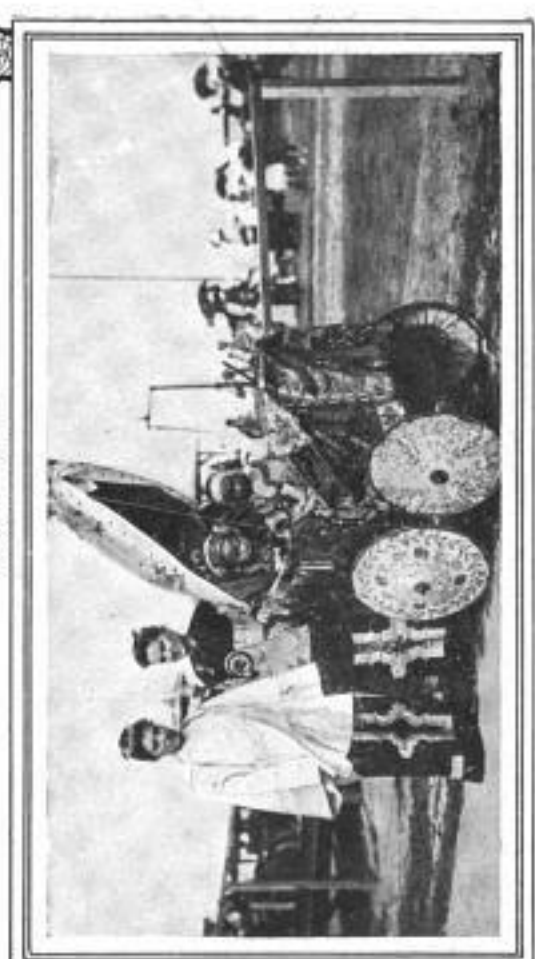
ANNUAL FLOWER-DAY AT ATLANTIC CITY—FUTURISTIC PROCESSION ON THE BOARDWALK WITNESSED BY HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS.



EIGHT THOUSAND FARMERS ENJOYING "SALT-WATER DAY" AT BEACHT. *Looney.*



MISS HAZEL WOOD GOING DOWN THE CHUTES AT THE TANK AT ALLENHURST. *Photograph by Kark.*

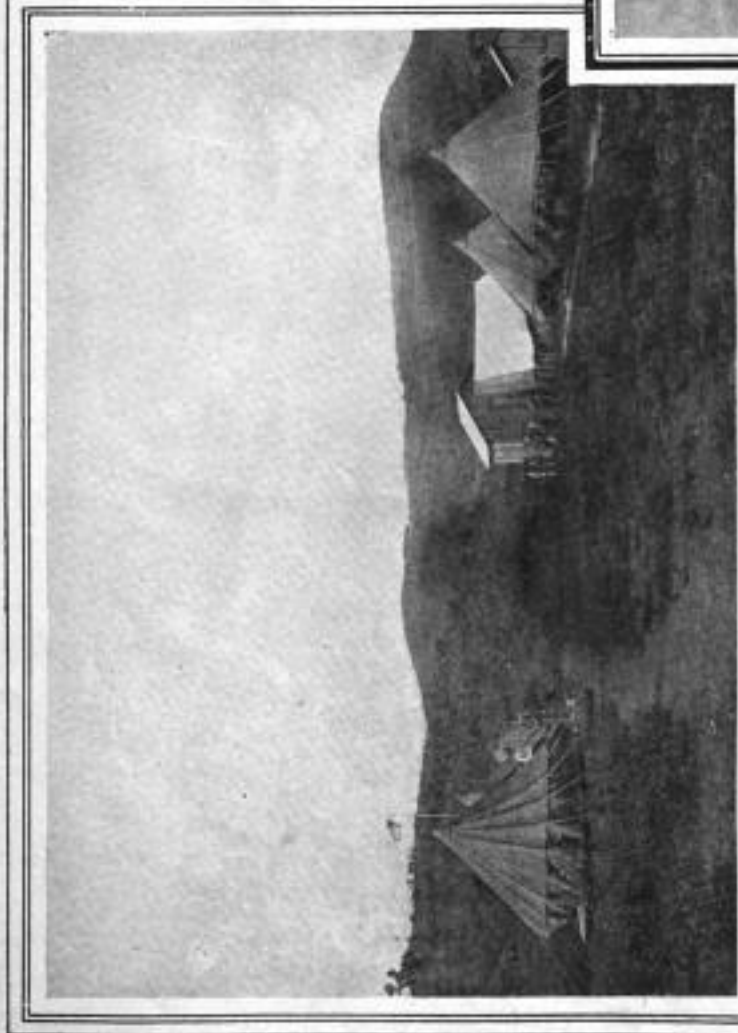


TWO CHINESE INFANTS WHO WERE INTERESTING FEATURES OF THE ASHBURY PARK BABY SHOW. *Pictorial News Company.*

CURIOUS CARNIVAL CUSTOMS AT JERSEY'S RESORTS.

A FLORAL FESTIVAL; THE FARMERS' ANNUAL RUSH TO THE SEA; DARING FEATS OF SEASIDE BELLES, AND SCENES IN A NOTABLE BABY SHOW.

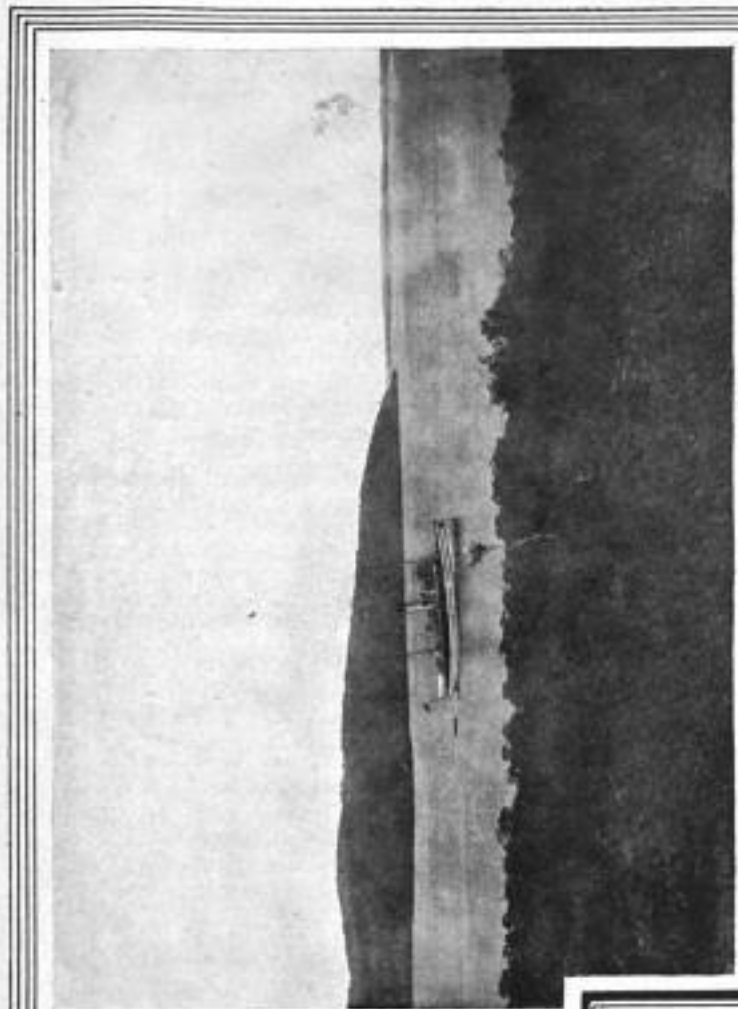




CAMP ROOSEVELT, THE AMERICAN MILITARY POST, COMMANDED BY LIEUTENANT L. M. HARRING.



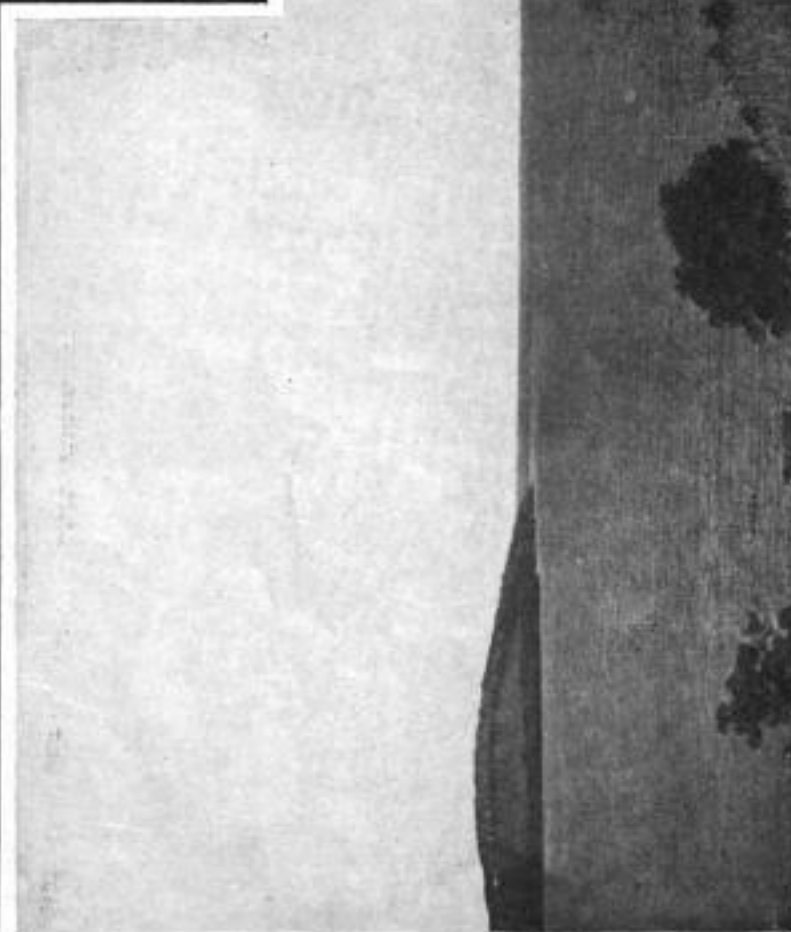
RODNEY HARRING, THE FIRST AND ONLY AMERICAN BOY ON THE ISLAND.



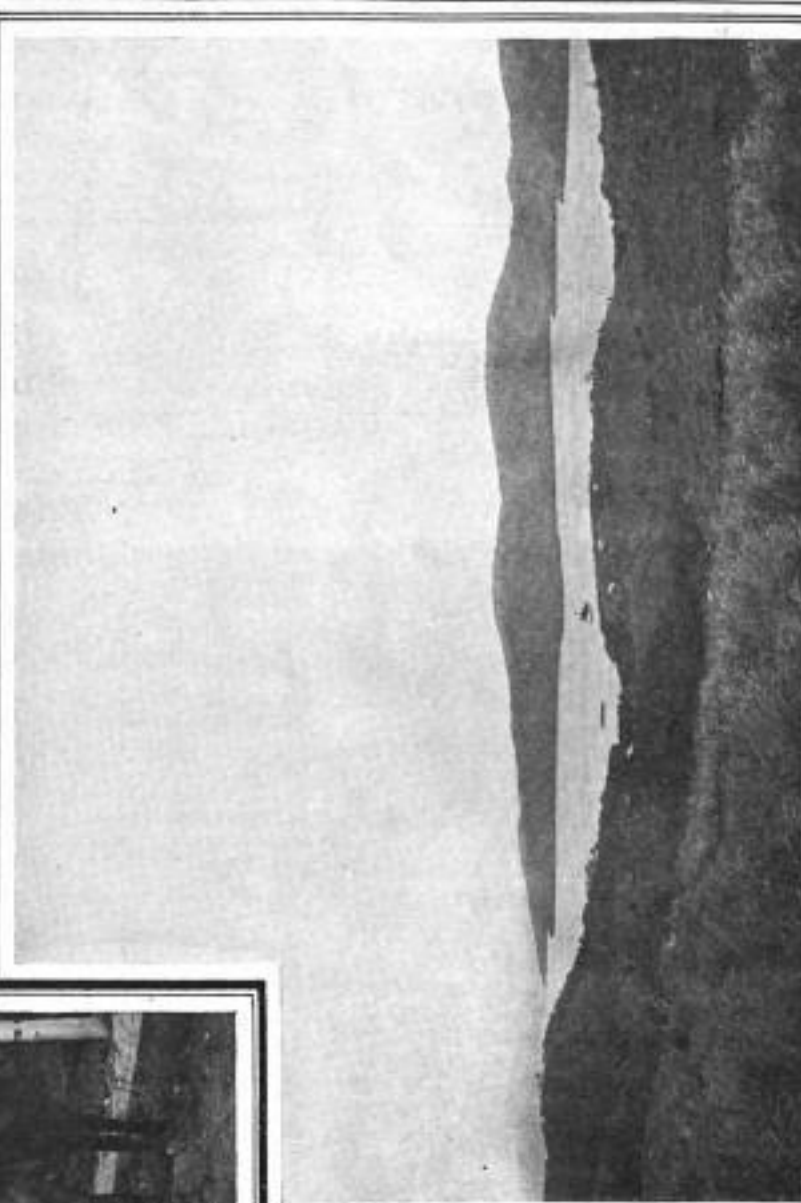
GREAT HARBOR, WHICH COULD ACCOMMODATE THE WORLD'S LARGEST FLEET—UNITED STATES SHIP "POTOMAC" IN FOREGROUND.



LIEUTENANT B. E. MCCORMICK, OF THE UNITED STATES SHIP "POTOMAC," AND MRS. L. M. HARRING, THE ONLY AMERICAN WOMAN IN CULEBRA.



TARGET BAY, A MAGNIFICENT ROADHEAD, WHERE THE GRAND NAVAL MANOEUVRES WILL TAKE PLACE.



A VIEW OF GREAT HARBOR FROM A BLUFF AT ONE SIDE OF IT.

WHERE UNCLE SAM MAY LOCATE A GREAT NAVAL STATION.

GLIMPSES OF CULEBRA ISLAND, OFF THE COAST OF PORTO RICO, A POINT OF STRATEGIC IMPORTANCE IN THE WEST INDIES, —Photographs by A. C. Hasselbarth.

See page 284.





# A Strategic Point in the West Indies

CULEBRA ISLAND, POSSIBLE SITE OF OUR NEW NAVAL STATION.

By Adam C. Haeselbarth.



NAVAL MEN who know the island of Culebra, and there are few others who do, seem to think that the naval maneuvers there by the North Atlantic Squadron in December next portend the selection of that little bit of Uncle Sam's territory as our West Indian naval station in preference to San Juan, Porto Rico, or to St. Thomas, should the Danish West Indies be acquired by purchase.

Culebra has long been looked upon covetously by Germany, and its value as a strategic point was recognized by Spain. In it the United States has a piece of property worth keeping. I have just had the pleasure of visiting the island, of riding over its trails and inspecting its coastline, taking advantage of opportunity to accompany Lieutenant B. B. McCormick, of the United States Steamer *Podowar*, on one of that vessel's runs from San Juan to Culebra.

Culebra is a fairly fertile and extremely picturesque island with two splendid bays, Great Harbor and Target Bay, respectively, and a number of smaller ones. It is a part of Porto Rico, although seventeen miles east of that island and nineteen miles west of St. Thomas. It is approximately eight miles long and three miles wide. Off its coast are Northeast and Southwest Islands, each a mile long, and Culebrita, of the same extent, 3½ miles east of the main land. On a bluff on Culebrita is a lighthouse, the fixed white light of which can be seen twenty-one miles at sea.

At present Culebra is in a somewhat primitive state of civilization. Of its 704 inhabitants the only Americans are in Camp Roosevelt, the marine camp on the bluff overlooking Great Harbor. These soldiers number a dozen and are commanded by Lieutenant Leon H. Harding, a hustler of good old Missouri stock. It is expected, however, that 400 marines will be stationed on Culebra before December. Three small guns and one five-inch gun have been mounted, and a large quantity of gun-cotton for explosives has been stored.

In event of trouble with a foreign Power, Culebra could be quickly and effectively fortified. It is a series of hills, ranging in height from 100 to 650 feet, the last-named being in the centre of the island and being called Signal Hill because Lieutenant Harding has erected there a signal-station from which Porto Rico, Vieque, and St. Thomas can be clearly seen. The station is connected by telephone with Camp Roosevelt, and instant notification

of the sighting of a fleet still thirty miles out at sea could be given.

The naval operations in December, in anticipation of which the Navy Department of the United States is expending a million dollars, and which will cost much more, will take place in Target Bay, on the south coast, and Great Harbor, the next bay to the eastward. Target Bay is a big, open roadstead with all sorts of good water, there being from six to twelve fathoms near shore. Great Harbor, which is partially landlocked, is entered through a deep channel past a coral reef, on which the surf is always pounding, but which is well marked by buoys. The average depth of water is from six to seven fathoms. At the head of Great Harbor stands Culebra village, with a population of 400, and made up of a collection of small frame houses and native shacks, with a few more pretentious structures. There are two tiny wooden school-houses and a little Catholic church, the sanctuary having been built by contributions from Porto Rican Catholics. The Governor's "palace," Casa Blanca, now occupied by Delegate Leopoldo Padrone, is a big two-story frame tenement near the wharf and has never been treated to a coat of paint; hence its name, "White House," is a trifle inappropriate. The wharf is a small structure of poles

and but one small stream of fresh water in the island. There are two good-sized lakes containing brackish water which the cattle drink, but which is unfit for human use. The people are supplied from the public cistern of stored rain-water in Culebra village and from a few private cisterns. The marines in Camp Roosevelt get fresh water from a water barge anchored in Great Harbor and holding ten thousand gallons. The naval vessels attend to the filling of this barge from their tanks.

At present Culebra's chief industry is the raising of cattle, the island producing exceptionally large, strong stock, which it ships to Porto Rico, Cuba, Vieque, and elsewhere. Some of the finest oxen in the world are grown in Culebra, and as there is plenty of land suited to grazing, some one ought to make big profits in the future growing cattle there. The latest census enumerates 2,315 head, valued at \$37,911, as follows: Bovine cattle, 1,355 head; horses, 231; asses, 4; sheep, 150; goats, 335; swine, 180. Any of the animals named thrive well and can be raised at a minimum of expense.

The usual tropical products are found in the island, but are not cultivated to any great extent. At present only eight acres are devoted to tobacco; 275 to minor products; 2,639 to pastures, and 894 acres are wood and brush land, making a total of 3,816 acres under "cultivation." Cotton was once raised quite extensively in Culebra, and much of the land is well adapted to its growth. Delegate Padrone presented me with several fine specimens which he grew during the past year. Corn, bananas, potatoes, sugar-cane, mangoes, melons and limes flourish with little attention, and tortoise-shells figure in the exports. There is buried pirate treasure, too, the natives say, and scores of holes on Pirate Cay, a little island in Great Harbor, attest the belief of searchers after the gold of the old West Indian buccanniers. No prospecting for minerals has ever been done, so far as can be ascertained. Coral formations abound, and in our rides through the woods we startled wild parrots and gay-plumaged birds. Wood ants build huge nests in the trees, and naturalists and other scientists can find much to interest them all over the island. The views from the heights are superb, and a gallop along the hard, white, sandy beaches, by a rolling surf, is a treat to the horseman who loves both the exercise and nature.

Continued on page 265.



THE ISLAND OF CULEBRA, SEVENTEEN MILES EAST OF PORTO RICO.

and stones, and is at the point where the large government dock and coal-sheds may yet be built.

What may prove to be a serious drawback to the colonization of Culebra is a lack of water. There are no



COLLECTING THE MAIL ON THE "KEARSARGE."



SMALL ARMS PRACTICE ON BOARD THE "KEARSARGE" WHILE THE VESSEL WAS AT SEA.



TORPEDO-BOAT HANGING ASTERN OF THE FLAG-SHIP AWAITING THE ADMIRAL'S ORDERS.



THE SHIP'S MASCOT, MIKE, ENGAGED IN A BOUT WITH DR. MCCLURG.

THE BLUE SQUADRON'S LEADER IN THE GREAT WAR GAME.

SCENES ON BOARD ADMIRAL HOGGINSON'S FLAG-SHIP, THE UNITED STATES SHIP "KEARSARGE," DURING THE CONTEST OF THE FLEETS.—Walker.





**JESSIE BUSLEY,**  
Who plays a leading rôle in "The  
New Clown," at the Garrick.  
*Savoy.*



**JANE TAYLER,**  
In Mrs. Genevieve Haines's play,  
"Hearts Aflame," at the  
Bijou.—*Northrop.*



**MARGARET GORDON,**  
One of the pretty girls in "The  
New Clown,"  
*Savoy.*



**AMELIA STONE,**  
Who remains an attraction in "A  
Chinese Honeymoon," at the  
Casino.—*Gilbert & Bacon.*



"MRS. PINEAPPLE" (ADELE RITCHIE) AND HER BRIDESMAIDS,  
One of the hits in the successful "A Chinese Honeymoon,"  
still running at the Casino.—*McIntosh.*



**WILLIAM H. CRANE AS "DAVID HARUM,"**  
which success he is reiving at the  
Criterion.—*Savoy.*



A CHARACTERISTIC GROUP FROM "DAVID HARUM,"  
Mr. Crane in the centre.—*Savoy.*



**DOROTHY DONNELLY,**  
who has resumed her rôle of "Madame Alvarez," in  
"Soldiers of Fortune," at the Savoy.—*Scrib. as.*

## THE DRAMA IN NEW YORK.

THE FALL SEASON OPENS AUSPICIOUSLY WITH NEW SUCCESSES AND THE RETURN OF SEVERAL OLD ONES.





HALL CAINE,  
The famous English novelist.

existence on bread and water, and take himself to a real *bona fide* castle. This lordly mansion is known as Greeba Castle, and it is situated on the Isle of Man, the scene of several of Mr. Caine's best stories. Here Mr. Caine works in a charming study between the hours of five and eight in the morning, for he is one of the few literary men who do not burn the midnight oil. His study is a very handsome apartment, commanding a fine view of the country-side. Curiously enough, there is no desk in it, for the author of "The Christian" never uses one. Instead he sits in a chair, and works with the paper on his knees. The chair he uses should be inspiring indeed, for it belonged to Dante Gabriel Rossetti, whose friend he was. Some idea of Mr. Caine's income from his writings may be gained from the fact that he received \$10,000 simply for the serial rights of "The Eternal City" in England alone and probably as much more from America. After that came his copyrights on the book itself, which amounted to a much larger sum. But it was not many years ago that Mr. Caine was earning a modest livelihood as reader for the English publishing firm of Bentley. It was while serving in this capacity that the manuscript of Miss Corelli's "Romance of Two Worlds" came under his scrutiny and he marked it "not good literature, but has good selling qualities." Miss Corelli has since declared that she took a "very natural antipathy to Hall Caine in consequence" and has since avoided reading his books on principle; another instance of the way of a woman scorned.

OUR NORTHERN neighbor, the "Lady of the Snows," has not produced a more illustrious man-of-letters than Charles G. D. Roberts, of whose latest book, "The Kindred of the Wild" (L. C. Page & Co.), we have recently had occasion to speak. Mr. Roberts was born near Fredericton, New Brunswick, and comes, on his father's side, of a long line of English college professors and men of scholarship and influence. His father, the Rev. G. Goodridge Roberts, M.A., is rector of the English church at Fredericton, and a canon of the cathedral there. His mother is a sister of Bliss Carman's mother and of kin to the mother of Emerson, so that his literary gifts may be accounted for in part by heredity. Mr. Roberts was graduated with honors in 1879, received the degree of M.A. in 1881, and, after some experience in teaching, went to Toronto in 1883, and there founded *The Week*, with the assistance of Professor Goldwin Smith. Later he served as professor of English and French literature in King's College, Nova Scotia, and after that was associate editor for a time of that excellent but short-lived New York periodical, *The Illustrated American*. Since that experience he has devoted himself wholly to literature. Professor Roberts is so versatile and has excelled in so many things that it is not easy to classify him. He has been called *par excellence* the poet of Canada, and as a novelist he has been likened to Hardy. He has also written a history of Canada which is regarded as an authority on that subject. And his latest book, "The Kindred of the Wild," shows that he is quite equal to the best of the nature story-writers of the day. We have Mr. Roberts's own word for it that after he has completed another romance which he has in hand he proposes to put the finishing touches on a lyrical drama on which he has been engaged for some years.

IN AN English periodical of current date is found a good anecdote of Thackeray which I do not remember to have seen before. It relates to the house in Kensington where the novelist set up housekeeping in 1846. In after years, when passing by this house with James T. Fields, the American publisher, Thackeray exclaimed, with mock gravity: "Down on your knees, you rogue, for here 'Vanity Fair' was penned, and I will go down with you, for I have a high opinion of the little production myself." This little story recalls another concerning the same book. One day a friend congratulated Thackeray on the touch in "Vanity Fair" where Becky admires her husband when he is giving Lord Steyn the chastisement which ruins her life. "Well," said the author, "when I wrote the sentence I slapped my fist on the table and said: 'That is a touch of genius!'" Kensington was always Thackeray's favorite neighborhood. At the old Greyhound, with its memories of Pope and Addison and Macaulay, Harry Esmond stayed so as to be near his "dear lady," Lady Castlewood, and the beautiful Beatrix, whose house was

## In the Sphere of Literature

By La Salle A Maynard



at the corner opposite. This house, where Thackeray made the Pretender hide, had been in the early years of the eighteenth century the residence of that Marquess of Powis who followed James II. into exile, and by him was created Duke of Powis. The house then had stabling and a cottage attached to it, and the cottage is the house in Young Street where Thackeray wrote "Vanity Fair" and "Pendennis."

ALL WHO are desirous of grasping the full scope and significance of the irrigation bill passed by Congress at its last session should obtain and read the work on "Irrigation in the United States," written by Frederick Haynes Newell, chief of the division of hydrography of the United States Geological Survey, and published by Funk & Wagnalls. The work has no direct reference to the bill, but it is devoted to a clear and comprehensive exposition of irrigation applied to the arid lands of the West, which are brought within the provisions of the measure in question. The work is based on the individual studies and investigations of Professor Newell, extending over a period of twelve years past, and it is illustrated and explained with a profusion of charts, tables, maps, and photographic plates. The subject considered is truly fascinating when considered from the standpoint of the agriculturist, the political economist, or from that of any citizen who is interested in the future development of the country and the making of happy, contented, and prosperous homes. Home-making is, in fact, as Professor Newell says, "the aim of this book," an aim apparent enough when one considers such statements as that made here, that "fully one-third of the whole United States, exclusive of Alaska and outlying possessions, consists of vacant public land," the greater part of which can only be made fertile and habitable by the processes of irrigation, such as are described in this book. It needs to be understood also that irrigation is applicable not only to arid and desert lands, but that its use on farm lands generally, especially in the dry seasons, would often be of immense advantage. Investigation and experiment show that we are only beginning to realize the value of water as a fertilizing agency. In his recent work on "Fields, Factories and Workshops," Prince Krapotkin points out the fact that by the irrigating process the productive capacity of farm lands in France, Italy, and Belgium has been increased four and five fold.

IF AUGUSTINE BIRRELL has not added much, if anything, to our knowledge of William Hazlitt as a figure in English literature by his recent biography of that individual, the latest addition to Macmillan's "English Men of Letters" series, he has widened our view of Hazlitt as a man among men. And Hazlitt was, on the whole, a curious compound, a man not measurable by ordinary standards, reminding us in some respects of Walter Savage Landor—not so profound, by any means, nor so brilliant, but akin to Landor in amazing energy, in disdain of current opinion, and a certain ruggedness of temper not always agreeable to those who stood nearest. He took the literature and the facts of life that he found nearest to him, assimilated them, and out of them shaped a world that he lived in. He may have been, probably was, as Mr. Birrell calls him, an incorrigible sentimentalist; he certainly was very little of a poet. He loved to handle solid facts; no matter how flowery his style became at times, he loved not mysticism in any shape; he thought his thought through relentlessly until it was sharp, clear-cut, strongly outlined in his head, and then he put it on paper in the plainest words he could find. In depicting a man of such a life and character Mr. Birrell is very much at home, and I know of no man living who could have done it so well.

IF ANY ONE should read the first and the last stories in Elizabeth G. Jordan's latest book "Tales of Destiny" (Harper & Brothers) we are sure that he would be impelled to read the seven or eight other short stories that lie between. The first tale, "The Voice in the World of Pain," is a picture of wifely love and devotion which could have been written only by a woman, and the last, "A Collaboration," is an equally striking picture of the depths and heights of a mother's affection set against the dark background of an erring life. There is an element of mysticism in the first story, which adds greatly to its interest, and in the last we have the ingenious device of the author, who begins the tale, and the secretary, to whom it is being dictated and who supplies the sequel, the latter, as it proves, being the unhappy victim to which the plot relates.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS ago a brilliant lecturer on the battles of the Civil War asked a gallant division commander to attend his lecture, as the general's old division would be mentioned frequently and in a manner to elicit applause. The general promised to be present. As he walked away, the lecturer called him back and said: "Perhaps I ought to explain a little matter; in the engagements your division held the right of the line, but I have placed it on the left; it makes my lecture go so much better." Some of the new novels have tampered with historic facts quite as unscrupulously; others have gone further, and with blacking-pot and whitewash-brush have made unrecognizable nondescripts of some char-

acters that have long been distinct in the public eye. To destroy an actual character is a shameful method of saving a fiction-story.

A STUDY of Prose Fiction," by Bliss Perry, editor of the *Atlantic Monthly*, is announced for early publication by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. The aim of this book is to discuss the outlines of the art of fiction—not to sketch the history of the English novel. In writing it, the author has followed his notes prepared a few years ago for a course of lectures on prose fiction at Princeton University. These lectures were repeated before several classes, and many teachers, who had occasion to examine the syllabus of the lectures and the topical work assigned in connection with them, have asked the author to publish them in a book which would be adapted to effective use in the class-room as well as of interest to the general reader. An appendix contains bibliographies, topics for study, plot analyses, review questions, suggestions to teachers, and other helps. Mr. Perry's experience as a writer, teacher, and editor has eminently fitted him for the task he has undertaken.

AMONG WRITERS who have two distinct literary personalities, W. J. Henderson, author of several books on musical topics, is prominent. He has done more than any other American writer to make great orchestral and operatic works intelligible to people who like music but lack education therein. Yet to thousands of men, some of whom are music-lovers, Mr. Henderson is known only as an interesting and trustworthy writer on yachts and yachting, ship construction, and marine affairs in general. His influence has reached the antipodes, for his musical works are universally text-books in Australia and his articles on the international yacht races last year were copied by Australian and East Indian newspapers.

THE CHARGE against Dickens, that in drawing Harold Skimpole, in "Bleak House," he perpetrated a libelous caricature of his friend Leigh Hunt, has been repudiated by Mr. Swinburne in his recent criticism of the novelist. Mr. Swinburne maintains that Skimpole was so unlike Leigh Hunt that the charge was absurd, but he blames Dickens for not having taken this high line, and denied the similarity outright. The *Westminster Gazette* lately recalled Dickens's semi-apology for Skimpole, which was to the effect that he made Skimpole talk like Leigh Hunt, but that in all other respects the character was imaginary.

GEORGE HENRY PAYNE, a young and popular New York journalist, has written a book that will interest all who follow the theatre either as a diversion or a business. "A Great Part" is a strong story of the mummer's world, and although Mr. Payne treats the actor in a satiric vein, his depiction of the foibles of the type he selects is none the less true. Mr. Payne is engaged on a second novel in conjunction with Augustus Thomas, the dramatist. Incidentally, he takes an interest in politics, and is named as the Republican candidate for the Assembly in the Thirty-first District, New York City. "A Great Part" is issued by the Continental Publishing Company, of this city.

### Books Worth Waiting For.

E. P. Dutton & Co. are to publish a translation of the new "Taine Letters," which have attracted a good deal of attention in France.

G. P. Putnam's Sons are planning the publication, in two volumes, of an "Anthology of Russian Literature," by Professor Leo Wiener.

Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. will publish this autumn a beautiful *édition-de-luxe* of the late John Fiske's works, which is the only complete and uniform edition to be had.

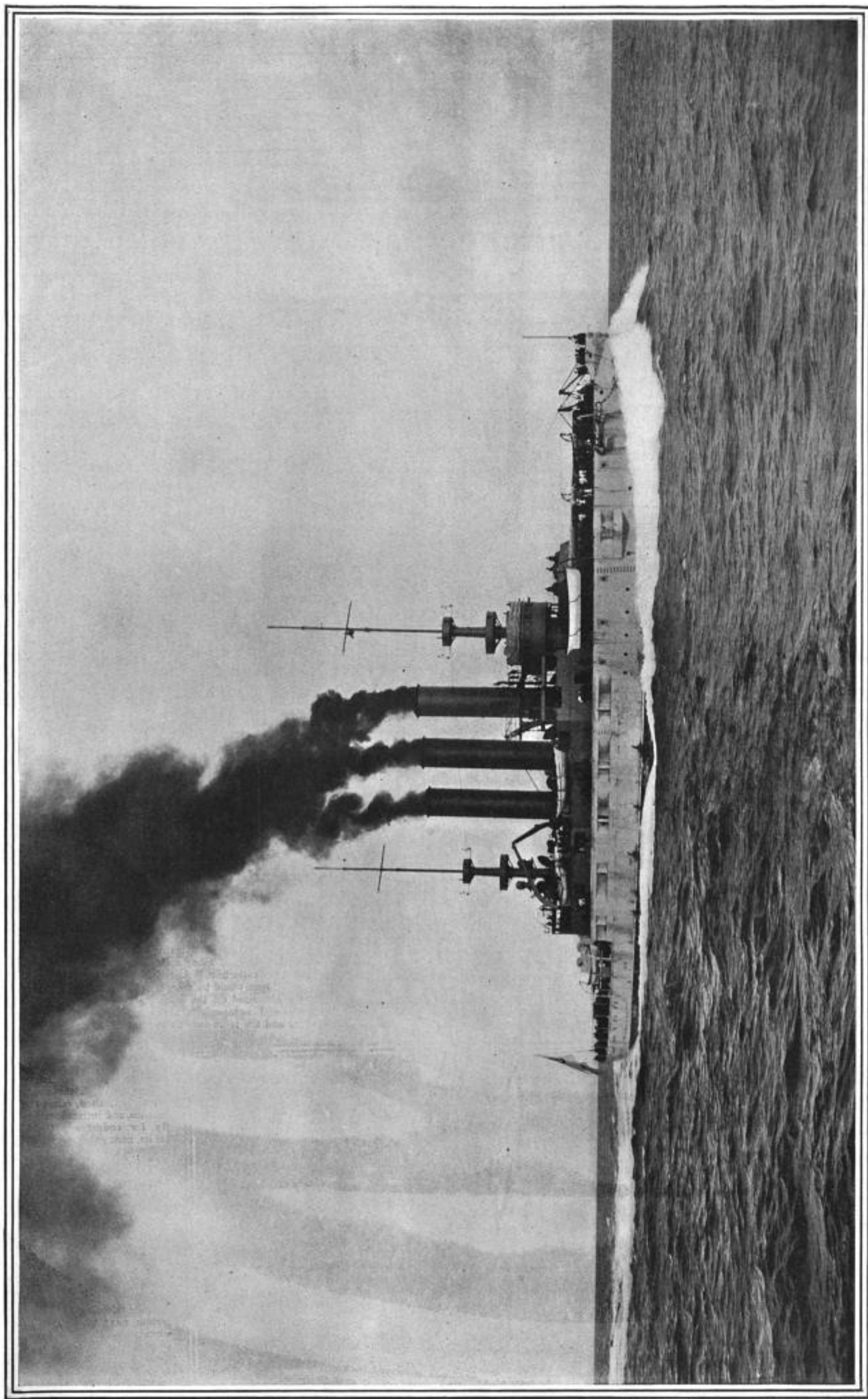
A reminder of the fact that all the dark places in Africa have by no means been brought into the light will appear in the book "The Uganda Protectorate," by Sir Harry Johnston, which Dodd, Mead & Co. will publish this fall.

Before his death Mr. John G. Nicolay, for many years marshal of the Supreme Court of the United States, and with John Hay author of the authorized life of Lincoln, made a condensation of the original ten-volume biography, upon which he and Mr. Hay spent so many years. This condensation the Century Company will soon issue.



CHARLES G. D. ROBERTS,  
The eminent Canadian writer.





THE POWERFUL NEW UNITED STATES BATTLE-SHIP "MAINE."

SPEEDING AT THE RATE OF NEARLY EIGHTEEN KNOTS ON HER OFFICIAL TRIAL OFF THE NEW ENGLAND COAST.—Copyright, 1902, by William H. Rau.



# In the World of Sports

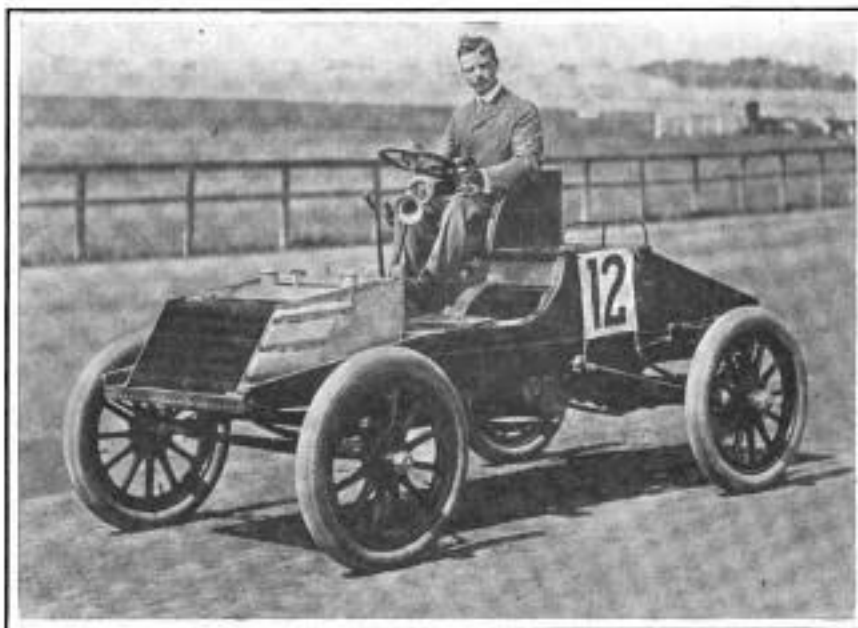
PERILS OF AUTOMOBILE SPEEDING—WILL CRESCUS BREAK THE TROTTING RECORD?—FARCICAL BASEBALL

**AUTO SPEEDING DANGEROUS, BUT THRILLING.**—The speed bug has never before buzzed so continuously in the ears of the sporting world as he is buzzing to-day. Owners of yachts no longer will tolerate a slow boat, no matter how much it cost, nor how handsome and comfortable its appointments. It must get there and back and do it quickly, or it will not be kept in commission. More millionaires are interested in fast moving thoroughbreds and trotters and pacers than ever before, and the present season is likely to witness more broken records than did any previous year. All bicycle records have gone by the board this year and many new ones will be made before the season is out. As for the automobile, there is no estimating at this time how fast these machines will be able to travel over specially prepared tracks and macadamized roads. With some of the machines their speed depends largely upon the nerve of their drivers and the condition of the road and track. But speeding of automobiles is dangerous work and it is no sport for the timid man or woman. One must have complete control of one's nerves and a quick brain and eye, to escape serious injury to self and machine, to say nothing of the general public. In possibly no other sport is the quick thinker so much needed. The recent meet at the Brighton Beach track, conducted by the Long Island Automobile Club, was a success in the face of many obstacles. Many of the owners and makers withdrew their machines at the last minute, but enough were left to furnish excellent sport. Not an accident of any sort marred the races, although there were two accidents at and near the track earlier in the day. Many of these speed trials, however, have to date not furnished the practical demonstration needed. It is all right to send automobiles for records, but the special machines made only for speed and scarcely resembling automobiles at all should be barred out of future contests. The Harvard University students with their steamer, made and run by themselves, deserve credit for their ingenuity, but such efforts do not serve to solve the automobile question by any means. Fast automobiles are desirable, but we have no place or patience with freak machines, such as the Cannon steamer or the Baker torpedo, which created such havoc upon the Staten Island roads not long ago. There is no reason why records made by freaks should be allowed except in a special class for machines of that sort. In open competition machines should also be classified by weight as well as by horse-power. The automobile clubs must sooner or later give attention to the status of the drivers. Open competition in which amateurs and professionals meet will have to be stopped. Such things as a professional mechanic and a young millionaire competing in a race would not be tolerated in any other sport. Still, automobilism is a new recreation and pastime, and these little differences will in time adjust themselves. The yams, however, that certain well-known millionaires will be declared professionals are all nonsense.

**CAN CRESCUS AND DAN PATCH DO IT?**—While the runners are attracting more attention than ever, it is pleasing to note that the trotters and pacers are attracting more people to their meets than ever before. There are people who claim that they have no use for a trotter, for they realize all the time that the animal might go faster by breaking and running the remainder of the distance. To the real enthusiast among the drivers the motion of the trotter of the Cresceus, The Abbot, Boralma, and Lord Derby type is the poetry of motion itself, and the gallop of a thoroughbred is as meaningless as science to a cud-chewing bovine. While the pacer will never hold the same place in the heart of the driver as the real trotter, still the pacer has come to the front in gallant fashion during the last few years. Dan Patch, who has just broken his own record, bringing the figures down to 1.59½, is expected to get them down to Star Pointer's record before many more weeks. Patch is one of the handsomest animals of the turf to-day, and his easy, graceful stride arouses enthusiasm wherever he appears. While the efforts of Cresceus, the king of trotters, to lower the record to two minutes have not been successful as yet, Ketchum,

his owner and driver, is confident that his noble stallion will accomplish the feat before the present season ends. Hot weather and a fast track are absolutely necessary for record breaking by both man and beast. There has been little scorching weather this year, but Old Sol will have his sway sooner or later, and when he does, look out for Cresceus, the gentlest and most noble trotter that ever wore harness.

**PRIZE FOR THE DOHERTYS.**—The visit of the Doherty brothers and Dr. Pin to this country has done much for lawn tennis and the enthusiasts are loud in their praises of the Englishmen, whose consistent work at the net in this country won them so many friends. The Englishmen are coming over again next year, and their reception and welcome will be even more hearty than it was this summer. They are sportsmen and clever tennis players, but whether they will be able to lift the International cup next year is a question. The recent tournaments have shown that Whitman is a remarkable player, and is in a class by himself, practically, when in condition. The experts are now looking and scheming for a suitable mate for Whitman for the doubles. If Davis could learn that steadiness shown so conspicuously by the Dohertys, a better team mate for Whitman could not be found. Still, several youngsters are coming to the front, and one or two of them may make the present champions take a back seat in another year.



MR. PERCY OWEN, AN ENTHUSIASTIC AUTOMOBILIST, "THE FOUNDER OF AMERICA."  
Jackson & Schmeitzel.

**PREPARING FOR FALL AND WINTER SPORTS.**—Already preparations are being made for fall and midwinter sports. The football players are beginning to train cauliflower-like bunches on top of their heads and to pay more attention to those golden rules of good physical condition, temperate diet, and early hours. Arrangements are being made for the opening of the hockey season, and there may also be some professional football seen this fall. This scheme was tried in 1894 and the six clubs composing the league lost a lot of money and caused some people to say that club and college sentiment

alone made football the great game that it is. Certainly success for professional football in this country is dubious. Still, there is no reason why it should not succeed. It is a robust game, however, and while a man will risk his neck for his club or college he might not be as indifferent when he receives a stipulated salary for playing the game. Bruises received under salary hurt much more than do the mishaps to long-haired college players.

**A BASEBALL FARCE.**—The present race of the National League is little short of a farce. Before the season opened it was predicted that the Pittsburg team was in a class by itself and that the other seven clubs had no possible chance. Pittsburg, strong in every department of the game, has played consistently right from the start. With the exception, occasionally, of a display of overconfidence, the Dreyfus contingent has played brilliant baseball throughout the season. Team work has played its usual important part in the success of the team. The American League race has been much closer and more uncertain, and it is no wonder that the younger organization has made all of the money this year. Still, the losses of the old clubs will not be as heavy as they were last season. Contract jumping must be stopped or the game will lose caste with the public. In no previous season have so many promising youngsters been brought to the front. It only needs that this good material be utilized in the right way.

GEORGE E. STACKHOUSE.

## Sporting Queries Answered.

**H. A. C., CHICAGO.**—Frank Ives was the champion when he died. He was a pupil of Schaefer, the present billiard champion.

**C. A. M., ST. LOUIS.**—The weight of the bat should be determined largely by your own strength. In youth a lighter bat is preferable.

**J. L. T., CHICAGO.**—Two balls are allowed in service. That is the reason why the player generally tries the troublesome twist on the first serve, knowing that he can lob over the last ball if his first goes out of bounds or into the net.

**M. A. A., BOSTON.**—Titus, the American rowing champion, calls New York his home at present, although he originally came from New Orleans. He weighs about 150 pounds in condition.

**W. H. S., MAINE.**—In a dispute over a poker game it is always best to abide by the house rules. Where the game is played regularly such rules always exist. You cannot change your bet after you have placed the chips on the table and announced your wager.

**G. T. M., INDIANAPOLIS.**—The general opinion of men who follow the doings of the prize ring closely is that the Fitzsimmons-Jeffries fight was not a "fake." Men do not pummel each other in prearranged matches as those two men did in California.

**L. C. H.**—The shooting season for small game in most of the Southern States opens about November 15th. The birds are slow flyers and undeveloped before that time. G. E. S.

## A Mischievous Church Scheme.

IT IS inconceivable that any sound and well-balanced leader or counselor of workingmen will approve the scheme announced from Indiana of a "Union Labor Church," to which only organized workingmen and their sympathizers shall be admitted, and from which rich men shall be excluded, and whose expenses shall be paid by assessments on the unions. Such a religious organization, if called into existence at all, could only have the effect of further widening the breach between capital and labor and giving new occasions for strife and bitterness. A religious body based on the "labor" issue would be more mischievous than a political party organized on the same lines, since religious prejudices and antagonisms always run deeper than any other and are more difficult to overcome.

## You Certainly Need

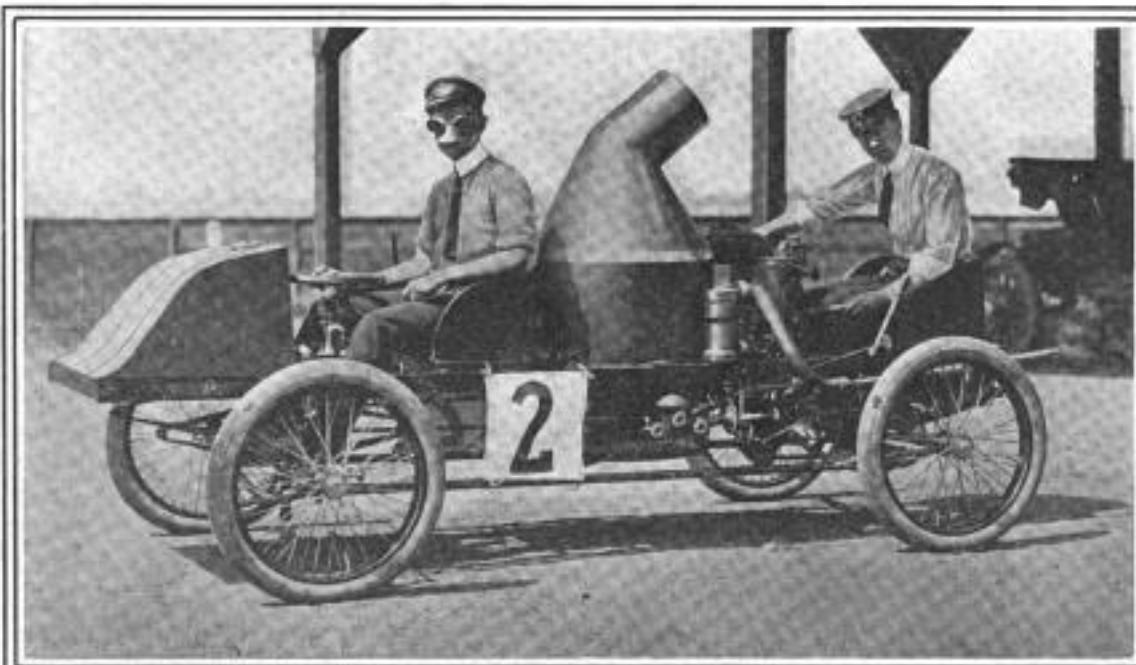
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for infant feeding in the uncertain ways of the novice when you can have always with you a supply of Borden's Eagle Brand Condensed Milk, a perfect cow's milk from herds of native breeds, the perfection of infant food? Use it for tea and coffee.



CURIOUS STEAM VEHICLE, BUILT BY HARVARD STUDENTS, WHICH MADE A WORLD'S RECORD FOR A MILE ON A CIRCULAR TRACK OF 1:07 3-5 AT THE RECENT AUTOMOBILE RACES AT BRIGHTON BEACH.—Jackson & Schmeitzel.





THE BLITHE AND BEAUTIFUL DUCHESS ARRIVES AT THE CASINO AND ENJOYS THE SCENES OF FORMER DAYS.



THE CYNOSURE OF MANY EYES—THE DUCHESS, ESCORTED ABOUT BY MR. JAMES F. D. LANIER.



THE DUCHESS AND HER MOTHER INTERESTEDLY WATCHING A POLO GAME.

### A TITLED AMERICAN WOMAN'S TRIUMPHAL VISIT "HOME."

CONSUELO, THE DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH, AND DAUGHTER OF W. K. VANDERBILT, IS THE SOCIAL SENSATION AT THE SUMMER CAPITAL OF WEALTH AND FASHION, NEWPORT, R. I.—Photographs by Burton.



# The Romance of the Mexican Nation

ITS VICISSITUDES FROM EARLIEST TIMES AND ITS SALVATION THROUGH THE DEVELOPMENT OF ITS MINERAL RESOURCES

By E. C. Rowe

NO NATION of the globe has a more romantic life story than the republic of Mexico. Into the past 10,000 years archaeologists have gone, and from mounds and inscriptions on deeply buried tablets of stone they have read the beginning of this romance of a long-lived people. They have concluded that human life on the western hemisphere first existed at the equatorial zone, while the vast territory which is now the land of the United States and Canada on the north and the republics of South America on the south was under a great blanket of ice. In the equatorial zone archaeologists believe the temperature was temperate ten thousand years ago, and that people thrived and civilization was far advanced. The first emigration from the tropical zone as the sheets of ice over the land receded toward the poles was into Mexico, and there a great nation was established, its people living in the luxuries of a fertile land, skilled in architecture and the arts, peaceful and prosperous. They built great temples and pyramids, established aqueducts and canals; and all these things are attested by ruins which have been unearthed.

Then came great terrestrial dislocations and upheavals, the first reverse to the antecedents of a people whose life has been through the ages a series of reverses from natural causes and from the ruthless attacks of conquerors. Following the great upheaval were famine, drought, and pestilence. Tribes fought their neighbors; the destruction begun by nature was continued by the victims themselves. The population gradually continued northward. Arizona and New Mexico continued to support thousands, who lived in comparative luxury, far advanced in the gentle arts of peace; but through the denudation of forests and the disappearance of surface waters through great rock fissures, the lands became arid, an agricultural people could no longer subsist, and the descendants of those who made the first civilization under the tropics continued northward over the plains, encountering tribes which had their origin in Asia and Europe and had reached the American continent from the north.

The peoples from the South and the tribes from the North had many conflicts. The land of the United States to-day is dotted with mounds, which are, according to this theory, the breastworks which these prehistoric people threw up for self-protection against the savage tribes which they encountered. Still, in the fertility of Mexico a nation lived in luxury. Its people dwelt in beautiful cities, surrounded by the comforts of their civilization, peaceful and happy, skilled in the arts, learned in the sciences of astronomy and metallurgy. And then, down swept upon this peaceful people, weakened by their own refinement, the Spaniards led by the redoubtable Cortez.

The story of the Spanish conquest, the defeat of the great forces of the Mexicans by Cortez and his ridiculously small body of men, is told in modern history and has become the subject of romantic story. Bewildered by the dash and daring of the Spaniards (for in those days the Spaniards were the greatest soldiers of the world, the highest type of rugged, physical development), the gentle Aztecs surrendered. It was the second conquest of a people doomed, as their traditions taught them, to be conquered. Although intelligent in some of the sciences and skilled in many of the highest arts, these people of the Montezumas were strangely superstitious, and they had taught themselves that this doom would come; and this teaching made their conquest more easy, as the conquered went into battle with the conviction that their surrender to the conqueror was in the inevitable course of fate. The ninth Montezuma gave himself up to the Spanish invader.

Among the arts which these gentle people had employed, although in a primitive way, was that of mining and the refinement of metals. Gold, silver, and copper were taken from the inexhaustible supply of the mountains, and constituted no small part of the wealth of the people. For the ransom of their King, who was a prisoner in the hands of the Spanish conqueror, the people carried from their rich hoards great quantities of these three precious metals and placed them in the hands of the triumphant Cortez. The ransom, it is said, was equal to \$6,300,000—a king's ransom, indeed! And thus did its mineral wealth begin to play an important part in the destiny of

Mexico at the opening of the era marked by the Spanish conquest. Dazed by the untold treasures of gold and silver, which lay at their hands, Cortez and his men worked with wild energy to gain even greater riches. They succeeded. Gold and silver they found in abundance. They mined and hoarded it greedily. Copper they did not heed. From tin, which the natives possessed, and from copper brought to him as ransom for Montezuma, the king, Cortez had several bronze cannon cast, and afterwards eight thousand copper arrow-heads made.

But the natives thought more of the copper metal than did the conqueror. From copper the Aztecs made implements of all sorts—axes, hoes, knives, trowels, chisels and even needles; the copper being used with alloys, which made it hard to a degree which cannot now be attained

under the iron heel of the Spanish conqueror; and then their land was drained of a part of its wealth of gold and silver. A fateful chain, it seemed, of misfortune.

But in the rush for sudden wealth from the resources of a conquered people, the invaders abandoned the copper mines, from which the natives had obtained large quantities of ore, and kept their attention always on the production of gold and silver. The consequence was that the vast copper deposits were not disturbed, and as generation followed generation, even the location of the copper mines came to be forgotten. And now Mexico has entered into another era of its national life, an era marked by improvement and rehabilitation and progress, under the administration of the remarkable soldier and statesman, President Diaz, and under the inspiration and influence of citizens of the United States, whom the great leader of Mexico loves to welcome into his country. And in this new life of the Mexican republic copper is destined to play an important part.



GENERAL PORFIRIO DIAZ,  
President of Mexico.

by any known method of tempering. Still the Spaniards under Cortez, the conqueror, increased their wealth from the fabulous hoards which the rocks of the new land held within tempting reach. Stories of this wealth floated back to the old world, and hearing of the ease with which riches were gained in the new world, young adventurous Spaniards of noble blood flocked to the land of the Montezumas, despoiling the natives of their wealth, so that the nation entered into the next era of its life, a nation of slaves, robbed of their wealth, their spirit and courage gone with their independence. Those who followed in the train of the conquerors obtained wealth which even in this day of enormous fortunes seems almost fabulous.

The names of many of those who sought and gained vast riches from the gold and silver mines of Mexico during the eighteenth century are still known, some of them still being associated with mining districts of the country. One of these was José Laborda, whose wealth obtained from the mines of gold and silver was \$50,000,000. Those who mined in Mexico during this period paid royalty to Spain. It is recorded that a company headed by one Antonio Obregon, paid royalties on \$223,000,000 of metal. Another mine produced \$100,000,000 worth of gold and silver.

The royalties on these mines enriched the coffers of the government of Spain so that it flourished in its prosperity. In 1702, the story is told of an attack in the Bay of Vigo on Spanish ships containing \$100,000,000 in gold, the payment of royalties of the mines of Mexico. The attack was made by English and Dutch ships. Nine Spanish ships were captured and sixteen sunk. And thus was Mexico drained and robbed. Its people suffered first from the great volcanic changes of the prehistoric period; they suf-

The wealth overlooked by the Spanish despoilers is destined to be one of the strong elements to restore the nation to the prosperous condition of centuries ago. It is copper, after all, that is going to save Mexico. In order to obtain it with facility it has been necessary to develop the other resources of the country, to build railroads for the transportation of the ore, to provide means of sustenance for those engaged in the mining of the metal. And the wealthiest men in America to-day are those who are engaged in the mining of copper. It is the "copper king" now, rather than the "gold king" or "silver king," who stands first among the men of enormous wealth.

The great deposits of Mexico have practically been untouched for centuries, until American enterprise has begun to develop means for releasing this mineral wealth. The Inguaran in Michoacan, owned by the Rothschilds, the Green Consolidated Mines at Cuauque, and the Santa Amelia and Donna Louisa in Michoacan, are among those which, when they are fully developed, will undoubtedly completely eclipse the United Verde, the Copper Queen, and the Calumet and Hecla mines, which have made the wealth of some of America's wealthiest men.

It is an interesting fact about copper mines that many of those which have produced the greatest amount of ore in the past seem to have practically an inexhaustible supply ahead. One of the greatest mines of Spain, the Rio Tinto, has been worked since before the Christian era and is still producing enormous quantities of fine ore. The principal copper mine of Sweden has been worked for more than seven hundred years and still produces in large quantities with no sign of failure of the deposit. The same is true of great American mines more recently become prominent. And in this fact is another great hope of Mexico. Its mineral wealth will continue to be a tremendous asset. One of its richest mining deposits is in the province of Michoacan, where the deposits are similar to those of the United Verde mine, owned by Senator William A. Clarke of Montana. Besides the wealth of deposit, the mining district of Michoacan is in the midst of a rich agricultural country, where the supply is abundant for those who are employed in the mining.

Besides, there is plenty of wood for fuel, water, and means of transportation. The Dona Louisa mines have been established there, and have begun to develop the natural mineral resources of the district. So wealthy has this mine been proven to be—and it is only one of the many mining districts of Mexico—that it is estimated that it will produce a net profit of more than a million dollars a year.

Appreciating the opportunity which is held out by such natural wealth as this, Americans have been quick and eager to take advantage of them. The Dona Louisa company, one of the most prominent in the field, is composed of prominent business men of New York and Newark, N. J., and has an office in New York, at No. 69 Wall Street. President Diaz offers every inducement for Americans to develop the resources of Mexico. He appreciates that while they may obtain great profit out of the resources of his country, in doing so they employ Mexican labor and make opportunity for Mexican enterprise.





# Hints to Money-makers



**NOTICE.**—This department is intended for the information of the regular readers of *LESLIE'S WEEKLY*. No charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. Correspondents should always include a stamp, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. Inquiries should refer only to matters directly connected with Wall Street interests. Subscribers to

## OFFICIAL LEGAL NOTICES.

**ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD OF August 22 to September 5, 1902, of the confirmation by the Board of Revision of Assessments, and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of Assessments for LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS IN THE BOROUGH OF THE BRONX:**

24TH WARD, SECTION 11, EAST 176TH STREET REGULATING, GRADING, CURBING, FLAGGING, LAYING CROSSWALKS, PAVING, FENCING AND PLANTING TREES, from Jerome Avenue to Tremont Avenue.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.  
City of New York, August 21, 1902.

**ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD OF August 23 to September 6, 1902, of the confirmation by the Board of Assessors and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of Assessments for LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS IN THE BOROUGH OF THE BRONX:**

24TH WARD, SECTION 11, MARION AVENUE SEWER, from the existing sewer in East 189th Street to Kingsbridge Road. EAST 178TH STREET SEWER, from Lafontaine Avenue to Hughes Avenue; EAST 187TH STREET SEWER, from Valentine to River Avenue.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.  
City of New York, August 22, 1902.

Notice to tax payers.  
Department of Finance,  
Bureau for the Collection of Taxes,  
New York, September 1st, 1902.

**TAXPAYERS WHO DESIRE TO OBTAIN** their bills promptly should make immediate written requisition (blank may be procured in the borough offices), stating their property by Section or Ward, Block and Lot or Map number, making copy of same from their bills of last year.

If a taxpayer is assessed for personal tax, the requisition should also request bill for such tax. Each requisition should be accompanied by an envelope bearing the proper address of the applicant and with return postage prepaid.

In case of any doubt in regard to Ward, Section, Block or Lot number, Taxpayers should take their deeds to the Department of Taxes and Assessment and have their property located on the maps of that Department, and forward to the Deputy Receiver of Taxes, with the requisition, a certified memorandum of their property, which will be furnished by the Department of Taxes and Assessment.

Taxpayers in this manner will receive their bills returned by mail at the earliest possible moment and avoid any delay caused by waiting on lines, as is required in case of personal application.

The requisition must be addressed and mailed to the Deputy Receiver of Taxes in whichever borough the property is located, as follows:

John J. McDonough, No. 57 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York.

John B. Underhill, corner Third and Tremont Avenues, Borough of the Bronx, New York.

Jacob S. Van Wyk, Municipal Building, Borough of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Frederick W. Blackwell, corner Jackson Avenue and Fifth Street, Long Island City, Borough of Queens, New York.

John DeMorgan, Stapleton, New York.  
DAVID E. AUSTEN,  
Receiver of Taxes.

**ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD OF August 27 to September 10, 1902, of the confirmation by the Board of Revision of Assessments, and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of Assessments for LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS IN THE BOROUGH OF THE BRONX:**

23D AND 24TH WARDS, SECTION 11, INWOOD AVENUE REGULATING, GRADING, CURBING, FLAGGING, LAYING CROSSWALKS AND FENCING, from Cromwell Avenue to Featherbed Lane.

24TH WARD, SECTION 11, EAST 189TH STREET REGULATING, GRADING, CURBING, FLAGGING, LAYING CROSSWALKS AND FENCING, from Webster Avenue to 3d Avenue.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.  
City of New York, August 26, 1902.

**ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD OF August 30 to September 13, 1902, of the confirmation by the Board of Assessors and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of Assessments for LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS IN THE BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN:**

22ND WARD, SECTION 4, 12TH AVENUE PAVING, CURBING AND LAYING CROSSWALKS, from 50th Street to 55th Street. 12TH AVENUE SEWER, east side, between 50th and 55th Streets; also, SEWERS IN 57TH AND 58TH STREETS, between 11th and 12th Avenues.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.  
City of New York, August 29, 1902.

## FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE.

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**THE CHAMPAGNE** spree on Wall Street continues. Some old-timers may recall the days when drinking men would begin with a cocktail spree, continue it with a whiskey drunk, and wind up with a champagne glorification. The stock market has been through all the phases of a spectacular dissipation and is now winding up its antics in such a way as must make the old, sober-faced operators stand aghast. Men who have sprung from the unknown into places of vast wealth and positions of great potentiality in stock speculation are leading the gambling craze now. They dash into the market, obtain control of some railroad or industrial corporation which possesses certain strategic advantages to its competitors, and then proceed to unload it upon the latter at a profit of several millions. These schemes have been uniformly successful, with possibly one exception. The Colorado Fuel and Iron concern, whose destination, had it fallen into the possession of Mr. Gates and his associates, was to have been, like that of Louisville and Nashville, Mr. J. P. Morgan's office, did not land there, or had not up to the latest advice. The cool-headed plungers of the Colorado prairies met Mr. Gates and his party with a lasso and landed them all. That this was done by juggling with the laws of the State and the by-laws of the company does not make the performance in any way more creditable.

But the Colorado owners of the Fuel and Iron Company no doubt justified themselves by the old adage that one must fight fire with fire. They took time by the forelock, and the buoyant Gates crowd, after having made public announcement of its control of the property and its proposition to enter into immediate possession found itself defeated at every point almost before the battle began, and did the only thing that remained to do, beat a hasty retreat. He who would sup with the devil must use a long spoon. This plunging in the stock market will continue until somebody or something calls a halt. Mr. Sage, perhaps the most eminent and experienced man on the Street, predicts that the enormous industrial combinations must inevitably lead to a serious disaster. A distinguished Japanese financier, after his recent visit to the United States, said that the financial situation of this country was most critical, and that our banking institutions were staggering under terrific burdens. And now Mr. Leroy-Beaulieu, a noted French writer, publishes in France a review of the world's business situation and predicts that in the course of a year or eighteen months there will be "a strong reaction in the United States, if not even a panic."

In answer to this, the bulls on Wall Street point to our phenomenal crops, meaning, I presume, the expected phenomenal corn crop, for it is by no means settled that the other crops will be of phenomenal size this year. And even the corn crop will not be out of danger for a week or two. But big crops are not always coincident with a bull market on Wall Street. We may have too much corn, as we have had in some years too much wheat. My readers recall the years when the farmers in the West had wheat and corn to burn, and burned it because they could not find a market at a satisfactory price. Fortunately, in the last year or two the foreign demand for American corn has shown a decided increase, largely because it is utilized as an adulterant for wheat and rye flour. But the depression abroad may minimize this foreign demand and there may be such a thing as a big corn crop that will yield the farmer no more than the small crop of last year.

We had splendid crops in 1882, but they did not strengthen the stock market, and, in my judgment, the condition of the money market will have more to do with the future situation than the outlook for the crops. We are heavy borrowers at home and abroad. The vast exploitation of new industries, the constant emission of new bonds of various kinds and descriptions and enormous amounts of stock by our railroads; the incredible capitalization of the steel trust, have all required vast,

I might almost say unlimited, amounts of money to finance them. When this money could not be borrowed in the United States it was borrowed abroad. Every dollar of it must be paid back, in coin, securities or merchandise, and just the moment our great banking institutions begin to feel uneasy over the speculative situation, the stock market will begin to suffer. Ever since the first of January a hardening tendency of money has been apparent, but we have been told, from month to month, that the situation would grow better, that Western banks were loaded with money, and that there were not enough stocks and bonds to go around. As the time approaches when the large annual disbursements for the movement of the crops must be made, we find the rates for money growing still higher. The Western and Southern banks, instead of being flush, are making earlier calls than usual on their reserves in Eastern cities.

The great manipulators on Wall Street understand this situation perfectly well, and no observant man doubts that all the skyrocket rises that have been recently engineered have been taken advantage of to unload stocks right and left, whenever the public could be brought into purchasing mood. Tips to buy specialties are heard on every hand, but how uncertain these are is significantly revealed by the course of the Colorado Fuel and Iron shares. The Gates crowd picked these up last spring, at low prices, and continued purchasing and advising their friends to purchase when the shares were selling around par. I have no doubt that a plan to unload the property, at a substantial profit, on the United States Steel Corporation, had been skillfully prepared. And yet, after the failure of the Gates crowd to secure control of the corporation at the recent election, the shares slumped in a few days almost twenty-five points, and many a man who bought around par on the assurance that the stock would sell much higher is criticizing the insiders, who honestly thought they had given out "a sure thing."

I have but one advice to give my readers, and that is to look out for storm signals all around the sky. It may be a thunder shower, with premonitory thunder and lightning sufficiently in advance to give all due warning of the storm's approach, and it may be, and it will be unless the plunging on Wall Street is controlled, a Western cyclone, which, without a moment's notice, will sweep everything before it.

"E," Troy, Ala.: One dollar received. You are on my preferred list for three months.

"A," Succasunna, N. J.: All such propositions in their very nature, are speculative.

"S," Hoboken, N. J.: The Toledo Street Railway shares were sold to a syndicate on the basis of about \$8, and were distributed by them on the basis of about \$14, and then to the public around \$22. I therefore regard them as highly speculative.

"Lookout Mountain," Tenn.: The prospectus of the proposed United States Bankers Corporation does not, on its face, win my favor. The fact that some good men are apparently identified with the concern does not impress me, because good names do not always guarantee the best results.

"R," Chasburg, Wis.: The prospectus of The Peabody-Vaughan Land Credit Co., which you inclose, makes a very good showing, but the success of all these bond and mortgage companies depends upon the continued integrity as well as the continued ability of their management, and the history of such concerns is strewn with many wrecks.

"J. J. P.," New York: I do not think you will find an investment in the shares of the Greater New York Home Oil Co. I understand that some of the stock has recently been offered for sale at less than par, but that a purchaser was not found. The recent increase of the capital stock from \$500,000 to \$2,000,000 hardly seems to be justified.

"Henry," Galesburg, Ill.: (1) Canadian Pacific earned about 8 per cent. on the common stock last year. The settlement of its vast areas of farming lands is rapidly increasing its business. (2) Of the Colorado and Southern stocks I should take the second preferred. (3) The earnings of Wheeling and Lake Erie and its close relationship to the Wabash give it favor in the eyes of many speculators. I would take a good profit whenever I could get it. (4) Hold your Twin City Rapid Transit. A further rise is promised and it pays well.

"W.," Chicago: I agree with you that, as a rule, when a stock, for any reason, has a severe break, it is a purchase, at least for a short and sharp turn, unless it has nothing behind it. The only question is, how far will the break extend? Colorado Fuel and Iron is in many respects a great and growing property. The fact that the United States Steel Trust wanted it is sufficient to show that it will take it in at the first opportunity. Perhaps the disappointed Gates crowd will hammer it down for this purpose, but they have apparently met their match in their Colorado opponents.

"S.," Butte, Mont.: (1) I have no doubt that the power of the State of Colorado would be utilized to prevent the absorption of Colorado Fuel by the United States Steel Trust, but, so far, the corporation have always found some method of evading obstructive statutes. (2) The reduction of the dividend on the first income bonds of the Central Railroad of Georgia to 3 per cent. was as unnecessary as it was unexpected. It is surmised that insiders will pick up these bonds if they can be depressed. I would not sacrifice my holdings.

"R.," Elmina, N. Y.: (1) The last year's fiscal

showing of the Southern Railway indicated about half of one per cent. earned on the common stock. On its earnings, therefore, it looks high. (2) The Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh earned almost 12 per cent. on the common last year. It is regarded as a purchase on reactions. (3) The proposed pool to secure the control of the United Box Board and Paper stock makes the minimum selling price \$24 for the preferred and 40 for the common. I see no reason why you should go into the pool. Better take your profit on the outside.

"H.," Austin, Texas: (1) Dr. Forward, president of the Forward Reduction Company, recently filed a petition in bankruptcy, the schedule showing about half a million of debts and less than \$4,000 of assets. He was the principal stockholder and indorser of the Reduction company. The latter it is said, will now be reorganized. The end of another speculation! (2) I would not sell my Southern Pacific unless I had a profit. The proposed issue of new bonds is not fully explained by the management, but it is the general belief that it is preliminary to the declaration of dividends on the stock. Such a declaration would help not only Southern Pacific, but Union Pacific, which controls a majority of the Southern Pacific shares.

"B.," Auburndale, Mass.: (1) The absorption by the People's Gas Light Company, of Chicago, of its last competitor has strengthened the shares of the former. They sell low, as compared with other gas shares, because of the constant litigation and legislation in which they are involved. (2) The Consolidated Tobacco bonds are highly speculative, but it is said that an effort will shortly be made to advance them. I would therefore hold them for the present. (3) The postponement of the dividend on Southern preferred, so as to retain the road in the control of the voting trust, was not foreshadowed, and was another one of the numerous cases in which insiders had the better of the situation and took advantage of it. While the common stock was being advanced, I am told that much of it was unloaded.

Continued on page 262.

## FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE.

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## Life-insurance Suggestions.

[NOTICE.—This department is intended for the information of readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY. No charge is made for answers to inquiries regarding life-insurance matters, and communications are treated confidentially. A stamp should always be inclosed, as a personal reply is sometimes deemed advisable. Address "Hermit," LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 110 Fifth Avenue, New York.]

A READER asks me whether the chances of making money for his family are not better if he were to speculate, in a reasonable way, in Wall Street, with his surplus funds, rather than to invest them in life insurance. I answer yes, if he wants to speculate on the future welfare of his family; if not, no. A recent examination of the surrogates' records of thirty-five counties in this State showed that out of ten thousand persons whose wills had been filed during the preceding quarter of a year, two-thirds left little to their families, and less than one-tenth left five thousand dollars or more. I presume that not one of these heads of families would have felt it very much if he had deprived himself of some little luxury each day or each week, and set aside a dollar or two a week, to pay the premium on a life-insurance policy. A young man, for less than a dollar a week, can get an absolutely safe life insurance to the amount of \$2,000 or more, or he can secure an endowment policy which will provide life insurance for his family, and give him a snug sum of money at the expiration of twenty or thirty years. And these are not fancy figures, because the books of any great insurance company will prove their truth.

"Trustee," Indianapolis: I should be inclined to accept the statement of your attorney. As I understand the case, he is right.

"R," Milwaukee, Wis.: (1) The facts were as stated. The insurance cost the gentleman \$1,508.40. It gave him a \$3,000 policy for twenty years, and at the end of that time over \$2,600 in

cash, or almost five per cent. interest on his premiums besides the insurance protection his family received. (2) The New York Life. "T," Xenia, O.: (1) Your \$10,000 would buy you an annuity of not quite \$1,000 a year. This would be paid to you annually, semi-annually, or quarterly, as you might desire. (2) Impossible. The guarantee is the best. "E," Denver: (1) The wealthiest men, and especially those in mercantile concerns, nearly all carry heavy life-insurance policies. A list of these is published occasionally. It is well worth your inspection. (2) Your circumstances warrant the taking out of a twenty-year endowment for \$5,000. This would not be too great a burden, if you are assured of the income you now have.

## The Hermit.

### Hints to Money-makers.

Continued from page 261.

"B," Portland, Me.: One dollar received. You are on my preferred list for three months. (1) I do not regard the shares in any sense as an investment. "J," Glenview, N. Y.: A new cottonseed oil combination, in opposition to the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company, has just been organized in North Carolina. This is an industry in which not much capital is required to make a start. A monopoly is therefore almost impossible. "L," Altoona, Penn.: The suit against the Smelter Trust, brought by the Attorney-General of Colorado, reveals in its complaint some remarkable charges. One of these is that all the property owned by the Smelter Trust is not worth more than \$25,000,000, though capitalized at \$100,000,000. The forfeiture of its right to do business in Colorado is demanded. What the outcome of this litigation will be remains to be seen.

"A," Little Rock, Ark.: (1) It is said that the Kansas City Southern road is liable to be amalgamated with the Alton. Confirmation of this report is not found obtainable. That it will be absorbed by some strong line has long been in the air. On its earnings, I recommended its purchase when it sold at half its present price. (2) The Tripler Liquid Air Company's affairs are being investigated by the District Attorney of New York. The fact that a United States Senator and an ex-Senator were prominent in its exploitation makes the scandalous exposure of this rotten concern still more scandalous. (3) Mexican Railway earnings are not showing much of an improvement this year.

NEW YORK, September 4, 1902.

JASPER.



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2. Put a liberal amount of salt into a little boiling water.
3. Pour the boiling salted water on the rice, through the colander.
4. Drain, shake slightly, and turn out on a hot dish; serve with sugar and milk. That is all—and the rice is perfectly prepared in less than a minute.



Salt the water



Pour water through

### FOR BABY TOO.

NEW BORN INFANTS—One cup of Cook's Flaked Rice, one quart water, boil ten minutes, add a pint of milk, pinch of salt, and a very little sugar, and strain.

THREE MONTHS OLD CHILD—Use double the quantity of Cook's Flaked Rice (two cups) and do not strain.



Empty into dish

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## The Billionaire Boat

Continued from page 258.

linen works, of Paterson, N. J., and a candidate for Congress; A. Calif, treasurer of the Gould system; S. M. Milliken, dry-goods merchant; W. S. P. Prentice, banker and broker; E. A. Walton, president Fire Underwriters' Association; A. G. Spalding, head of the sporting goods house of that name; H. La Rague, machinery; H. Meeker, of H. Meeker & Bro., coal operator; W. A. Potts, large coal dealer; Washington Wilson, of Earl & Wilson, collar manufacturers; James W. Alexander, the urbane and eloquent president of the Equitable Life Assurance Company; John A. Hoagland, manufacturer Royal Baking Powder; Chester Simons, broker; Theodore Banks, of Harvey, Fisk & Co.; W. F. Fanshawe, broker; Samuel Ryker, John L. Ryker & Son; Bayard Dominick, of Dominick & Dominick, bankers and brokers; J. Johnson, dry-goods merchant; W. C. Nelson, wealthy lawyer; H. L. Thornton, banker

and broker; John Wilson, of Wilson Brothers; Albert Beadleston, brewer; William Beadleston, brewer; H. L. Herbert, coal dealer; B. L. Hartshorne, capitalist; H. Maitland, broker; H. L. Terril, banker; H. Fisk; S. Loeb, of Kuhn, Loeb & Co.; E. Maurie, banker; S. M. Schafer, banker; José Navarro, capitalist; H. L. Hadden, banker; H. L. Havemeyer, of the Sugar Trust.

And there are others of the same sort among the passengers of the *Mormouth*. The steamer is the fastest in the service about New York, but it has no special accommodation for its millionaire guests. A little more pains is taken perhaps in the dining-room and in the general service. This state of things exists simply because the boat makes the quickest trip and at the most convenient time from the heart of New York City to the Jersey coast, where these millionaires have their summer homes, and being mortal, after all, they are glad for the opportunity offered.

## A Strategic Point in the West Indies

Continued from page 255.

American occupancy of Culebra, and especially the selection of the island for a naval station, may be expected to bring about some remarkable changes in a short time. No attempt was made to colonize Culebra until 1876, and not until a year later did a Spanish commission actually visit the island. In reality, colonization did not begin until February, 1881, when a town site commission was appointed. On May 18th, 1881, the Madrid government declared the port of Culebra free and appointed a commission to visit the island and report on the convenience of establishing a quarantine and naval station there. Two years later, Spain rescinded the order making Culebra port free, because the situation was favorable to smuggling and because of the damage that this would cause to the agricultural wealth and the improvement of the industries of Porto Rico. Under the first distribution of land there were a number of settlements.

Culebra proper has numerous harbors, but Target Bay and Great Harbor are the only ones suited for war-ships. The others are Mosquito Bay, on the south side; Swell Bay, Surf Bay, and Flamingo Bay, on the north side; and Mangrove Harbor, at the east end. For centuries Spanish and Porto Rican mariners have taken refuge in Great Harbor, called by them "Ensenada Honda." Its waters are as tranquil as those of a lake, and the biggest fleet in the world could assemble in them, the depth being safe and the bottom free from obstructions. At trifling expense a canal cut through a little neck of land would connect Target Bay and Great Harbor, and this work will doubtless be done.

Politically, Culebra is a part of Vieque, not having a sufficient number of inhabitants to constitute a separate municipality. When the population reaches 2,000 it can have a member in the House of Delegates of Porto Rico. Just now the head of affairs in the island, despite the presence of the appointed delegate, is Lieutenant Harding. In addition to his duties as commandant of the military camp he does all

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The famous Scher Piano has justly earned its reputation, because it is the best instrument in the world.

he can for the island and its people. His wife, who is the only American woman on Culebra, is a veritable queen among the natives. She is idolized by them for her many acts of kindness, and spends much of her time in the saddle, riding astride, as straight as an arrow, over the island trails. She it was who guided Lieutenant McCormick and myself on some of our recent investigating trips. She says she hardly has time to get lonesome—a remarkable admission for a young, graceful, and pretty woman whose lot is cast in such an out-of-the-way place. Her husband is big-hearted, brawny, and patriotic, and often works harder than his men. Last Fourth of July he arranged a very successful celebration at which he was the orator and which included a lively and close horse-race.

The island is healthy, there being little sickness and an average of but five deaths a year. On the wall of a tiny cemetery near the village is the public coffin, in which all bodies are carried to the burying ground. The North Atlantic squadron could certainly find no more salubrious climate than that of Culebra, and the marines stationed there seem exempt from disease. There are worse places for a permanent naval station.

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President Roosevelt's New England and Southern Tour Illustrated

# LESLIE'S WEEKLY

Copyright, 1902, by Judge Company, No. 110 Fifth Avenue

Vol. XCV. No. 2454

New York, September 18, 1902

Price 10 Cents



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Thursday, September 18, 1902

## Not a Live Issue.

WE ARE glad that we are not able to agree with our highly esteemed contemporary, the *Springfield Republican*, in its estimate of the reciprocity issue. So highly does the *Republican* esteem it that it says, "The country is almost compelled to defeat the President's party in order to sustain the President and win that fulfillment of the national obligation for which he so creditably stands." The *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, an enterprising and responsible newspaper, and a leader of Western Republican thought, has made a careful canvass, and it finds that very little popular interest is taken anywhere in the reciprocity issue.

This does not mean, however, that it is not worthy of general and generous attention. It only signifies that until a public question is brought home to the busy American, he will be too busy to give it attention. It took years to cultivate a taste for a protective tariff, and the demonstration of its success was not by facts and figures but by the concrete argument of the full dinner-pail. So with reciprocity. Generalizations and tables of statistics will not do. It must be brought nearer to the voter; it must be made a personal matter involving his own welfare. He is too busy to deal with abstractions. He wants to know how much there is in it for him. Lamentable as this may appear to be, from the sentimental, idealistic, and patriotic standpoint, it is nevertheless the fact: and if any of our Democratic friends or those of the independent school of the *Springfield Republican* expect that reciprocity will be a living, forceful, vital issue in the coming congressional campaigns, we fear they will be disappointed.

If the country "defeats the President's party" this fall it will not be because it wishes to teach Congress a lesson regarding the benefits of reciprocity. The public may, by its votes, enter a forceful protest against the extravagances of Congress, for the public knows what these extravagances mean. The public knows that the money that was spent belongs to the people; in other words, to the public itself. So with the question of the trusts. The Democratic outcry against the Republican tariff, as the father of the trusts, will be listened to by many a housewife whose meat bill, ice bill, or coal bill seems unnecessarily high, and the danger of the situation is that she will not stop to listen to reason and accept the proof that neither the Republican party nor the tariff is responsible for the increased cost of living, but will insist that the voting members of her family shall go to the polls, not to vote for party principles, but for "a change."

It would be a bad outlook if the President and his party were at variance on any line of policy. Reasonable differences between the President and Congress and party leaders, have not been unusual. Nor have they been unreconcilable, as both McKinley and Roosevelt have repeatedly shown. A defeat of a President's party would therefore be a defeat of the President himself, and if it were otherwise, the party would see to it that it had a President with which it was in harmony and which it could loyally support.

## A Mischievous Movement.

WE OBSERVE with regret that an organized movement has been set on foot already with the avowed purpose of bringing about the annexation of Cuba, and that the names of several prominent and influential public men, including Senators Mason and Elkins, are connected with it. When such a movement was rumored, immediately after the adjournment of Congress, we believed it to be a bit of idle gossip and gave it little credit, but there seems to be no doubt about it now. Whether or no annexation is the ultimate destiny of Cuba, or whether it is a desirable thing at any time either for Cuba or the United States, are points which we have already discussed in these columns, and our views need not be rehearsed here.

The immediate point to be considered now is the effect that annexation talk and agitation in this country will have upon public sentiment and the course of events in Cuba itself, and especially upon the administration of President Palma and his coadjutors in the government of the new republic. As to this, we believe that the effect will be mischievous and highly injurious directly to the Cubans and indirectly to ourselves. The annex-

tion movement, in a word, we regard as a premature, foolish, and dangerous piece of business, discreditable to the good sense and the honest motives of all who engage in it.

It might go without saying, one would think, among intelligent men everywhere, that a proposal of annexation at this juncture in the history of the island republic, and under existing circumstances, could only be regarded as impertinent and insulting to every patriotic and self-respecting Cuban. To suppose that in the very birth-hour of this little nation, when the echoes of popular rejoicing over its advent have hardly died away, that at the consummation of a political independence toward which multitudes have been looking and longing through many dark and weary years, and to the achievement of which they have poured out unstintingly of their blood and treasure—to suppose that at such a time they will kindly receive and seriously entertain a proposal for absorption into another nation, is to attribute to them a degree of fickleness, shallowness of character, infirmity of purpose, and lack of civic pride and devotion which would render them unfit to become citizens of the United States, or any other enlightened nation.

It will be time to talk of annexation after Cuba has had a fair and reasonable opportunity under favoring auspices to test her free and democratic institutions and the capacity of her people for self-government. That it will take years to demonstrate whether an independent existence is the best thing for Cuba or not, is a reasonable assumption. These years, at the best, will not pass without many sore trials, difficulties, and discouragements for Cuban administrators, incident to the fact that the population of the island is a mixed race, that some strongly antagonistic elements exist among them, that intelligence and morality generally are at a low ebb, making necessary a vast amount of education and development before the mass of the people can be lifted up to the level where they can truly appreciate the advantages of self-government and give intelligent and helpful co-operation toward its establishment.

It is not for us to add to these trials and difficulties by introducing divisive issues among the Cuban people, sowing unrest and discontent, nor by meddling and offensive interference in their affairs. Common decency, to speak of no higher consideration, demands not only that we should give the Cubans a fair chance to prove their capacity for self-government, but that we should give them all possible encouragement and co-operation in that endeavor. We are in honor and duty bound to do that, by the relations we have borne to them during the past few years, and by the promises, express and implied, which we have given. We cannot do less and justify ourselves before honorable men the world over.

Let there be an end, therefore, of this silly and fatuous scheme of annexation, which can only make its promoters ridiculous and do injury to a people who need and deserve all the help and sympathy we have to give.

## The President's Plain Talk.

IT APPEARS that the so-called "regular" Republican State Convention of Delaware has nominated a ticket and pledged to President Roosevelt the support of Delaware Republicans in 1904. This is the anti-Addicks convention. The Addicks, or Union, Republicans of Delaware have also held a State convention recently, and have also strongly pledged the Delaware Republicans for the renomination of President Roosevelt. Meanwhile, with the Republican party divided as it is, the Democrats of Delaware are preparing to walk off with the State, to capture a congressman, a state treasurer and state auditor, and finally to fill the two places in the Senate belonging to Delaware, with two Democrats.

If the Republicans of Delaware would get together they could fill these two places in the United States Senate with Republicans. President Roosevelt ought to be, and is, more interested in securing the electoral votes of Delaware in 1904, than the delegates to the national convention. He is also interested in having the support of two Republican Senators from that State instead of the opposition of two Democrats, and the question arises if it is not time for him to lay his heavy hand on the situation and compel a truce if he cannot establish peace between the factions. Addicks is said to be willing to meet his opponents half way. Isn't it a good time for conciliation on both sides?

President Roosevelt in no uncertain way has indicated his discontent with Republicans who make personal rather than party success their chief consideration. The emphatic way in which our outspoken chief executive recently expressed to the chairman of the Republican State Committee of Texas his disapproval of factional differences was not meant alone as a rebuke to the Republicans of Texas. We have the highest authority for stating that it expresses the sentiments of the President regarding factionists in the party wherever they may be found. The President feels that Republican leaders who are able to make a good showing at the polls, rather than those who simply contrive to get delegates and patronage, are the ones who should be credited with hard work.

The redemption of the State of Delaware from Democratic misrule was a proud accomplishment for the Republican party, and the men who led in the successful movement will best prove their Republicanism by keeping the State in line. The President is justified in proposing to recognize State winners rather than patronage seekers; and while he cannot and would not interfere directly in any factional contest, he has the right, in distributing patronage, all other things being equal, to recognize those who achieve results for the party rather than those who are looking for personal promotion. If the Addicks leaders have made the fight for the party in Delaware and won it, they deserve recognition. If

the credit belongs to their opponents, then the President should recognize the latter. If both are deserving, let the two factions meet each other like sensible men and compromise their differences, or submit them to fair-minded arbitrators. But both factions should heartily indorse the President's outspoken declaration in favor of party supremacy rather than factional success.

## The Plain Truth.

OBJECTION HAS been made, not without reason, to the magnificent educational scheme to the foundation of which the late Cecil Rhodes left several million dollars, on the ground that it will require that American students selected for the scholarships shall receive their university training at Oxford, England, thus taking them out of touch with American life and ways, and making their after service less useful, perhaps, to their own country. No such objection at least can be urged against the plan set on foot by President Butler, of Columbia University, to create scholarships enabling French students to study at American universities and to give Americans a chance to take courses in the French colleges. It is a wise proposal, at all events, and can only have excellent results for both countries thus related if carried into effect. It will be the weaving of another strand in the tie that is bringing all the world together in relations of peace and amity. It is announced that Mr. James H. Hyde, of New York, will furnish funds to enable two French students to go to Columbia University every year. Mr. Hyde, who is vice-president of the Equitable Assurance Society, is noted for his interest in the French language and Frenchmen, and he has been most fittingly decorated with the rosette of Officer of Public Instruction, in France, in recognition of his Franco-American educational efforts.

PERHAPS NO other utterance of Mayor Low, in all his sensible weekly talks on public questions, has attracted as much attention as that regarding police reform. The mayor realizes, as every one does, the disorganization which Tammany left in its wretched police department. Day by day, newspapers are filled with stories of outrageous acts, and often of crimes, committed by police officers of this city, and the leniency with which delinquent officers are treated when brought to trial is amazing. Mayor Low realizes that existing conditions are incompatible with the prompt and complete reform of the department. There has been improvement since his inauguration—that is undeniable; but legislation is needed to facilitate a complete reorganization of the force, and the mayor has named Colonel Partridge, ex-District Attorney Philbin, and ex-Police Commissioner Andrews, as a commission to suggest the desired legislation. This means that once more an appeal must be made to the "hayseeds" at Albany by the home-rulers of New York. Once more our much-tinkered home-rule charter fails to provide for an emergency requiring drastic action. If the "hayseeds" will insist upon legislation that will wipe out the existing police force and establish an entirely new one from top to bottom, under a State constabulary law, or under a new local-police law, we do not know. But that a clean sweep should be made, there can be no question, and it should be one of the first acts of the incoming legislature. Whatever the "hayseeds" do, however, will be sneered at and denounced by Tammany Hall and all the so-called home-rule reformers.

THE SMUG-FACED, oily-tongued political impostor and presidential impossibility who is making a fortune out of the ruin he has wrought in the Democratic party is rapidly being found out. The New Orleans *Picayune*, staunchly Democratic as it is, calls him sharply to account for his misrepresentation of the true idea of Democracy, and says that any man who seeks to create class jealousy becomes a dangerous demagogue. A well-known Democrat of Hartford says that the recent visit to Connecticut of the Nebraska perambulator did great injury to the Democratic party in the State, which is sick and tired of his theory of finance; and the New York *Times*, whose Democratic leanings are apparent, says that every journey the Nebraska spouter makes to the East, "every speech he delivers here, every political demonstration gotten up or attempted in his honor, causes a loss of votes to the Democratic party and diminishes the probability of Democratic victory at the polls." Still the *Times* gives the creature its valuable space. The Washington correspondent of the Democratic *Brooklyn Eagle* quotes a Boston traveling man who, as the result of careful observation, extending from Maine to California, says that the greatest obstacle to Democratic unity and success is the money-making man from Nebraska, who keeps himself so persistently in the foreground. But ex-Senator Lindsay, of Kentucky, according to the New York *Times*, is the most outspoken. He is quoted as saying that the twice-defeated candidate for the presidency "is the biggest political fraud in history, the only man who made money after being twice defeated." It is not to be wondered at that the subject of this paragraph complains because he says his enemies are calling him names, but he has not hesitated to denounce the ablest Democrats in the country, ex-President Cleveland, Senators Hill, Gorman, and others included, in the most shameful manner. While denouncing the aristocracy of wealth and posing as the friend of the poor, the Nebraska howler has heaped up a fortune of over a quarter of a million of dollars and is enjoying himself. If the Republican managers are as smart as we take them to be they will be willing to put up an equal amount to keep him in the front, as the leading Democratic disorganizer, until the campaign of 1904 has been fought and won.



## PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT

THERE RESIDES in Albuquerque, N. M., a man who helped to make some very important history. This



EX-GOVERNOR ROSS,  
Whose vote saved President Johnson.

is ex-Senator and ex-Governor Edmund G. Ross, whose vote saved President Johnson from removal, and thus spared the country from everlasting discredit and defeated something which might become a perilous precedent for periods of public frenzy like that of 1868. Senator Ross was born in Ashland, O., in 1826, learned the printer's trade, worked in the office of the *Milwaukee Sentinel* in 1847-51, went to Kansas in 1856, in the early part of the territorial struggle, was a member of the Kansas constitutional convention of 1859 and of the Legislature for several years, ending in 1861, at the same time editing the *Kansas State Record* and the *Kansas Tribune*, the latter one of the oldest and greatest free-State papers in the Territory. Supplementing the work which he did for the cause of freedom in the Kansas territorial fight in 1856-61, he enlisted as a private in the Union army in the latter year and left the army as major after Appomattox. Appointed to the Senate in 1866 to succeed James H. Lane, who had committed suicide, he was then elected to fill out the term, serving until 1871. It was while in the Senate that Mr. Ross won the place which he will hold in the history of the time. In the contest between President Johnson and the Republican Congress the President was impeached in 1868 by the House for various offenses, was tried by the Senate, the Chief Justice (Chase) presiding, and the division in that body was thirty-five voting "guilty" and nineteen "not guilty." Seven Republican Senators—Fessenden of Maine, Fowler of Tennessee, Trumbull of Illinois, Grimes of Iowa, Henderson of Missouri, Van Winkle of West Virginia, and Ross of Kansas—voted with the Democrats "not guilty." One vote transferred from the smaller to the larger side in that division would have given that element the necessary two-thirds, and Johnson would have been removed. The one vote which the Republican leaders worked hardest to get, and which they thought they would get, was that of Ross. Against its own will the Republican party was thus saved from a grave blunder, and a profound and permanent humiliation for the country was averted. For this act of heroism and public spirit the Senator was driven out of his party, and in 1882 he removed to New Mexico, edited a paper there, was appointed Governor of the Territory by President Cleveland in 1885, held that post until Harrison entered the presidency in 1889, but has had no important public office since. Ex-Senator Ross, now seventy-six years of age, poor, modest, but sincere and intrepid to the last, is a man who deserves well of his country.

ALTHOUGH NOW past his eightieth year, Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler, the distinguished preacher and writer, maintains his mental and physical vigor to a remarkable degree. His chief physical affliction for years past has been deafness. His handwriting has always been delightful, clear, bold and legible, and never more so than now. It is a good index of his character.

MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN, although one of the smallest kingdoms known to modern history, with an area about equal to our State of Connecticut, has been very much in the world's eye during the past year or two. It was Prince Henry, of the house of Mecklenburg, whom Queen Wilhelmina, of Holland, chose for her husband; and a younger sister of the same young man was proposed by the match-makers for a possible union with the hereditary Grand Duke Michael of Russia.



FREDERICK FRANCIS,  
Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin and the youngest ruler in Europe.

Later than all, as a fact of positive history, came the technical accession to the throne of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, of the Grand Duke Frederick Francis. This young man is only twenty years old, but he has been thoroughly trained and well educated, his ministers are able and experienced men, and the grand duchy is in a prosperous and happy condition. The grand-ducal house of Mecklenburg is the only reigning family in western Europe of Slavonic origin, and claims to be the oldest sovereign house in Europe. In their full title the grand dukes style themselves Princes of the Wends, and the romantic incidents and stories relating to the family during its history for twenty-five generations would make almost a library in themselves.

DURING HIS recent speech making tour in New England President Roosevelt met no more congenial comrade

than Governor Crane, of Massachusetts, who accompanied him through a part of the Bay State, and who was with him in the lamentable accident near Pittsfield. Governor Crane, who has been for years a close friend of the President, is one of the best chief executives Massachusetts ever had. Praise of a public man could hardly go farther than this, for that grand old commonwealth has had Governors of remarkable ability and worth. Mr. Crane is a man of exceptional talent and of the highest integrity. His fitness for office and his personal popularity have been well recognized by the people of his State, for he is now serving his third term in the gubernatorial chair. The Governor is expected to be free from official cares in 1904, and to then take an active part in national politics. It was hinted that Senator Hanna would retire from the chairmanship of the Republican National Committee, and that Governor Crane would direct the next presidential campaign for his party, but this has been denied.



GOVERNOR CRANE,  
Of Massachusetts, a fine executive and the President's friend.  
Copyright, 1898, by E. Channing.

A DIVORCE between King Alexander of Serbia and his Queen, who was formerly a maid-in-waiting to Queen Natalie, Alexander's mother, was rumored some months ago, but the trouble has apparently blown over, since it is now announced that the royal couple are to make a tour of Russia together about the first of October.



KING ALEXANDER AND QUEEN DRAGA,  
Who have been reconciled, and who will visit Russia in October.

The visit will be made in the Crimea, at Livadia. The Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Count Lamsdorf, the president of the Servian Council, Doctor Vouitch, and other dignitaries will assist. King Alexander and Queen Draga will return home, says the *Paris Temps*, with increased prestige and rehabilitated by this recognition. The question of the succession to the throne in Servia remains open. But the person officially designated as heir to the throne will be Prince Mirko, son of Prince Nicholas, of Montenegro, and brother of the Queen of Italy.

THE DEEP relief which the country feels over the escape of President Roosevelt from a terrible death at Pittsfield is extended



SECRETARY GEORGE B. CORTELYOU,  
President Roosevelt's faithful and sagacious secretary.

also in a marked degree to the like good fortune of Secretary Cortelyou, who was a member of the presidential party at the time, and who sustained severe injuries in the smash-up. According to the accounts, Mr. Cortelyou and the President were thrown out together on the ground, the former being stunned for a moment and quite painfully cut about the head, causing the blood to flow freely. Notwithstanding his plight Mr. Cortelyou seems not to have lost his presence of mind for an instant, for, with characteristic thoughtfulness, he immediately jumped to his feet and wrote out a message to be sent to Mrs. Roosevelt assuring her of the safety of the President, and another to the authorities at Washington to the same effect. It will be remembered that a similar display of promptness and of solicitude for the feelings of others characterized the conduct of Secretary Cortelyou at the time of the terrible tragedy at Buffalo a year ago. Not only in these emergencies, but in all other situations in which he has been placed during the course of his official life, he has shown himself to be a faithful, efficient, and courageous man. As secretary to Presidents McKinley and Roosevelt, he has displayed unusual qualities of heart and mind, and has discharged his duties with rare tact, firmness, and unflinching courtesy. It has been

reported that when the new Department of Commerce is created, as it probably will be this winter, Mr. Cortelyou will be made its first Secretary, and thus a member of the President's Cabinet. Such an appointment would be eminently proper and fitting in every way, and a just reward for long and honorable public service.

A GOLDEN jubilee is a rare event in the life of newspaper editors. Insatiable and persistent demands for "more copy," the never-ending chase after "faithful" but delinquent subscribers, and the thousand and one worries and anxieties incident to the business of trying to please everybody in general and some people in particular—all of these things generally wear patient and long-suffering editors out long before they have passed the fiftieth milestone in the service. Either this or they retreat after a time into the business of boiler-making, going to the Legislature, managing academies for boys, or some other occupation more conducive to that peaceful, quiet, and studious life to which their tastes incline them. Mr. John Mahin, publisher and editor of the *Muscatine Journal*, is an exception to this rule. He has not only served in this capacity for fifty continuous years, but has been so happy, contented, and prosperous in his business that his semi-centennial celebration found him, at the age of seventy, as cheerful, hale and hearty as anyman of his age in Iowa, and good, apparently, for another fifty years at the tripod, in sturdy, able, and consistent advocacy of Republican principles and other measures for the well-being of the public in general, and for Muscatine in particular. We doubt, indeed, whether any editor now living in the United States can claim so many years of continuous all-around service on one paper as Mr. Mahin. If there are any such we have never heard of them. He is a native of Noblesville, Ind. but went to Muscatine when a mere lad and became an apprentice in the office of the *Journal*. At nineteen he was editor of the paper and has stood steadily at the helm ever since. Mr. Mahin also has the distinction of having had Mark Twain in his employ as a printer for a short time when that distinguished humorist, while a young man, made his home for a brief period at Muscatine. From early manhood Mr. Mahin has been a strong prohibitionist in theory and practice, and has several times had his life threatened, and at one time, May 11th, 1893, his home containing himself and family was blown up by dynamite placed there by hirelings of saloon men. But in the advocacy of this policy, as in his Republicanism, he has been loyal, sincere, and courageous, and has won the admiration and respect of all good citizens throughout the State.



MR. JOHN MAHIN,  
Fifty years the editor of the same newspaper.—*Townsend*.

ANOTHER ROYAL personage who has announced his intention of making a tour of Europe soon is Emperor Menelek, of Abyssinia. While Abyssinia is not counted among the "great Powers" of the world, it has been strong enough to resist every attempt upon its sovereignty from outside nations, and was able a few years ago to administer a crushing defeat upon an invading army from Italy. Emperor Menelek is said to be a very sagacious, strong, and able ruler. He claims descent from King Solomon and the Queen of Sheba, and he believes that it is his mission to build up a great and powerful empire in Africa, and to restore the glory of Ethiopia.

A JUST recognition of the valuable service rendered to the cause of statistical science, as well as to the knowl-

edge of colonial affairs, has been made in the election of Mr. Oscar P. Austin, chief of our National Bureau of Statistics to membership in the International Colonial Institute of London. This organization is composed of the leading statisticians of colonial affairs in the principal countries having colonies. The central offices of the organization are at Brussels, but its meetings are held successively at the capitals



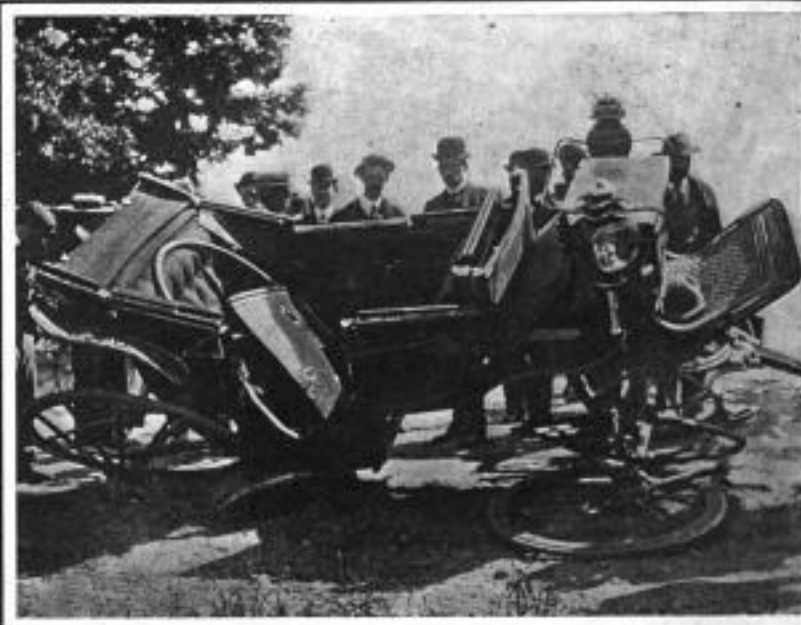
MR. OSCAR P. AUSTIN,  
Chief of our National Bureau of Statistics.

of the countries from which its membership is drawn. Mr. Austin, who is the author of two publications on colonies, "Colonial Systems of the World," issued in 1898, and "Colonial Administration," issued in 1901, attended the meeting of the institute at The Hague last summer by special invitation. His latest work on colonies, "Colonial Administration," has been highly commended by members of the association, including Lord Reay, its president. Before he assumed his present position at the head of the Bureau of Statistics Mr. Austin had an extensive and all-around experience in journalism, having served as a reporter, editor, and Washington correspondent of several papers. He edited documents for the Republicans in 1892 and 1896, and has been an occasional contributor to the columns of *LESLIE'S WEEKLY*.





ONE OF THE FOUR HORSES ATTACHED TO THE LANDAU WAS KILLED.  
*Photograph by the Hearst Syndicate*



THE WRECKED LANDAU—MR. ROOSEVELT WAS SITTING ON THE REAR SEAT AT THE RIGHT SIDE.—Copyright, 1902, by W. R. Hearst.



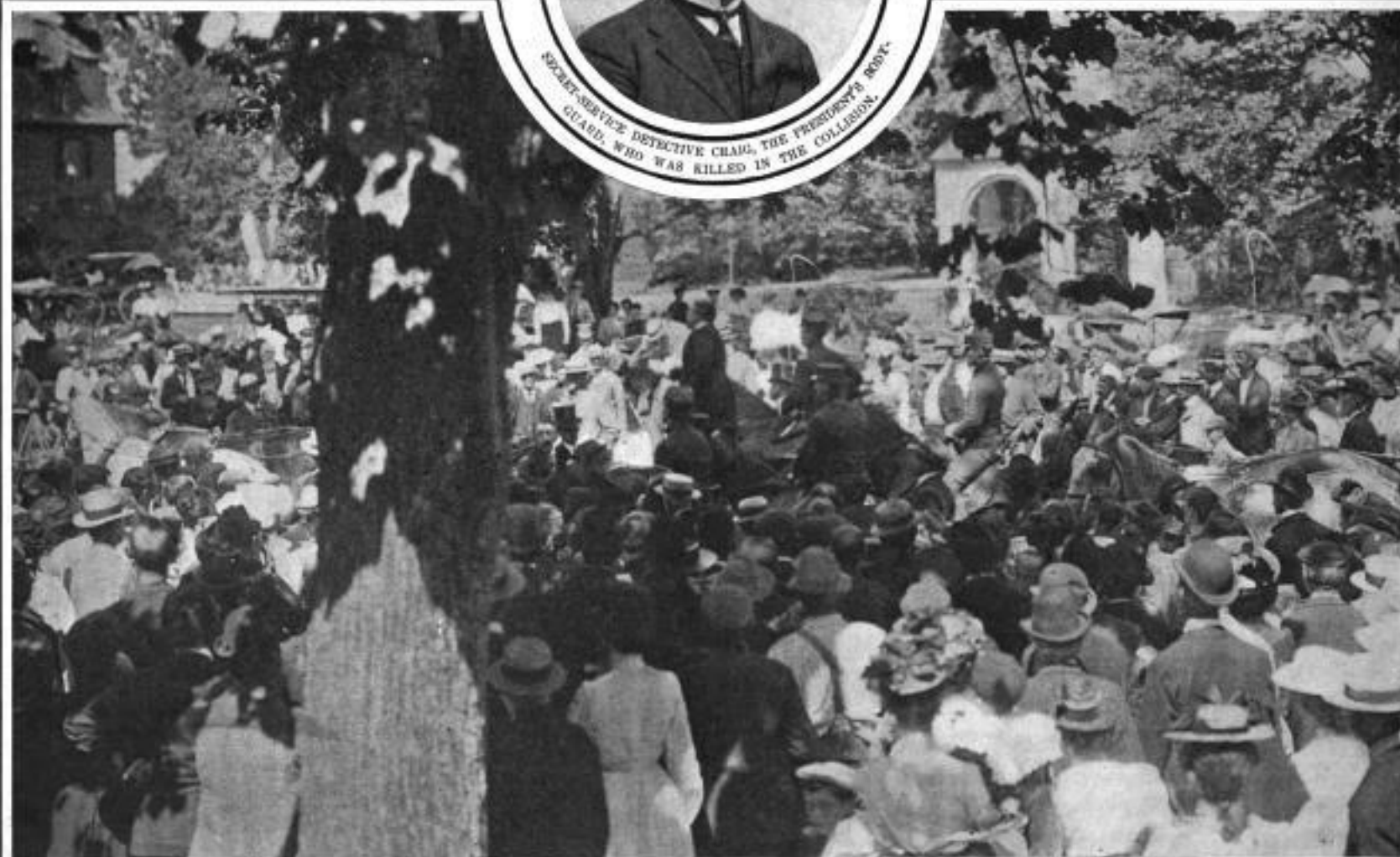
PRESIDENT ENTERING STOCKBRIDGE WITH GOVERNOR CRANE,  
AFTER THE ACCIDENT.



TALKING WITH A SWOLLEN FACE TO A HUSHED ASSEMBLAGE  
AT LENOX.



SECRET-SERVICE DETECTIVE CRAIG, THE PRESIDENT'S BODY-  
GUARD, WHO WAS KILLED IN THE COLLISION.



PEOPLE OF STOCKBRIDGE LISTENING, IN SILENT SYMPATHY, TO THE PRESIDENT'S ACCOUNT OF THE ACCIDENT.

**PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S NARROW ESCAPE FROM DEATH.**  
HIS CARRIAGE STRUCK BY A TROLLEY-CAR NEAR PITTSFIELD, MASS., DETECTIVE CRAIG KILLED, AND THE PRESIDENT SLIGHTLY INJURED.—Photographs by our staff artist, G. B. Lacey, with the Presidential party.





THE PRESIDENT PAYING A TOUCHING TRIBUTE TO WILLIAM MCKINLEY AT COLUMBUS, O.



"We need for our citizenship character, into which shall enter honesty, courage, and the saving grace of common sense."—Address at Wheeling.



THE PRESIDENT INTENSELY INTERESTED IN THE SUBJECT ON WHICH HE WAS DISCUSSING.



SMILING HIS APPRECIATION OF THE GREETING OF A VAST CROWD AT CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S PLEASANT TRIP TO THE SOUTH.  
HE RECEIVED A ROUSING WELCOME AT WHEELING, W. VA., AND EULOGIZED MR. MCKINLEY AT COLUMBUS, O.  
*Photographs by our staff artist, G. B. Loeber, with the Presidential party.*



# A Quaint Fishing Settlement

## It Is Among the Homes of Millionaires

By John Mathews



FORTY YEARS ago a fisherman stood by the sea on the shores of New Jersey and studied the scattered footprints in the sand. The tracks were made with bare feet, and he saw that two men had walked along together, side by side. He studied the footprints further and observed that the right foot of one of these two men turned in as he stepped in the sand. The large toe on the left foot of the other man had twisted a little as it left the ground, leaving by the side of each track a little heap of sand. From these footprints the fisherman knew that John Cooper and Bill Collins had passed by that day together. Cooper always "turned in" with his right foot and Collins had a crippled large toe on his left. Cooper and Collins are dead these many years, but the fisherman who stood alone on the desolate sands of the Jersey coast forty years ago still lives, and lives on the same ground at the same spot that he did then. But he can no longer distinguish the footprints of those who walk along the shore, for there are millions of tracks each summer within the limits of the ocean border where a few years ago there were so few that he could recognize each one of them. For more than a mile along the coast his fishing hut was the only human habitation. And the tides rose and fell as they do now, and the sea waves broke and rolled upon the sand, singing their soothing lullaby.

Very little change has come into the mode of life of this old fisherman, while great changes indeed have gone on about him. It is an interesting and picturesque situation that surrounding the fisherman's house have been built homes of many of the wealthy of New York and other cities of the East, so that this rude fishing settlement is like a squatter's camp in the very midst of the fashionable summer places of millionaires. And aside from the picturesque side of this situation there is a practical side of it. Nelson Lockwood, this fisherman who has lived so long on the Jersey coast, owns eighty feet of ground along the water front, and this location among wealthy neighbors had made his property valuable. Besides, there are those who do not appreciate the picturesqueness of the fisher's camp and consider the little colony a blemish on the landscape. Scores of persons have sought to purchase the Lockwood property. Many of them have offered large prices for it, but the old fisherman steadily refuses to sell. One offer was made to him of \$20,000, but he declined. "What would I want to sell out for?" he asked. "I'm comfortable here; my living's here. I don't know of any place along the coast where the fishing is as good as it is right here. So I think I'll stay."

Mr. Lockwood, fisherman, owns a good frame house across the road from his fishing huts and he employs twenty-eight men. He has four crews, one in each of the four "pound" boats, as they are called, and his largest fishing net is two miles out at sea. Other small industries may suffer by the encroachments of great combinations,

but Mr. Lockwood, fisherman, has suffered no damage. On the contrary, his business is constantly improving. There is a better market for his product, and his finny victims are just as numerous now as they were many years ago, for the ocean's population is not decreasing; the sea is not being "fished out." Besides, this fisherman's facility for gathering a good crop has been improved by the invention of modern machinery. The fishing boats, about the same size as the gigs in the navy, are now propelled by a screw driven by a gasoline motor, while the fisherman rests his muscle. Thus ease and speed are attained at once.

Fishing on the large scale for commercial purposes is an interesting process. The nets, of course, are the most important part of it. This is the way that the Lockwood nets are placed: Each net has three parts. They are called the "leader," the "forebays," and the "pocket." The "leader" is a long net, with meshes the size of a tennis net, reaching out to sea at right angles with the shore line. This net extends perpendicularly from the surface of the water to the bottom of the ocean and it is attached to a long row of poles. This "leader" is one thousand feet long, and at the outer end of it is the "forebays," a heart-shaped inclosure of netting, about thirty yards across. This, too, is a fence of netting extending from the surface of the sea to the bottom. At the apex of the heart-shaped inclosure is a small opening about two yards wide. This leads into the "pocket," which is nearly as large as the "forebays" and is a huge submarine bowl made of netting. It is circular, and the outer walls, extending from the surface of the ocean to the bottom, are attached to poles anchored in the ground under the sea. The sea bottom within this inclosure is covered with netting, so that when a fish has once gone into the "pocket" he can escape only through the opening into the "forebays" through which he entered. The fish seldom does this, for his instinct is to swim seaward with all his might when he apprehends trouble. And it is this instinct which gets the poor fish into the trap. As they swim along through the water the fisherman's prey strike first the long net, the "leader." They are worried a little by this, realizing by instinct that such an obstruction in the open sea is unusual. They attempt to swim to the end of it, always, of course, continuing seaward. In doing this the fishes swim directly into the "forebays," the heart-shaped inclosure.

Continuing around this, always swimming out to sea, they reach the apex of it and slip through the opening into the "pocket," the final trap. They go no farther, but there await their fate, always with their noses against the net on the seaward side, the side opposite the opening. Twice a day the fishermen go out in their pound boats. The first trip is at daylight, the second about noon. When they reach the "pocket" they first untie the ropes, which hold in place the net which is the floor of the "pocket." With the net floor free, the net is drawn gradually into the boat until only a small part of it remains under the water. In this hundreds of captive fish dart about in a panic of fear, vainly attempting to escape. During the latter part of August nearly the entire haul consists of bonitos, which under the water are as green as grass.

In the midst of the whirling pool of finny prisoners was one quicker and brighter than all the rest. It attracted the attention of even the phlegmatic fishermen.

"Ha, look at the dolphin!" exclaimed one of them.

Then they all stood in line at the edge of the big pound boat, and at the signal from the captain of the crew, who was Charles Lockwood, son of the old fisherman, they gave the final pull on the net. There was a tremendous splutter among the fish as they began to breathe the air, which stifled them. They threw a spray of water like a shower and then helter-skelter they fell into the bottom of the boat. The fishermen took no notice of their struggling, but proceeded around the "pocket" of the net, tying again the ropes that held the nets to the bottom. The gasoline motor was started, and the fishing pound was off for the shore. As soon as the boat was hauled on to the beach the fish were piled into baskets, then each basketful was weighed. It was a "light day." The nets had yielded only nine hundred pounds, and the fish had already been sold at three cents a pound. An average day's yield from the nets of Mr. Lockwood is three thousand pounds, and the average price of fish is two and a half cents a pound. The fishing season lasts until cold weather and each fish has his season. Along this part of the Jersey coast, where they are sheltered by the Shrewsbury rocks, are caught weakfish, porgies, plaice, butterfish, and Spanish mackerel. This fish is very much like the bonito in size and form, and the latter are often served in restaurants in the place of the former. There is, however, one marked distinction. The Spanish mackerel has on its sides rows of golden dots about the size of a head of a nail. This ornament the bonito does not possess.

When the cold season comes on the fishermen retire and mend their nets. The cost of repair of the nets of Mr. Lockwood amounts to about \$6,000 a year. He has two sets of nets for each "pound" or fish trap. These nets must be changed once every eight days or they would be covered with sea grass, so quickly does the vegetation of the ocean start its growth. The nets are often torn in times of storm. The great waves throwing themselves against the meshes rip them from the poles, causing no end of damage. But the fishermen have a way of preventing this. When a storm is coming they hurry out to their nets and loosen them from the poles, allowing the skeins to sink to the bottom of the sea. Ropes tied to the nets, however, are made firm around that part of the pole which extends above the water's surface, so that when the storm is past the nets may be again hauled into place without difficulty.

In this routine has Nelson Lockwood spent his many years. It has not always been peace and monotony, however, for the fisherman was at one time in the life-saving service and has seen many a ship go ashore in fierce storms, and has saved many a life. He has, in testimony of his bravery one awful day in February, a gold medal voted by special act of Congress in recognition of his heroism. He swam out to sea in the deadly cold water, amid breakers mountain high, and rescued one who had gone overboard from a wrecked Spanish brig. That was a score of years ago.



A DEVASTATING CYCLONE SWEEPING THROUGH NEBRASKA.



THE ONLY PICTURE SHOWING THE FUNNEL'S "PIG-TAIL" CURL.

THE TERRIBLE STORM WHICH IS THE DREADED SCOURGE OF THE WESTERN PRAIRIES.

### Striking Pictures of a Cyclone.

A SEVERE cyclone recently visited the vicinity of Scribner, Neb. While most people were seeking the shelter of cyclone caves, or in the absence of such were repairing to their cellars, an enthusiastic photographer succeeded in securing two remarkable pictures of the cyclone.

Near the close of a warm midsummer day a bank of ominous-looking clouds appeared on the horizon and swept toward Scribner with great rapidity. The approaching storm was accompanied by a violent wind.

Before long the funnel of a cyclone appeared. It passed over the outskirts of the town, but, as is seen in one of the pictures, the funnel lengthened soon afterward. The

second picture is probably the only one of its kind ever taken, as it shows the seldom-seen "pig-tail" curl in the funnel.

Very little damage was done in Scribner, but in the surrounding country districts, through which the cyclone tore, the crops were seriously damaged and some live stock lost.

### Salt River a Never-failing Stream.

AN OFFICIAL of the Weather Bureau is authority for the announcement that the Great Salt Lake is drying up. As this lake has no visible connection with Salt River the passage up that gentle stream is likely to be as free as ever for the defeated in 1904.

### The Old Camper

has for forty-five years had one article in his supply—Borden's Eagle Brand Condensed Milk. It gives to soldiers, sailors, hunters, campers, and miners a daily comfort, "like the old home." Delicious in coffee, tea, and chocolate.

Of course you can live without telephone service, but you don't live as much as you might, because telephone service saves time, and time is the stuff of life. Rates for Residence Service in Manhattan, from \$48 a year. New York Telephone Co., 15 Dey St., 111 W. 38th St.





THE QUIANT FISHING COLONY AT GALILEE, N. J.—FISHING-BOATS DRAWN UP ON THE SAND.



OFF FOR THE NETS—FISHERMEN ROLLING THE "FOUND" BOAT INTO THE SURF.



CAPTAIN OF THE BOAT, AND THE GASOLINE MOTOR WHICH PROPELLED IT.



CREW OF THE "FOUND" BOAT SLOWLY HAULING IN THE NETS.



THE LAST HARD PULL BEFORE THE FISH ARE LANDED.



BUSHELS OF FINNY PRISONERS THROWN INTO THE BOTTOM OF THE BOAT.



THE RETURN—ONE OF THE LARGE NETS IN THE DISTANCE.



NELSON LOCKWOOD, FISHERMAN, WEIGHS HEAVING BASKETS OF FISH FOR MARKET.

### THE MODERN FISHERMAN AND HIS DAY'S WORK.

HOW THE GAME FISHES OF THE SEA ARE CAUGHT AT A QUIANT COLONY AMONG THE HOMES OF MILLIONAIRES ON THE JERSEY COAST.—Photographs by our staff photographer, G. B. Lorkey.





HEAVILY ACCOUTERED LANDING PARTY,  
DESCENDING INTO A WHALE-BOAT.



MARINES LINED UP ON THE DECK OF THE FLAGSHIP "KEARSARGE,"  
PREPARATORY TO LANDING.



TOWING A BOAT-LOAD OF MARINES  
TO THE SHORE.



THE NAVAL CONTINGENT REACHING THE SHORE UNOPPOSED.



PULLING THE LANDING CRAFT UP THE BEACH OF THE SEXED ISLAND.

#### THE WAR GAME—CAPTURE OF BLOCK ISLAND.

HOW THE MARINES FROM THE "KEARSARGE" OUTWITTED THE "ENEMY" ON SHORE AND CAPTURED THE ISLAND.—Walker.

#### Wireless Telegraphy a Solid Fact.

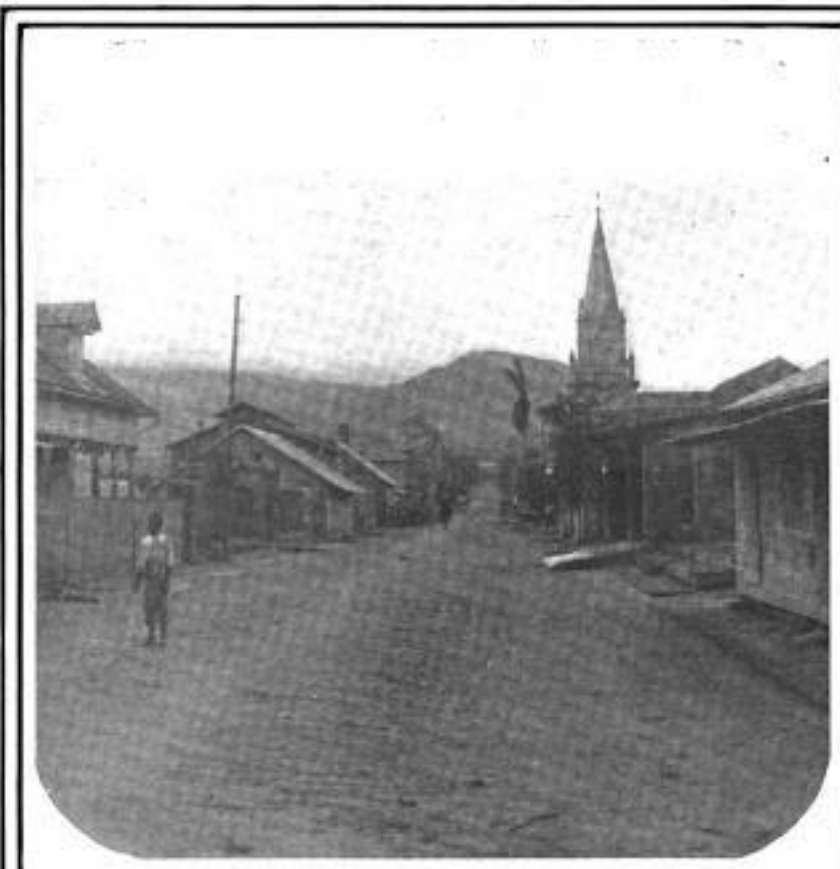
NOW THAT the sensational and "nine days' wonder" period following the invention of wireless telegraphy has passed, and the period of practical development and extension has set in, we shall probably hear much less through public prints about this really marvelous device, although, before we are fairly aware of it, it will be in general and familiar use throughout the world. That wireless telegraphy has already been brought well within the realm of practical usefulness is evident by the fact that our government is establishing a system for its own use in Alaska, and that nearly all the ocean steamship companies are equipping their vessels with wireless apparatus. That it is being taken up also as a new and promising field for the investment of capital is evident from the state-

ment that a company has just been formed in England with a capital of about \$875,000 for the purpose of operating an extensive system of both wireless telegraph and telephones. The *Westminster Gazette* says it is informed in behalf of this company that they can telegraph or telephone fully five miles, and by the time the company is in working order they expect to be prepared to sell an apparatus with which every one will be able to telegraph or telephone anywhere within at least twenty miles. The ground will be always used as a conductor. All that is needed, it is said, is to connect the telephones in a room with the transmitter or receiver by means of a short wire with the nearest gas or water pipe, which will carry the current to and from the earth. The walls of houses do not form any obstacle to the transmission of messages. If the public mind had not long since lost its capacity for

"staggering" over the achievements of modern inventive genius, it would surely experience that sensation when it contemplates the possibilities opened up by this announcement.

#### An Undecorated Hero.

THE LONDON *Spectator* thinks that Captain Freeman, who took the British steamship *Roddam* out of the harbor of St. Pierre at the time of the eruption of Mont Pelée deserves something more than "a service of plate" from the English Board of Trade. It refers to the captain as "the undecorated hero," and speaks of his service at the time of the catastrophe as "a deed which, in coolness and undaunted courage, is absolutely unparalleled in the history of a nation of brave men."



A STREET IN MORNE ROUGE, ONE OF THE FOUR VILLAGES DESTROYED—ONLY THE  
CHURCH TOWER WAS LEFT STANDING.



BASSE POINTE, AT THE BASE OF THE VOLCANO AND WITHIN THE ZONE  
OF DISASTER.

SCENE OF THE LATE FIERCE ERUPTION OF MONT PELÉE, MARTINIQUE, WITH LOSS OF A THOUSAND LIVES.  
Copyright, 1902, by Underwood & Underwood.





"The man who advocates destroying the trusts by measures which would paralyze our industries is at best a quack and at worst an enemy to the republic."



"I firmly believe that in the end there will have to be an amendment of the Constitution, conferring additional power on the Federal government to deal with corporations."



"I will try to find the evil in the trusts, and will seek to apply remedies."



"As far as the anti-trust laws go, they will be enforced. No suit will be undertaken for the sake of seeming to undertake it."



"I see no promise of a complete solution of the problems of the trust question, but we can make a good beginning in solving these problems."

### THE PRESIDENT TALKS ABOUT THE TRUSTS.

HOW HE APPEARED WHILE DELIVERING THE MOST NOTABLE UTTERANCES ON THIS IMPORTANT PUBLIC QUESTION.

Photographs by our staff artist, G. B. Luckey, accompanying the Presidential party.



# John Smith, of New Jersey, and His Big Family . . . . By Tom Thorne



UNCLE ABRAM SMITH.  
One of the founders and present  
leader of the Smith family  
association.

IT MAY be that the famous Smith family of New Jersey have held their last reunion. There is a touch of sadness in the thought as there is in the breaking up of a family and a home. For the Smiths of New Jersey are all of the same branch, all related by blood or marriage; and for twenty-seven years they have assembled every summer in a grove of apple-trees on the farm of one of the founders of the tribe, and while it has been the custom to make merry over the idea of a reunion of Smiths, there has been nothing farcical in these meetings. It may be that the twenty-seventh reunion, which took place recently, will be the last because of the gradual encroachment of the wealthy people of New York. The farm near Peapack, N. J., where the Smith reunions have always occurred, is already surrounded by the country places of wealthy

The Smiths of New Jersey, now numbering 2,200, are the descendants of one man, John Smith, who came to America from Holland in 1740, and settled first on Long Island. He moved afterwards to New Jersey and his body



THE OLD PETER SMITH HOMESTEAD, ONE AND ONE-HALF MILES FROM PEAPACK, WHERE TWENTY-SEVEN REUNIONS OF THE FAMILY HAVE BEEN HELD.

the parents of seventeen children, nine sons and eight daughters, who married and took homes in Huntington County and Somerset and other counties near by, and raised families of their own. So the Smith family was growing and prospering. Two of the sons of John Smith each became father of thirteen children, and one of these two sons was Zechariah Smith, who owned a farm of 600 acres in Somerset County, which included the homestead near Peapack where the reunions have always been held. The house fell to Peter Z. Smith, who was one of the thirteen children, and who was one of the organizers of the Smith annual picnic. Peter Z. Smith has been dead eight years. While he lived, there was never a danger that the farm would be sold. He would not have parted with it for millions. At his death it became the property of his wife, and the will forbade that she dispose of the ancestral property. But a month ago she died; and the four children, Isaiah, Daniel, Oscar, and Dayton, who own the farm jointly, are not bound by other than the obligations of family memories to keep the place.

This reunion of the Smiths at Peapack, N. J., which has made that town famous, is intended not for all the Smiths of the United States, as many have supposed, but particularly for the members of that family in New Jersey. Their friends are invited and are made welcome, and so are the Smiths from other branches in other States, but they are not taken into close communion and allowed to register in the great family book unless they can show that they are lineal descendants of the John Smith who came from Holland.

For many years there was annually a family meeting of the Smiths of New York State, an organization entirely separate from that of New Jersey. The reunions in New York State, however, are no longer held, while those in New Jersey have grown with each succeeding year.

In its outward form the reunion of the Smiths at Peapack differed little from any other large country picnic. One observed, however, the prevalence of a decided type. It was characterized by clean features, a high thin nose and firm mouth.

The 3,000 guests, most of them farmers and dwellers in small villages, distributed themselves through the orchard—where the apple-trees are now crowded by forest trees—along the little stream and at the old farm-house. Hundreds of people for miles around came to the picnic in farm wagons and buggies. Others came a distance of fifty miles by train over a spur of track, built, it is said, by the Delaware and Lackawanna railroad for the special accommodation of the Smiths who annually go to Peapack. The great crowd of men and women, girls and boys, most of whom were of kin, made little effort to amuse themselves. They seemed even to be at a loss what to do. Perhaps

they were satisfied to be there, to meet each other and shake hands.

persons. On one side is the magnificent Blair estate, founded by the late John T. Blair, railroad magnate; near by are the summer homes of rich New York business men and capitalists. It is one of the most picturesque spots in New Jersey. At one end of the Smith farm is a small lake, formed by the damming of a little stream, called the North Raritan Branch. The city folk, who live in the summer palaces on the hills, are anxious to have this lake made larger. To accomplish this it will be necessary to raise the dam of the little stream, and in so doing flood many acres of the Smith farm. An offer of \$20,000 has been made for the purchase of the farm of 100 acres. Four heirs of the late Peter Smith, in whom the title of the estate is vested, demand \$10,000 for the old homestead. It is not unlikely that before another year is past a compromise will be effected, a price agreed upon, and the old Smith home, which is hallowed with the memories of twenty-seven reunions, will pass out of the family forever.

The older members, those whose hair is white, whose steps are unsteady, those who are already living in the past, cannot bear the thought of meeting elsewhere than at this same quaint and old-fashioned homestead of Zechariah Smith.



THE ANCIENT BANNER WHICH HUNG IN THE TREES AND GREETED ALL ARRIVALS AT THE PICNIC GROUNDS.

now lies in the little graveyard of his family at Stanton in that State. John Smith and his wife, Christiana, were



A GROUP OF SMITHS ON THE FIELD WATCHING THE BALL GAME.



THREE THOUSAND BOTTLES OF SODA-POP WERE DISPOSED OF AT THIS BOOTH.

## How Rural Mail Delivery Kills Trade.

THAT THE new system of rural mail delivery has many decided advantages over the old method of the country post-office there can be no doubt, and those who have set forth in glowing terms the blessings it will confer upon the farming population in the way of intellectual improvement have, perhaps, not overstated the case. Yet to this picture, as to most others, there are two sides. Some years ago, when rural delivery was first proposed in this country, the scheme, as we remember, was stoutly opposed by a certain distinguished and usually broad-minded statesman, on the ground that its institution would tend to do away with the good old practice of the country people congregating at the village post-office to talk over local politics and other neighborhood affairs, and thus would be a severe blow to democratic institutions. More practical, however, than this, is the objection now coming from country storekeepers in localities where rural delivery is in actual operation. They complain that it is injuring their business. Under the old postal regulations the farmer went to the village for his mail, and just so sure

as he went he left some money with the storekeeper. Now he remains at home, never going to the village except in cases of necessity, enlisting the services of the mail-carrier to make any little purchases he may desire.

## A Girl's Problem.

HOW TO FEED HERSELF WHEN RUNNING DOWN.

"I AM a stenographer!" That statement brings up a picture of long hours of tiresome indoor confinement, close mental concentration, and subsequent exhaustion and brain fog. Then comes up the food question.

A young lady in Dayton, Ohio, writes: "Some time ago I was a stenographer in a large city retail store, and having the responsibility of the office work resting largely upon me my health began gradually to decline, and I stood facing the difficult problem of finding relief of some kind or leaving my situation. Worry added to my trouble; I became dyspeptic and nervous, and suffered with insomnia and restlessness at night.

"I was speaking of my illness one day to a trained nurse, who recommended that I begin a systematic diet

of Grape-Nuts at once, as she had seen its beneficial effect upon several of her patients who had suffered as I did.

"So I began to use the food conscientiously. It formed my entire breakfast with perhaps Postum Coffee or some other nourishing drink, and a second dish was taken at the evening meal. In about two weeks' time I began to feel stronger and more hopeful; my digestion and appetite were better; I was less nervous and could sleep. I continued the diet steadily, and soon courage and vitality began to revive and once more I began to think success lay somewhere in this big world for me.

"My work grew smoother and easier, and after seven months of this diet I could do almost twice the amount of work in a day and do it easily and without feeling exhausted.

"To-day I am filling a much more responsible position and do the work easily and satisfactorily. I attribute it all to Grape-Nuts, which I still continue to use. For a palatable and healthful diet, there is nothing on the market to equal it, and the fact should become of common knowledge." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.





"The state cannot do as much for us as each can and must do for himself."—Rear-  
platform speech at Old Orchard.



"We need in civil life the plain, practical, every-day virtues."—Address at Portland.



"The country districts are those in which we are surest to find the old American spirit."—Oration at the Eastern Maine Fair at Bangor.



"We need fearlessness in applying legislation to new evils, but common sense and self-  
restraint in applying these remedies."—Speech at Waterville.



THE PRESIDENT AT THE HOME OF THE LATE JAMES G. BLAINE AT AUGUSTA.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S WELCOME IN THE PINE-TREE STATE.  
LARGE AND ADMIRING ASSEMBLAGES CAPTIVATED BY HIS VIGOROUS SPEECHES.—Photographs by our staff artist, G. B. Luckey,  
accompanying the Presidential party.

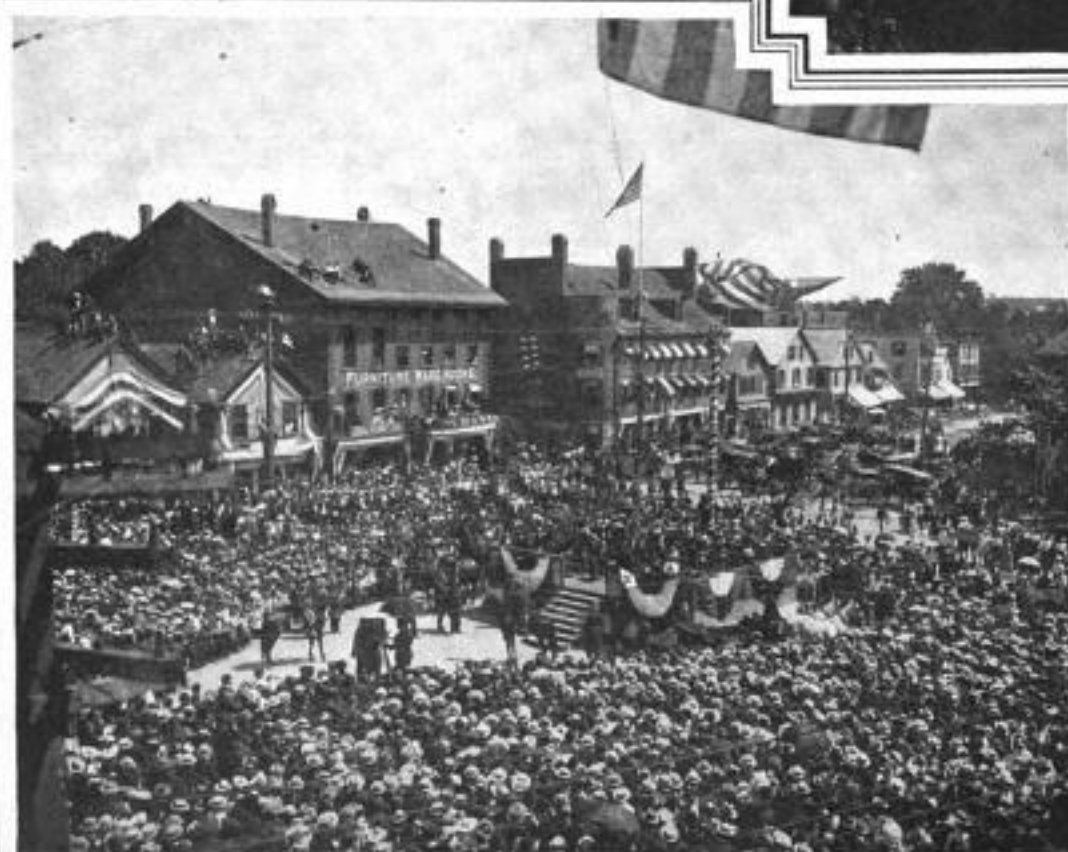




"PROSPERITY MUST BE THE BASIS OF THE SUPERSTRUCTURE OF KINDLY BROTHERHOOD."—PRESIDENT AT NASHUA, N. H.



CORRESPONDENTS CONGRATULATING PRESIDENT ON HIS PROWESS AS A HUNTER.



"IF WE HAVE NOT GOT IN US THE LIFE TOWARD RIGHTEOUSNESS, PROSPERITY WILL BE A CURSE."—TOLD TO A GREAT AUDIENCE AT DOVER, N. H.



TWO YOUNG GIRLS PRESENTING FLOWERS TO THE PRESIDENT AT CORNISH PLATS, N. H.



PRESIDENT TELLING OF HIS EXPLOIT IN KILLING A WILD BOAR.



"THE GOOD WORK OF BUILDING UP THE NAVY MUST GO ON."—PRESIDENT AT HAVENHILL, MASS.



COMING ASHORE AFTER A SAIL ON

## THE GUEST OF HONOR OF MILL STRIKING SCENES AND INCIDENTS THAT MARKED PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S TOUR OF





A PLEASANT PRELIMINARY CONFAB AT CONCORD (N. H.) FAIR GROUNDS.



RIDING IN TRIUMPH THROUGH THE STREETS OF LOWELL, MASS.—THE LATE SECRET-SERVICE DETECTIVE CHASE ON SEAT WITH DRIVER.



"WITHOUT CRASING."—PRESIDENT SPEAKING TO 40,000 SECRETARY MOODY'S HOME.



A SIGN OF THE PRESIDENT'S POPULARITY AT LAWRENCE, MASS.



SENDING A GRACEFUL ADIEU TO THE PEOPLE OF NEWBURY, N. H.



LAKE SUNAPEE, NEWBURY, N. H.



"TO THE MEN WHO FOUGHT FOR THE UNION IS OWING A GREATER DEBT OF GRATITUDE THAN TO ANY OTHERS."—PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS AT G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT AT THE WEIRS, N. H.—IN EXCITEMENT OF SPEAKING, PRESIDENT MOUNTED A TABLE.

IONS OF NEW ENGLAND PEOPLE.

THE EASTERN STATES.—Photographs by our staff artist, G. B. Luckey, accompanying the Presidential party.



# Pete Gilbray's Tame Trout

A French-Canadian Fish-Story

By Herbert L. Jillson

SOME TWENTY of us were gathered round the blazing fireplace of the log cabin office of a Maine sporting camp, one evening, when Johnson came in with his French Canadian guide, Joe Gilbray. Joe hurriedly sought a seat, as Johnson explained briefly that Gilbray had consented to tell us about a tame trout his little boy, Pete, once owned. Then we all turned toward Joe.

M. Gilbray rose with evident embarrassment, placing the match with which he had just lighted his corn cob between his teeth, and throwing the pipe into the fire place.

"I no laik spiek in companie," he began, "but Meester Johnson she say sport man from New Yorik an' Bostong an' down river laik hear 'bout tame trout me leetle boy, Pete, haff some taim go, bimeby, meebby."

"You see it wair dis way. Me leetle boy she fall an' break hees laig on buck-board rud, between big rock an' dark, an' for wan leetle while or longer, meebby, she wair vair seek. 'Long 'bout taim she git better, so he out 'bout yard, wan sport man an' wan sport woman see heem an' talk peety on her, goeving heem wan fine feesh pole; wan nice feesh rod. Den me leetle boy she want go feeshing, but he haff no feesh hook or feesh line, so I go buy heem some at store in town."

"Whan furst I go in I tink I want wan feesh hook, but store man he say dey no feesh wan feesh hook nowaday, so I buy some fleas—store man call 'em—purty tings wid bright wings and tings—'cause dey all cost same wages, an' I kno' dey please boy. An' I naiver haff see more tickle chil' den whan I geef dose tings to heem."

"Bimeby, some time after, meebby, whan she git stronger, he go feeshing; wan sport man an' wan sport woman, who geef heem wan fine feesh pole, haffing tol' heem how use dose purty tings wid bright wings an' tings, which store man call fleas. At furst he no catch trout or odder kinds of feesh, an' I luff on heem whan she come back each day 'bout six wan half o'clock; but after while, purty queek, I luff 'long way off, for he get so she feesh wid dose fleas like wan real sport man, an' I bein' fadder dat boy, feel right proud, I dunno, meebby."

"Wall, wan night short way off, she come home wid wan vair fine trout 'live in pail; weigh wan pound, half pound, meebby, an' he wair such purty feesh me leetle boy want kaip heem 'live in wan wash tub which stan' in yard. I no laik such, but boy she feel so baid an' taik on so wan I 'fuse, so fin'ly I say yes. So feesh he go in wan wash tub an' swim 'bout happy an' smilin' laik, lookin' up at me leetle boy every now an' den to shake hees head an' wag hees tail."

"In wan vair leetle while I see dat feesh loff me leetle boy an' dat me leetle boy loff hees feesh, an' I tink lot of heem from den, an' maik no trouble whan I haff go buy nudder wash tub for my woman."

"After leetle while get so me leetle boy spen' 'bout all her taim playin' wid dat trout, an' whan he go feeshing an' leaff heem behin' it seem dough hees heart would bruik. Bimeby, say wan week wan haff, meebby, she git tired totin' hees tame trout 'long brook in pail water while he feesh, so she put heem in brook, see what she do, an', by gor! day feesh foller 'long in brook after me leetle boy, laik wan dawg, lettin' heem taik heem out any time he want or whan dey git ready go home, bimeby, meebby."

"He won't feesh, dat trout, an' after leetle while, say

forget, an' do it some more, nex' time she get chance; purty queek, meebby."

"Den togedder, dat trout know whair fin' big feesh; better dan wan sport man an' wan guide, who tink dey know everythin', an' me leetle boy he no tell an' tame trout no talk, an' no tell eef he could, she loff me leetle boy so. In vair short while der maik what wan sport man an' wan sport woman who geef me leetle boy dat fin' feesh pole, call 'nominal' catches; but I no tell it wair 'cause tame trout, an' me leetle boy he kaip still, an' feesh he no talk, an' no tell eef he could, 'cause he loff me leetle boy so."

"Bimeby dat tame trout grow be grent heeg feesh; so heeg wan wash tub not small 'nuff hold heem, an' me leetle boy haff kaip heem in pon' close house, whair feesh fret all while whan he wair 'way from me leetle boy. All time it seem he wait for her funny whistle by which she call dat won'ful feesh."

"Bimeby, wan bad sport man, who haff seen dat feesh an' who haff grent big eyes whan he look on heem, he wair so heeg, laim me leetle boy's funny whistle, an' wan daik night, whan feesh she no see who call for heem, bad sport man call dat trout 'shore, ketch him, keel heem an' taik heem 'way wid her."

"I t'ought me leetle boy's heart would bruik whan he call her feesh an' he no come, an' bimeby, week or tree, meebby, whan he laim trout 'frum nudder sport man, who had seen bad sport man wid dead trout, an' knew her, I t'ought he would die, he feel so bad. I feel bad too, an' so my woman, who say she giff all her wash tub get dat feesh back. But it wair no use; she wair long time dead—grait way off, meebby. Me leetle boy she kaip taik on so, I write dese leetle verse an' tack it board pole side pon' whair Beelee—dat wair feesh's naim—once live:

"GOOD-BYE, BEELEE.

"Here lived Beelee, wan tame trout,  
Caught by bad sport man in de noight!  
She called heem whan she couldn't see,  
An' beet hees head agin a tree!

"Poor leetle Pete's heart did almost burst,  
Whan she heard de news, at furst;  
But now he do not feel so blue;  
'Cause he 'members wha' hees feesh could do!"

As M. Gilbray took his seat he was surrounded by sorrowing friends, for the fisherman's heart is a sympathetic one.



"HE WAIT FOR HER FUNNEY WHISLE BY WHICH SHE CALL DAT WON'FUL FEESH."

two tree day, meebby, she fin' out what me leetle boy wair on brook for, an' he get so he make odder feesh in brook, big ones mos'ly, bight dose purty tings wid wheech me leetle boy feesh. He do dis vair elevair. Sometim' he maik dive for dose fleas laik he wair goin' eat dem whol', an' udder feesh see heem an' maik rush too, bein' so greedy dey push dat leetle tame trout wan side laik he wair so much nuddings, an' purty queek me leetle boy haff dem foolish feesh on bank. Den dat tame trout wag hees tail jus' laik tickle dawg, an' swim way do same ting some mo'."

"Den odder times, he fin' feesh who no care feed or maik loff, an' den he taik dose party fleas an' lay dem down befo' her so obligin' laik dat she no refus', an' purty queek she be in me leetle boy's basket too. Dees maik tame trout look sad, but he loff me leetle boy so she soon

whair Beelee—dat wair feesh's naim—once live:

"GOOD-BYE, BEELEE.

"Here lived Beelee, wan tame trout,  
Caught by bad sport man in de noight!  
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## The Value of "Waste" Products.

THE SAYING that an enterprise has "all ended in smoke" does not have the significance that it did before a way was found to materialize that airy product into substances as tangible as oils, acids, spirits, and tar. A single blast furnace in a Western State, which captures the smoke of its charcoal pits and conveys it into stills, has been able to realize enough from this source to pay a large share of its running expenses. It has demonstrated that each cord of wood contains 28,000 cubic feet of smoke, and that 2,800,000 feet of smoke produces 12,000 pounds of acetate of lime and 200 gallons of alcohol and twenty-five pounds of tar.

Smoke from the factory chimneys is largely carbon in another form, and in the course of a few years we may expect to see some diminution of the smoke nuisance so prevalent in large towns, not from the vigilance of the sanitary inspectors, but because consumers are beginning to learn that instead of allowing the particles of carbon to escape with other products, so helping to poison themselves and their neighbors, they might have lighter coal bills to pay by burning up these particles.

In the utilization of vegetable waste much of a surprising nature could be said. The seeds or stones of many fruits, which would apparently seem useless, have some economic value. In some parts of Egypt the date stones are boiled to soften them, and the camels and cattle are fed with them. They are calcined by the Chinese, and said to enter into the composition of their Indian ink. In Spain they are burnt and powdered for dentifrice, and vegetable

ivory nuts are said to be applied for the same purposes. Some species of Attalea nuts are burned in Brazil to blacken the raw Indian rubber. In India the seed or stone of the tamarind is sometimes prescribed in cases of dysentery as a tonic. In times of scarcity of food, the natives eat them after being roasted and soaked for a few hours in water; the dark outer skin comes off, and they can then be cooked in various ways. From this seed an oil has also been obtained. The seed of the carob bean is ground up as food for cattle, and is used in Algeria, when roasted, as coffee. The use of some Mexican and other grasses for brushes is being rapidly developed. This material is as strong and flexible as bristles, and even the refuse from this is being used as stuffing for mattresses. The use of esparto grass for paper making is well known, and straw is largely used for the same purpose.

## Alaska Returning Big Dividends.

A STANDING reminder of the limitations of human wisdom and foresight is furnished in the case of Alaska. The purchase of which at \$7,200,000 was denounced by many astute statesmen as a piece of inexcusable extravagance. Revenue exceeding \$9,000,000 has been received from the Territory since the purchase, and the value of the products exported every year now from Alaska is about \$15,000,000. If all of Uncle Sam's investments were returning as big dividends as this our public debt would soon be a thing of the past. But great as its progress has been, Alaska's development has only just begun.

## A Doctor's Experience.

MEDICINE NOT NEEDED IN THIS CASE.

It is hard to convince some people that coffee does them an injury! They lay their bad feelings to almost every cause but the true and unsuspected one.

But the doctor knows; his wide experience has proven to him that to some systems coffee is an insidious poison that undermines the health.

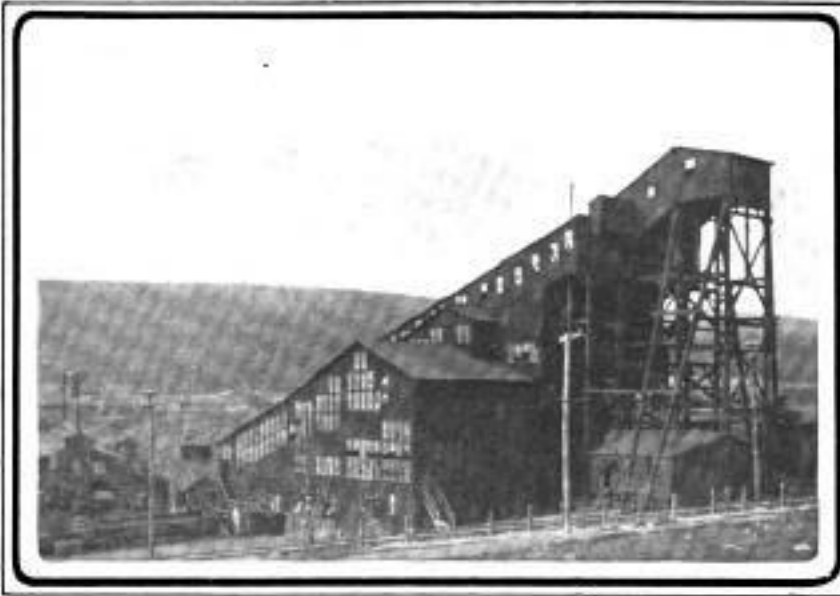
Ask the doctor if coffee is the cause of constipation, stomach, and nervous troubles.

"I have been a coffee drinker all my life. I am now 42 years old, and when taken sick two years ago with nervous prostration my doctor said that my nervous system was broken down and that I would have to give up coffee. I got so weak and shaky I could not work, and reading my advertisement of Postum Food Coffee, I asked my grocer if he had any of it. He said, 'Yes' and that he used it in his family and it was all it claimed to be."

"So I quit coffee and commenced to use Postum steadily, and found in about two weeks' time I could sleep soundly at night and get up in the morning feeling fresh and well. In about two months, I began to gain flesh. I only weighed 146 pounds when I commenced on Postum, and now I weigh 167 and feel better than I did at 20 years of age."

"I am working every day and sleep well at night. My two children were great coffee drinkers, but they have not drank any since Postum came into the house, and are far more healthy than they were before." Stewart M. Hall, Fairfield, W. Va.





DOG BREAKER IN THE COAL-STRIKE REGION AT SHENANDOAH, PENN., NEAR WHERE THE MILITIA ARE CAMPING.—Walter E. Swab, Girardville, Penn.



THE WATCHFUL UMPIRE OF THE CHECKER GAME.  
P. D. von Neda, Ephrata, Penn.



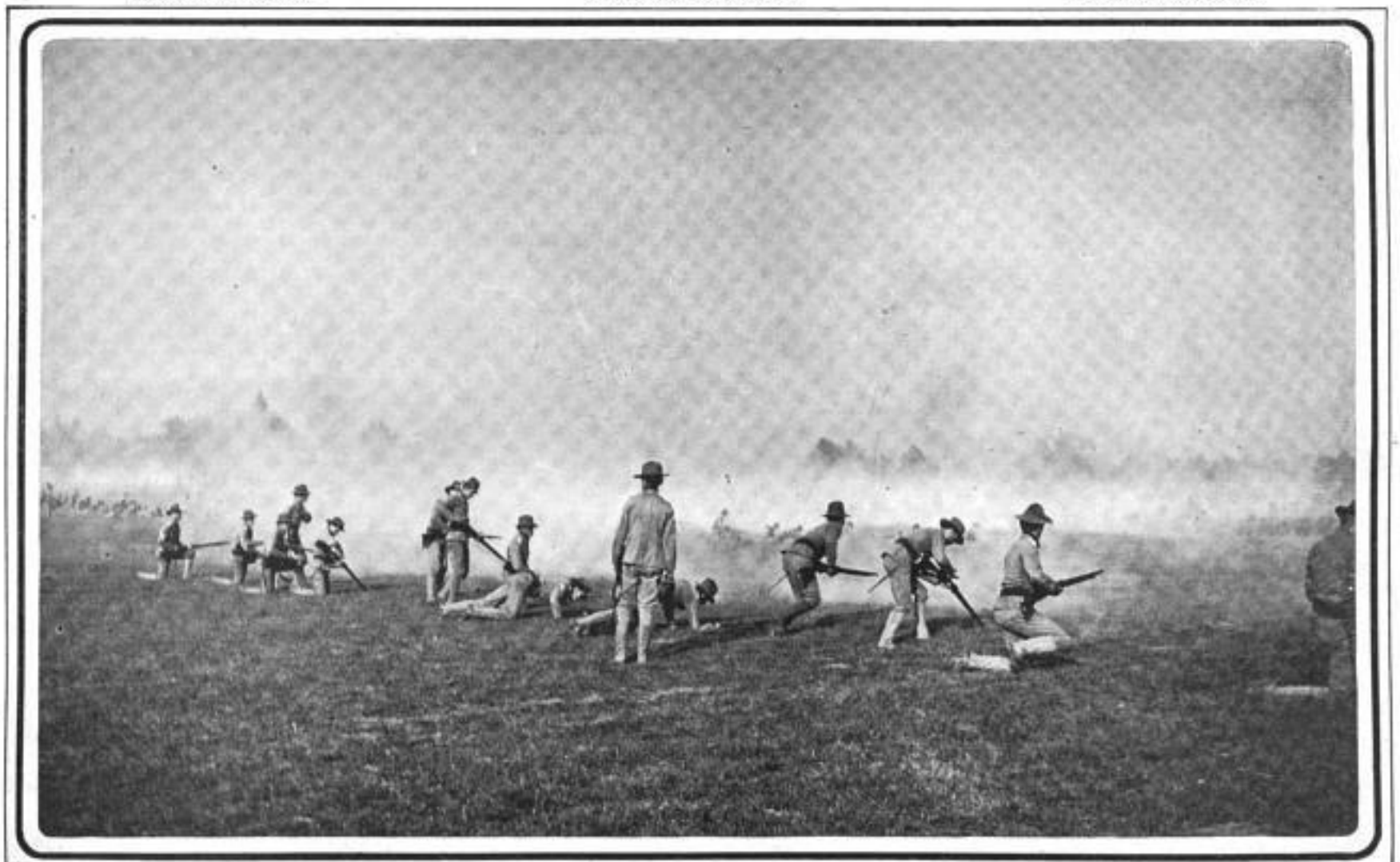
A SHOPPER COMES HOME WITH A FULL SATCHEL.  
Martin Lath, Butte, Mont.



BREAKING A VICIOUS WILD HORSE IN CALIFORNIA.  
H. G. Posting, Sanaville, Cal.



IMPOLITE CROWDING AT THE DINNER-TABLE.  
H. R. Murratroyd, Brooklyn.



(PRIZE-WINNER.) ON THE FIRING-LINE IN THE SHAM BATTLE OF THE FIRST MISSOURI REGIMENT AT ST. LOUIS.—H. A. Ludlow, St. Louis.

OUR AMATEUR PRIZE PHOTOGRAPHIC CONTEST—MISSOURI WINS.  
STRIKING PICTURES GLEANED BY THE CAMERA ARTISTS IN A WIDE VARIETY OF FIELDS.  
(SEE OFFERS OF VARIOUS SPECIAL PRIZES IN OUR AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHIC ANNOUNCEMENT ELSEWHERE IN THIS ISSUE.)





## NOTABLE WORKS OF FICTION WRITTEN BY BRILLIANT WOMEN.

THE QUESTION has been up for discussion recently as to whether the element of love is essential to success in a work of fiction. A sufficient answer to this might be made in the statement that many novels had a large and enduring success in which the tender passion plays only a slight and unimportant part. These include the majority of Dickens's novels, some of the best of Thackeray's, to say nothing of such famous pieces of fiction as Defoe's masterpiece, in which there is no play of love at all. "All the world loves a lover," but this does not imply that the world has no heart for the man or woman in whom some other sentiment is uppermost. All the world is given to hero-worship, too, and its greatest heroes did not earn their honors by love affairs such as are described in fiction. Robert Louis Stevenson became immensely popular despite his perfunctory treatment of lovers, and Kipling, who is still the costliest fiction-writer of whom publishers know, excludes lovers from almost all his stories. It might be supposed that the example of writers so notable commercially and in the literary sense would have broken the spell that the love story had cast upon authors and publishers alike. Still, old ideals, like old wrongs, die hard.

The foregoing suggests an improvement that might be made in the historical novels of the day. Thus far they have been merely accessory to some young woman's love affairs. A great battle is in progress—a battle of which the novel's readers heard something when they were in the history class at school—but the author is evidently going to describe it in full, for he introduces a great general and his staff, describes the position of the troops, tells of the hopes of the army and the nation, puts some brave words and rapid orders into the general's mouth, and then, just as the fine old soldier is about to reproduce the scene which made him famous, up dashes a young woman in tears and a carry-all, and the reader learns to his disappointment that the hero of the scene is not the renowned general but a young officer who is detached from the staff to give the young woman safe conduct from the field, and who, of course, is the only man she ever really loved, though two or three others had hopes. The disappointment of the reader might be modified were the young woman specially charming, but by some mysterious chain of coincidences the heroines of the more famous of the new historical novels are very young and uncertain creatures, who tax the patience of their sweethearts greatly, and are endured by the reader principally because of their surroundings.

IN A RECENT letter to a friend Miss Ellen Glasgow mentions some incidents which are interesting in connection with her remarkable novel, "The Battleground," recently issued by Doubleday, Page & Co. Two uncles of Miss Glasgow's were killed in the Civil War, and mentioning this fact she says: "The one on the Union side, though a Virginian, lived North and was an ardent Unionist. He was killed in a charge in which his half-brother was engaged in the opposing ranks. My grandfather, who was wrapped up in his Unionist son, for a long time after the war refused to hold communication with his Southern children. The incident of the old lady in the book who read herself to sleep with 'The Mysteries of Udolpho' and a silver candlestick on her breast was taken from my great-aunt and adopted grandmother, the wife of Chancellor Creed Taylor, of Needham, Va. The old lady herself was a different type, but the will incident is quite true, and I know that a particular servant was accustomed to put out the candle and protect the bed curtains as soon as my great-aunt began to nod. Much of the life of the book is taken from stories told me in my childhood of the good old Virginia days, and, for the war, past impressions have been gathering since my earliest youth. As a mere baby I was brought up on stories of the war, and I used to play at making coffee of sweet potatoes, as my home people did, and of boiling young pokeberry shoots, as did the soldiers I had known. Of course I have read a great many books and all the war files of several newspapers, but, despite the fact that I have read everything I could find about the period, I think these minute descriptions I heard as a child have been of most help to me."

IN AN ARTICLE published in *The Congregationalist* some months ago Miss Josephine Dodge Daskam was made to figure prominently as one of a group of young college women who have recently distinguished themselves in literature. It seems that Miss Daskam's "Smith College Stories," published two years ago by the Scribners, were partly written while she was yet an undergraduate at Smith. Her more recent books, "Fables for the Fair" and "The Imp and the Angel," have helped Miss Daskam

a long way forward on the road to fame and popularity. The humor in these books has a delicate and original flavor which makes them specially enjoyable. Miss Daskam's brief career in literature thus far has been so "monotonously prosperous" that it raises the question whether trouble may not lie along the way for her somewhere in the future, so that things may be evened up somehow to the level of most other literary careers. According to *The Bookman* she has never had the experience of receiving back her manuscripts from the different publishers to whom they were sent. Commenting upon this she remarks, humorously: "Perhaps, if my work had had the honor of being refused by eight publishers, it might have run into the three-hundred-thousand stage subsequently; but as it was promptly and uneventfully accepted, I have no hope of its ever making much splash, not being great enough to be misunderstood." Miss Daskam finds her own chief title to fame in her omission to write an historical novel. Of this she says: "Being the one young American who hasn't written the American success of the season seems to me to carry a certain eventual prestige."

IT IS almost unprecedented that a publishing house should bring out simultaneously three books by a comparatively unknown author, but this daring feat has just been performed by The Century Company in the case of Anne Douglas Sedgwick. In this country "The Rescue" has already attained considerable notice and praise

SOME YEARS ago Cheiro, the well-known palmist, took an impression of and read Mrs. Mary Hartwell Catherwood's hand. At that time she had just published her first novel, "The Romance of Dollard." After congratulating her on the success of her story and astonishing her with a number of revelations, he said to her: "Madam, this peculiarly developed Mount of Mercury, which denotes power of expression, proclaims for you a wonderful success in literature, but in the years to come. You will write a romance—a romance so great that the most merciless vivisector can find no flaws in it nor in your hero." This prediction seems almost, if not quite, fulfilled in Mrs. Catherwood's "Lazare," her latest romance. This novel has a staying power far beyond that of most of the historic romances of the past few years.

FEW PERIODS in American history lend themselves more fully and readily to the requirements of a writer of romance than the period covered by Mary Devereux's "Lafitte of Louisiana" (Little, Brown & Co.), and few personages more completely fill out the ideal of the hero, as that word is commonly accepted, than the character who plays the title rôle in the story. And if Lafitte's career is not sufficiently wild, adventurous, and exciting, there is Napoleon, who also figures in the tale, and our own General Jackson, who is not far behind any in the matter of heroic deeds. The scenery shifts back and forth between Louisiana and France, and of thrilling situations there are many, of bloodshed not a little, and a thread of gallantry and sweet love to bind them all together.

MARY CATHERINE CROWLEY'S "The Heroine of the Strait," which Little, Brown & Co. published recently, is a second story of old Detroit, even more interesting than "A Daughter of New France," by the same author. Its principal events are the surrender of Detroit to the English, the conspiracy of Pontiac, and the siege of Detroit by the Indians under his command. The romance has been drawn from historical authorities, the old French manuscript of the story of the siege of Detroit by the Indians under Pontiac being the principal source, the translation followed being that preserved in the collection of the Michigan Pioneer Association.

A STORY THAT, in charm and sweetness as well as in its setting, reminds one of Bayard Taylor's "Kennet Square," is the "Oldfield" of Nancy Houston Banks (Macmillan Company), and we do not know how to render better praise than that. The scene is in the Pennycroyal region, where "living was leisurely," a name suggestive, too, of the old-time loveliness and simplicity which impart their subtle aroma to the tale. If you want a story that harmonizes with the dreams and fancies of an afternoon *siesta* read "Oldfield" and be content.

MISS LILLIE HAMILTON FRENCH'S story of her canaries, "Hezekiah's Wives," is winning a very hearty appreciation. So discriminating a critic as E. C. Stedman pronounces it "A little classic, a prose poem," and says "it is one of those pastels into which one looks and learns that a chamber-corner is as real and as large as the solar system. It is so marked by a certain grace of art—more common in a French tale than an English—that an artist must needs put it along with his *contes de choix*."

KATE DOUGLAS WIGGIN'S latest book, "The Diary of a Goose Girl," is being hungrily read, and the only regret heard in connection with it is that it could not have been longer. But, as the *London Times* says, "though a small book, it is simply brimful of humor and of good humor."

MISS MARY JOHNSTON, author of "Audrey," the most popular book of this year, spent the past summer, as usual, in Virginia. It is said that she had begun another book.

LITTLE, BROWN & CO.'S fall fiction includes: "The Pharaoh and the Priest," translated from the original Polish of Alexander Głowatski by Jeremiah Curtin; "The Queen of Quelpart," by Archer Butler Hulbert; "Tower or Throne: a Romance of the Girlhood of Elizabeth," by Harriet T. Comstock; "The Shadow of the Czar," by John R. Carling; a new edition of "The Colonel's Opera Cloak," by Christine C. Bush; a new edition of "Miss Belladonna," with additional chapters by Caroline Ticknor; and a new book by the author of "Miss Toosey's Mission," entitled "Faithful."

LIGHTER hearts and stronger bodies follow the use of Abbott's, the Original Angostura Bitters. At grocers'.



MARY CATHERINE CROWLEY,  
Who wrote "The Heroine of the Strait."

MISS JOSEPHINE DODGE DASKAM,  
Author of "The Imp and the Angel."

MISS ELLEN GLASGOW,  
Author of "The Battleground."

through its serial publication in *The Century Magazine*, and because of its high literary merit, originality and power, the author is likely to rank with our greatest modern novelists. In England the critics have already coupled her name with the Brontës and with George Eliot, a deserved tribute to a remarkable young woman. Miss Sedgwick is a many-sided author, with a charming personality, who talks very much as she writes—brilliantly and forcefully. She is an accomplished musician and a painter of no mean skill. Some of her canvases have already been exhibited in the Paris Salon. Miss Sedgwick's first dip into literature was purely for fun. She had been studying art for some six years in Paris and was quite devoted to her work. She was just twenty-four years old when, to please her two sisters, she wrote her first story, "The Dull Miss Archinard." This novel, a most fascinating romance of a modern Cinderella, was intended only for home consumption and to satisfy the whim of an hour. Probably it would never have appeared between covers had it not been for a family friend who was captivated by the power and sweetness of the girl's first literary production and insisted forthwith on sending the manuscript to a London publisher. Its reception encouraged the author to write her second novel, "The Confounding of Camelia," a dramatic and keenly analytical study of "a spoiled beauty."

THE POPULARITY of Maud Wilder Goodwin's colonial romance is attested by the fact that her publishers, Little, Brown & Co., have issued a seventh edition of "Sir Christopher," while a new edition of "White Aprons" uniform with "The Head of a Hundred" has also been issued. These three colonial stories form a series of which "White Aprons" stands last in the time of its action. The three are bound together, first, by unity of scene, the region along Chesapeake Bay where Maryland and tidewater Virginia made their first settlements, and secondly, by a thread of sequence in the lives involved in their plots. The career of Sir William Berkeley, the beginning of which is sketched in "Sir Christopher," is traced to its close in "White Aprons." The new edition of the latter contains, in addition to five full-page illustrations, a colored frontispiece by Thomas Mitchell Pierce.





ELIZABETH TYREE,  
As the captivating Molly Pitcher in  
"Captain Molly," at the Man-  
hattan.—*Servey*.



MRS. PATRICK CAMPBELL,  
Who is soon to produce "Aunt  
Jeanie" at the Garden.



VIRGINIA HARNED,  
Who will be seen as *Iris* at  
the Criterion.—*Servey*.



JOHN DREW AND MARGARET DALE,  
As the *Mummy* and the *Humming-bird*,  
in the play of that name, at the  
Empire.—*Byron*.



ACT III. OF "THE NEW CLOWN," AT THE GARRICK.  
Players from left to right—Jessie Basley, Ralph Delmore, Beatrice  
Morgan, Margaret Gordon, Jameson Lee Finney, and  
George Irving.—*Byron*.



"MRS. JACK," AT WALLACK'S.  
Scene in Act I., where bereaved Mrs. Jack (Alice Fischer) receives her  
late husband's "legacies," a party of insoucious actors.  
—*Byron*.



THE SPIRITED CLIMAX OF ACT IV. OF "CAPTAIN MOLLY."  
Elizabeth Tyree, as Molly, seizing the flag, cries: "The flag sha'n't fall to-day."—*Byron*.

### THE DRAMA IN NEW YORK.

NOTABLE SUCCESSES WHICH CHARACTERIZE THE OPENING OF A MOST PROMISING SEASON.



BOOKMAKERS' EXPENSES AT RACE TRACKS  
TENNIS EXPERTS NEED MORE TRAINING

# In the World of Sports

CYCLE TEAM RACING MUST STOP—FINE  
OUTLOOK FOR HUNTERS

THE TRIALS OF THE BOOKMAKERS.—The bookmaker at the race tracks is the natural prey of the public, the owners, and the trainers, and this alert and clever turf financier really does more to pay the freight for the entire racing institution than is generally supposed. He must be even-tempered and polite under the most trying circumstances, and for him to strike a blow in the betting ring, no matter what the provocation, would mean his instant expulsion from all tracks in the country. For instance, at Sheepshead Bay the other day, there were about two hundred bookmakers in line. Of these, the favored ones pay the racing association \$100 a day for the privilege of laying odds. Then there are the bookmakers on the back line who pay \$37 a day, and the "dead line" men who pay \$17 a day. In the fifty-cent field there were about one hundred more bookmakers who pay into the association treasury each \$22 a day. Besides these expenses each bookmaker must employ from three to six assistants at salaries of from \$5 to \$50 each—sheet writers, cashiers, and runners. Then each bookmaker must pay \$2 a day for six little bits of manifold copy, on which are written the names of the horses in each race and their jockeys. There is an official water-carrier who makes two or three trips behind the bookmakers' stands each afternoon with a bucket of water for drinking purposes, for which each stand pays the sum of twenty-five cents a day. All this goes into the treasury of the racing associations, and a mighty sum it amounts to in a year.

When one considers the admission fees, the forfeits, and other income of the racing association one need not worry about dividends if lucky enough to hold stock in one of the big tracks of the East. The millionaires hold most of it, and while it sounds nice to read about wealthy men lending their names to racing, and the good it does the breeding interests of the country, the rich men find enjoyment and big profits from their investments.

DO TENNIS EXPERTS TRAIN FAITHFULLY?—Those who watched closely the international lawn-tennis contests at Bay Ridge, near New York, and later on at Newport, are beginning to discuss the training question with more interest than before. The unexpected happens so often in tennis that the close observer of physical condition is apt to believe that the players in this healthful pastime do not train as faithfully as do athletes in other branches of sport. Larned's backward slide at Bay Ridge, when he was beaten by the elder Doherty after Larned had all but won the contest, followed by his unexpected victory at Newport, has set the tongues of the critics wagging throughout the country. Whitman saved the day at Bay Ridge by steady, nervy, and consistent play, and he was expected to hold the American championship at Newport by his skill, steadiness, and coolness. When he met defeat the critics gave up all hope, for they did not think Larned equal to the occasion. The American champion, however, came to the net with 24 to 1 offered

against his chances, played the best tennis of his life, and sent Doherty to defeat amid the plaudits of his friends. The experts are still of the opinion that D. L. Doherty is a better player than his brother, and the prediction is made that the smaller Englishman will be the man to play in the singles against the Americans next year. Both Dohertys and Dr. Pin made an excellent impression during their visit to this country, and they will be welcomed next season with increased heartiness and additional show of hospitality. Physically the Dohertys appeared to be in better condition for the games than did any of the Americans, with the possible exception of Whitman.

CYCLE TEAM RACING WILL HAVE TO STOP.—The powerful that-be in the cycle racing world are confronted with a condition

which will have to be eliminated sooner or later, and the quicker the bull is taken by the horns the better it will be for the sport on track and road. Team racing this year has been so unsatisfactory that stringent rules will have to be made to stop it. It is not popular with the public, and that fact alone should warrant its quietus. The teaming against the colored rider, "Major" Taylor, has been so flagrant that the friends of the dusky rider have advised him to quit the country and go abroad, where his wonderful speed upon the bicycle would be sure to bring him rich financial returns. The color line has been brought so taut about Taylor that it is little wonder that the black whirlwind loses his temper at times and becomes eccentric and hard to manage. There is no reason for teaming any way. Such practices are bound to work to the disadvantage of riders who enter a contest determined to fight it out alone. The National Cycling Association owes it to itself to correct the evil as quickly as possible. Dividing purses cannot be construed into sportsmanlike arrangements, no matter how one looks at it. This is not intended as a rebuff to Kramer, the national champion, for he is simply doing something which the rules permit. Among the amateurs there has been less team riding and consequently better all-around racing.

GOOD SHOOTING PROMISED.—While the fishing season has been good, those returning from their vacations in

the North say that the game fish have been contrary during the greater portion of the season. Shooting promises, however, to more than make amends for the timidity of the water gamesters. Indications point to good quail, duck, partridge, and grouse shooting through most of the Southern and Western States. From Canada come reports that elk, moose, and deer are to be seen on every hand. More turkeys have been seen along the Blue Ridge recently than for several years.

GEORGE E. STACKHOUSE.

## Sporting Queries Answered.

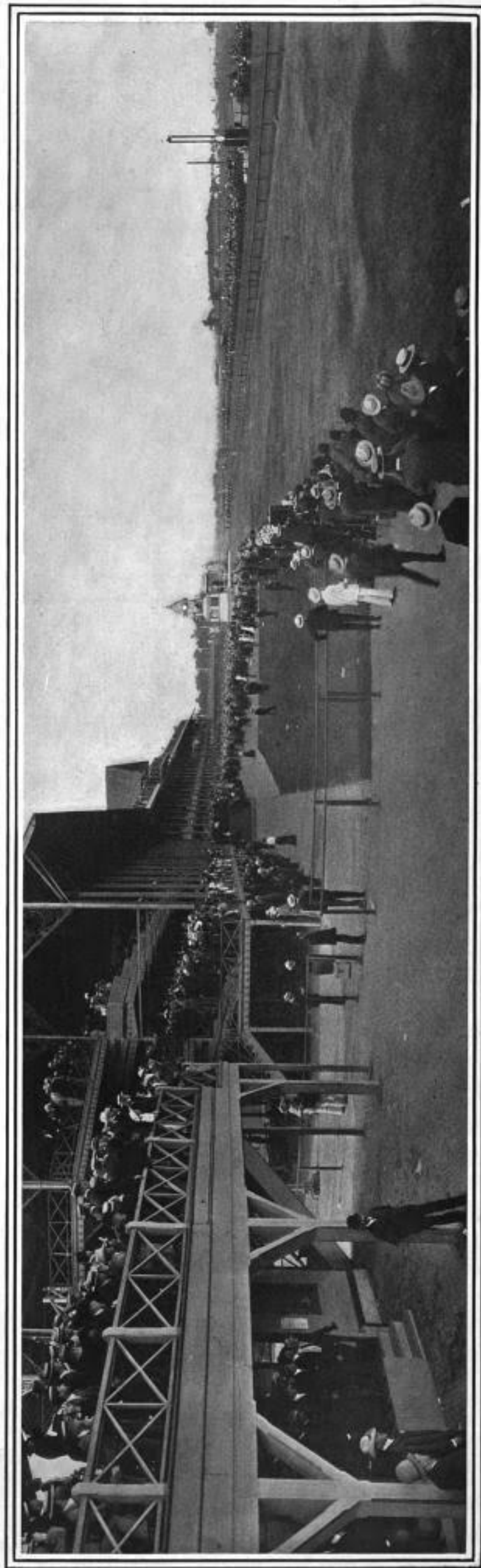
J. A. M. CHICAGO.—Field hockey is played on either a grass or "skin" field. There are eleven players on each side, and the team scoring the greatest number of goals wins.

CHAS. W. EICHENSON, VA.—Reliable photographs are in existence showing that all four feet of the trotter are off the ground at times. C. J. C. PHILADELPHIA.—The hit and run system now so common in baseball is a baseball science of recent years. The man or men on bases start as soon as the ball leaves the hand of the pitcher, and the man at bat tries to hit the ball into safe territory. G. E. S.

## If Tired, Restless, Nervous,

TAKE HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.

It quiets and strengthens the nerves and brain, restores the appetite, and induces refreshing sleep. Strengthens permanently.



THIRTY THOUSAND PEOPLE WATCHING THE START OF THE FAST HORSES IN THE \$50,000 FUTURITY RACE AT SHEEPSHEAD BAY, WON BY J. A. DRAKE'S SAVABLE.—Copyright, 1902, by Fair.



# Finding Fortunes in Rubber



HOW THE NATIVES CUT THE RUBBER TREES.



A STREET IN TUXTEPEC, MEXICO, NEAR THE OBISPO RUBBER PLANTATION.



A RUBBER TREE TWO YEARS OLD.

## The Boom in Mexico's Great Industry

By Oliver Shedd

MEXICO IS full of opportunities for enterprise and capital. The surest, cleanest, and often the quickest fortunes are those made by the intelligent development of the uncultivated resources of nature. There was a time in the United States when the young man could "go West and grow up with the country," being assured, with the exercise of reasonable intelligence and industry, of an ultimate substantial fortune and position in the community in which he lived. But there is no longer a frontier—no longer a "West" in the sense in which Horace Greeley used the word. There are no longer fertile virgin fields teeming with productive resources, smiling with rich verdure, waiting only for the plow. But the resources of Mexico have been only half developed. The products of its fertile soil have been used unintelligently and to a limited extent by the natives.

American push and "headwork" are being abundantly rewarded in the agricultural districts of the Mexican republic. One of the industries which has been developed there, and which is proving to be among the most profitable, is the production of rubber. About five years ago Americans began to realize the chance to make fortunes out of rubber, and the way the industry has already grown since the new American methods have superseded the crude and wasteful methods of the natives, and the enormous profits which this industry yields, are attracting the attention of those who are looking for new fields of opportunity.

There is in the eastern and southern part of Mexico a long, irregular strip of land fifteen or twenty miles wide which has a soil as fertile as any in the world. The wonderful fertility of this limited area is due to an interesting fact. It lies at the base of the great mountainous plateau which runs lengthwise through Mexico, and between the narrow strip and the coast lie open plains perhaps fifteen miles in width. The warm currents of air, laden with moisture from the ocean, moving across these plains, encounter the cold air from the mountains. The result is an abundant rainfall over the territory where these currents meet. This rainfall has for ages produced abundant vegetation, which, dying and enriching the earth, has made a soil of great fertility. The black soil of this district is forty feet deep and so fertile that three crops may be raised on it every year, for in this country there is no winter. Corn, cotton, cocoa, coffee, rice, pineapples, oranges, and many staple fruits grow with rapidity and produce with great abundance. And it is in this strip of land that the rubber trees thrive.

Another fact that makes opportunity for Americans is that this rich territory, which was once almost inaccessible, is now reached by railroads which have been built through subsidies from the Mexican government. Products are easily taken to the coast ports and shipped by steamer to the great markets of the United States. Rubber has for many years been produced in this part of Mexico, but until five years ago it was gathered entirely by natives, who were employed by those who sold the rubber to be shipped. These men would "grub stake" the natives, and then send them into the forests to look for rubber trees. There are no rubber forests and few groves, the trees usually standing alone in the tropical thickets, so that the natives would frequently spend months in the forests before they returned with the crude rubber. They disregarded the fact that the liquid which contains this product is entirely separate from the sap.

By their crude methods the natives killed the trees which gave them a livelihood. Sometimes they felled the trees and then cut the bark so that the rubber liquid would run out. Other times they would make gashes at regular intervals in the bark as the tree stood, sometimes on both sides of the trunk, and this mutilation always killed the tree. The sap would run down the trunk to the lowest gash, and in this the gatherer would stick a stiff bit of leaf, which the liquid would follow to the end and then drip into a round hole which the native dug in the ground. The interior of this hole would be washed with the juice of moonplant to prevent the milk of the rubber bark from soaking into the earth. The rubber in the rubber-bark sap is like the cream in milk. It separates of its own accord and the watery residuum will dry up in the course of two or three

days, leaving the pure rubber. The native would pack this hardened rubber in rough sheets or roll it up in balls to be delivered to the man by whom he was employed. The balls of crude rubber were always cut open before the native was paid for them, to thwart a little trick for profit which was often practiced—that of wrapping the ball of rubber around a stone. The natives were paid for their rubber by weight—about twenty cents a pound. The rubber gathered in this way was always far from clean. Usually the crude balls or sheets delivered by the natives contained forty per cent. of foreign substance.

Another fact that reduced the profit of this method of gathering was that seventy-five out of a hundred of the natives who were employed, or "grubstaked," never returned to their employers. Many of the former would become sick in the dense forests, others would give up the task through indolence, and others, after they had gathered a load of the product, would sell it to some one more convenient, perhaps, than he who furnished the outfit. Not only was the native method costly and unsatisfactory, but it was rapidly killing off the trees and reducing the supply of rubber. This fact was illustrated recently in a rubber-trade publication by a table showing the rise and fall of the rubber production in Colombia, South America. The table showed that in 1855 half a million pounds were taken from that country. The quantity increased, as the demand grew, to seven million pounds in 1873, and then the product decreased, because the trees had been killed by the shortsighted natives and new fields were hard to find. In five years the quantity of Colombia's rubber was reduced to three million pounds a year, and in 1900 less than one million pounds was shipped. It was the custom to fell the trees, but the authorities, appreciating the loss to the country, prohibited it. Then the natives tapped the trees, lacerating the bark so that the trees died. The same course was pursued in Mexico by the native rubber gatherers.

Then came the Americans with intelligent business methods. In the first place, it was obvious that, inasmuch as the supply of trees had been reduced through their destruction by the natives, the first step should be to plant more trees. Immense nurseries were started, the young, broad-leaved plants looking like fields of tobacco. The shoots are set out four hundred to the acre. When they have started on a strong, assured growth they are thinned out, usually at six years old, and two hundred are left standing. Each tree that is cut down at this stage will produce about five pounds of rubber worth seventy cents, so that in this process of development each acre produces \$700. In some cases trees are tapped for rubber milk when they are four years old, four hundred young trees, tapped by native methods, yielding forty-four pounds, worth \$30.80, at each tapping. It is usually considered advisable, however, to wait until the sixth or even the eighth year before beginning to draw the rubber milk. The bark is cut carefully and only a limited quantity of the milk is taken at a time, so that the tree is not injured and its growth not in the least retarded. From an eight-year-old tree a pound of rubber a year may be safely taken. When there are two hundred trees to the acre the product of each acre a year would be two hundred pounds of rubber, worth \$140. This would be obtained without any expense or labor in maintaining or caring for the trees, the only work being the tapping.

A man owning one hundred acres would thus receive \$14,000 a year income. But rubber trees grow rapidly,

and as they increase in size the quantity of the rubber milk which they will produce grows in an equal ratio. A tree nine years old will give one and three-fourths pounds of rubber; a tree ten years old, two and one-half pounds in the same time; a tree fifteen years old will produce five pounds a year, so that one acre will yield 1,000 pounds, worth \$700, and the product of one hundred acres would be worth \$70,000.

The enormous possibilities of the rubber business have led investors to buy large tracts of rubber land in Mexico. Senator Clark, of Montana, owns one of the largest plantations, and near his property and below Vera Cruz is the Obispo plantation, represented by Mitchell, Schiller & Barnes, of New York, and called by the natives "La Suerte de los Gringos"—in English, "the luck of the Yankees." This plantation contains 9,000 acres. On it there are 120,000 trees permanently set out, and besides a nursery containing 600,000 trees which are over a year old. On this plantation 8,000 acres will be planted entirely in rubber trees, showing to what an extent the industry will be developed. This will be 1,600,000 trees. These trees are to be tapped within six years and will then produce \$1,120,000 worth of rubber. In seven more years the product will be worth four and a half million dollars a year, and rubber trees live to be more than fifty years old. Figures like these show the possibilities for enormous fortunes in the yet undeveloped rubber resources of Mexico.

Those who have bought rubber lands in Mexico have paid small prices. The land was formerly owned by native plantation owners who did not cultivate it, being too indolent or too ignorant to develop its resources. Many of these native owners would become burdened with the large amount of property which they owned. They would borrow money to pay expenses, and then, when they were pressed by their creditors, would be glad to sell in order to be free from debt. In this way many American investors were able to buy wonderfully fertile land at a small price. On the Obispo ranch were found many rubber trees in a tract supposed to have been depleted of its rubber, and this land was purchased without its owner realizing its value.

American ingenuity has devised several new methods for getting rubber ready for the market. The milk is drawn from the bark by suction, so that the pure sap is obtained free from the grit, bark, and foreign substances which were always present in such large quantities in the rubber sold by natives. After the rubber milk is obtained, the pure rubber is separated from the other ingredients of the sap, in much the same way that cream is separated from milk, by a patent process. In the new method introduced and practiced by the Americans there is no waste of sap. By the natives half of it was wasted. When the rubber is coagulated, it is tied up in bales and shipped to New York, where it sells at from seventy-five cents to one dollar a pound, and the total expense of extracting it, separating and coagulating it, and shipping it to the Eastern market, is not more than five cents a pound. This shows the enormous profit.

The value of rubber has increased recently because of the decrease in the quantity imported into the United States. In 1900, this was 58,506,569 pounds; in 1902 the amount received was 50,939,248 pounds. The destructive methods of the natives are responsible for this, and make demand for new rubber greater. It is interesting to know that rubber is constantly becoming more valuable as its uses in a hundred branches of manufacture increase. The general use of rubber tires on vehicles of all sorts—carriages, automobiles, bicycles—and the depletion of the uncultivated rubber trees by the destructive natives wherever rubber is found, combine to make a price that will constantly advance.

Andrew Carnegie recently was asked by a reporter in Pittsburgh whether, if he were a young man, he would go into the manufacture of steel. He said "No," and added: "The best opening for a young man to-day is in rubber. Rubber will, in a few years, make a greater fortune under present conditions than steel, or, in fact, any other branch of manufacture. The great value and manifold uses of rubber are just beginning to be properly appreciated, and the profits in its production are greater than almost anything about which I am informed."



LUXURIOUS YOUNG RUBBER TREES ON AN AMERICAN PLANTATION IN MEXICO.



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## Hints to Money-makers

NOTICE—This department is intended for the  
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WEEKLY. No charge is made for answering ques-  
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Correspondents should always enclose a  
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placed on a preferred list, which entitles them, in  
emergencies, to answers by mail or telegraph. Address  
"Jasper," LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 120 Fifth Avenue, New  
York.

THAT the money situation is far from  
favorable to a bull movement is plainly  
indicated by the action of the Secretary of  
the Treasury, in arranging to relieve the  
strain by enabling the banks to take out  
new circulation, or, in other words, to add  
from ten to twenty million dollars to the  
circulating medium. At other times, but  
only in emergencies, the Treasury Depart-  
ment has relieved the situation by the pur-  
chase of bonds at fictitious premiums.  
Secretary Shaw wisely concludes that this  
is not the most judicious course to pursue  
on the part of the government, and that  
if the banks overload themselves with obli-  
gations they must be prepared, when they  
need help, to help themselves. The appeal  
of the bankers to the Treasury Department,  
as their life-saving station, has only been  
made in the past in the face of grave condi-  
tions, and this appeal at present indicates  
that such conditions, if they do not exist,  
may be approaching.

Suppose, however, that this moderate  
relief should not be sufficient to sustain the  
market. What will happen next? The  
overburdened banks and the still more  
greatly overburdened trust companies will  
be obliged to call in some of their loans,  
and the borrowers, thus deprived of their bank-  
ing facilities, must unload their securities  
on the stock market at any sacrifice. Then  
we shall have the bargain-counter in Wall  
Street opened again, and it is for that oppor-  
tunity that I am advising my readers to  
prepare themselves. Sooner or later, it is  
bound to come.

"W." Brooklyn: Not a bit.  
"P." Brookline, Mass.: No rating.  
"P." St. Paul: Answered by personal letter.  
"N." Sandusky, O.: Answer by personal letter.  
"W." Baltimore: Four dollars received. You  
are on my preferred list for one year.

"T." New York: Anonymous communications  
not answered.

"S." Atlanta: Have referred your matter to an  
expert and will reply if the suggestion is entertained.

"F." Dayton, O.: (1) No. (2) No. (3) Not as an  
investment. (4) Yes. (5) It is a matter for study  
and observation.

"C." Montgomery, Ala.: I am making inquiries  
regarding the Northern Security Oil and Transpor-  
tation Co. and its singular offer.

"K." New York: If you can do all that you say,  
you ought to have no trouble in finding a market  
for the invention. The difficulty is to prove it.  
Capital is very chary of experiments.

"S." St. Louis: The United States of Mexico five  
per cent. bonds of 1899 are selling between 98 and  
par, and outside of the possibility of civil outbreak  
in Mexico, which now seems remote, are fairly well  
regarded. (2) St. Louis Transit Company's first  
lien, around 88, ought to be a fair investment.

"S." Hartford, Conn.: Your correction indi-  
cates that your letter is right as to the year's ex-  
ports. You are wrong as to the exports at the  
time I wrote. You have a right to be a bull if you  
please, and I have the same right to my own judg-  
ment as to the real situation. Let the future decide.

"C." Medina, O.: (1) It is not an investment;  
purely speculative. (2) Reports of a forthcoming  
dividend on Southern Pacific are given out, but  
there is no guarantee that it will be paid. For a  
non-dividend payer, it has been selling pretty high  
and is too speculative to buy on a slender margin.  
The "enclosure" was not found in your letter.

"M." Washington: (1) You evidently refer to  
LESLIE'S WEEKLY, not to Harper's. My intro-  
ductory note tells what my preferred list means.  
(2) I would not advise you to allow anyone to  
speculate for you. A Consolidated Exchange  
house of excellent reputation is Watson & Gibson,  
55 Broadway. (3) Do a large business but have  
no rating.

"A. H. V." Chicago: One dollar received. You  
are on my preferred list for three months. (1) No  
rating and not a concern that I would advise  
dealings with. (2) Ditto. (3) No. Never was an  
investment; purely speculative. (4) I do not  
understand that it is to be used on the whole system,  
but rather that a trial order has been given. (5) It  
has no influence or circulation.

"C." Goldensburg, N. Y.: (1) They deal largely  
in propositions more or less speculative. (2) I  
should not call them investments. The concern,  
however, seems to be doing a large and profitable  
business. (3) As a rule I do not recommend  
anything but investment securities, because when  
the stress of times comes, speculative properties  
must be the first and hardest sufferers.

"Cautious." New York: I would not make the  
exchange at present. Delay will not cost you any-  
thing, and the offer of the St. Louis and San Fran-  
cisco company will probably be made good at any  
reasonable time. I do not regard the offer to the  
Chicago and Eastern Illinois preferred shareholders  
as very favorable to the latter. (2) I am not advis-  
ing the purchase of anything while the money mar-  
ket is so unsettled and prices so high.

"T." Rochester: Two dollars received. You  
are on my preferred list for six months. (1) I  
think well of Manhattan. It has an investment  
quality and ought to improve. Among the cheap  
industrials in which speculation is now being en-  
couraged I might include American Ice preferred,  
and Corn Products common. The cheap specula-  
tive railroads include Kansas City Southern, and  
Toledo, St. Louis and Western, and Texas Pacific.

"X. Y. Z." Washington: (1) They do a large  
business and seem to be successful. (2) With the  
market as sluggish as this is, advice regarding short  
sales is hard to give. I shall be much surprised if,  
within a year, nine-tenths of the stocks on the list  
are not selling lower than they are to-day. (3) St.  
Paul is so widely distributed and closely held that  
heavy purchases would no doubt give it a further  
rise, but the common looks as high as it ought to be  
on its earnings and dividends.

"E." New Hamburg, Ont.: Two dollars re-  
ceived. You are on my preferred list for six  
months. (1) An upward movement has been pre-  
dicted in Republic Steel and the outside steel cor-  
porations, based on the impression that they might  
be consolidated in opposition to U. S. Steel. If I  
purchased either, I would take the preferred; the  
common is simply water. (2) I think better of  
Lake Superior at present. (3) Unless the market  
sustains a severe break, you ought to get out of  
your Erie common without loss, but I would not  
wait too long.

"P." Deposit: International Paper preferred ap-  
pears to be very cheap considering the dividend it  
pays, but, as I recently pointed out, its last annual  
report was decidedly discouraging. While the gross  
earnings decreased the net profits greatly declined.  
Pump preferred has also met with considerable  
favor, and yet I know that one of its promoters,  
when the company was organized, declared that its  
over-capitalization was such as to make the stock  
very unattractive to deal in. I think better of  
Leather preferred or of Corn Products preferred.

"T." St. Louis: The Bamberger, Delmar Gold  
Mines Company is a Wyoming corporation, which  
is offering for sale a part of its 500,000 shares at  
the par value of \$10 a share. The officers of the  
company, as far as given, include several gentlemen  
of excellent standing. Their prospectus states that  
experts report sufficient ore in sight to enable the  
company to pay not less than 10 per cent. divi-  
dends per annum for five years to come. This is  
a mining proposition, rather highly capitalized, and  
until greater developments are shown, I should  
regard it mainly as a fair speculation.

"B." Albany, N. Y.: Check for four dollars  
received. You are on the preferred list for one  
year. (1) Western Union's record as a dividend-  
payer commends it to investors, in spite of its  
recent trouble with the Pennsylvania Railroad.  
The impression prevails that the Gould interests  
are sufficiently powerful to control the situation.  
(2) Hooking Valley preferred, from the investment  
standpoint, looks better. The uncertainties re-  
garding the railroad situation in the South and the  
attitude of Mr. Morgan regarding recent develop-  
ments, do not commend Southern Railroad pre-  
ferred to me at present.

"G. M. F." New York: (1) I am told that  
American Ice is not assessable unless there should  
be a reorganization, and if the earnings as reported  
are correctly given, there should be no need of  
that. The stockholders should fight against any  
such move. (2) It all depends upon the plan of  
reorganization. Assessments are usually placed  
upon the common and not the preferred shares.  
(3) I have no doubt indeed there have been heavy  
purchases of the stock on the decline, but they  
have veiled their operations carefully. (4) Am  
endeavoring to ascertain. Something mysterious  
about it. (5) I would keep them for the present.

"R." Detroit: The Alta Mines Company was in-  
corporated in Colorado, with a capital of \$2,500,000,  
par value one dollar. It was organized to take  
over what are said to be profitable mines, known as  
the San Juan and Alta groups. No shares have  
been issued for promotion, and the directors state  
that every share has been issued for its equivalent  
in cash at the prevailing price of the stock. The  
mines are located near Telluride, in the heart of a  
famous gold-producing section. The officers in-  
clude prominent business men of Milwaukee, and  
the list of stockholders embraces a number of Mil-  
waukee people of high standing. Wis. J. Morgan  
& Finck, of Milwaukee, are the financial agents.

"L." Hoboken, N. J.: The Oro Grande Placer  
Mining Company is incorporated under the laws  
of Iowa, with a capital of \$3,000,000, non-assess-  
able, and of the par value of one dollar each. The  
company reports the ownership of a very extensive  
placer property, with abundant water rights,  
ditches, pipe lines, and an up-to-date plant, em-  
bracing all the latest gold-saving devices. Reports  
made by the experts regarding this property, in-  
cluding Professor W. O. Crosby, of the Massachu-  
setts Institute of Technology, are certainly very  
favorable. The officers of the company include  
a number of men who stand very well in the financial  
world. I have not made a personal investigation  
of the company's condition, but its connections,  
as published, all seem to be good.

"O. K." Kansas City: Two dollars received.  
You are on my preferred list for six months. If I  
had Chicago and Alton and Chicago and Great  
Western common, or any of the other low-priced  
speculatives, I would rather be inclined to get out at  
the first fair profit than to wait for a long pull. It  
is true that the strategic position of Great Western  
may mean its ultimate absorption at higher figures,  
but it begins to look as if many of the so-called  
deals and combinations will have to be indefinitely  
postponed, in the face of the strained condition of  
the money market. If I held them for a long pull I  
should certainly make the margin a good one.  
Chicago and Alton is so water-soaked that it is not  
surprising that the common shares have not ad-  
vanced. No dividends are in sight for it at present.

Continued on following page.

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a limited number of shares are being offered at  
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and 1 Gas Well. Has 52,145 acres Oil and Gas  
Land, mostly in West Virginia, adjacent to the  
40,000 acres recently purchased by Standard Oil  
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would be selling for \$1.00 per share in June. This  
prediction has been fully verified. We now predict  
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write to the Company,  
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THE Clock Without the Key—the clock that needs no winding—the clock that is right, goes right,  
and stays right—and the price is right—was gradually perfected until it was a complete unac-  
tioned success, and at once gained public approval.  
This clock wonder is appropriately called the

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It is protected by the strongest kind of patents in the United States and Europe. It goes for day  
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clock—a safe clock—an economical clock—a clock that causes no trouble.The "KEYLESS CLOCK" is made for public buildings, business purposes, home use. For any-  
one, everyone, for everywhere and anywhere.The four manufacturing departments are on Centre Street and Broome Street, New York. The  
general office and exposition rooms are at 90 and 92 Broome Street. Come see the clock.The "KEYLESS CLOCK" is not sold at clock stores, but only at the offices of THE UNITED  
STATES CLOCK COMPANY, which are being established everywhere.GUMBLE, HELLMUTH, HEN, with limited capital, can secure territorial rights to represent this  
greatest of money makers. If you know a good man, tell him you know of a good thing; come and  
see the wonder clock or send for prospectus and catalogue.

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Par value \$10.00, full paid and non-assessable

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Best telephone stock went from nothing to \$4000. UNITED STATES CLOCK stock will be a  
bigger investment in the very near future.More orders at 50 per cent. profit are now on hand than the four departments can turn out.  
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## OFFICIAL LEGAL NOTICES.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD OF August 22 to September 5, 1902, of the confirmation by the Board of Revision of Assessments, and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of Assessment for LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS in the BOROUGH OF THE BRONX:

24TH WARD, SECTION 11, EAST 176TH STREET REGULATING, GRADING, CURBING, FLAGGING, LAYING CROSSWALKS, PAVING, FENCING AND PLANTING TREES, from Jerome Avenue to Tremont Avenue.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.  
City of New York, August 21, 1902.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD OF August 22 to September 5, 1902, of the confirmation by the Board of Assessors and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of Assessment for LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS in the BOROUGH OF THE BRONX:

24TH WARD, SECTION 11, MARION AVENUE SEWER, from the existing sewer in East 189th Street to Kingsbridge Road, EAST 178TH STREET SEWER, from Lafontaine Avenue to Hughes Avenue; EAST 187TH STREET SEWER, from Valentine to River Avenue.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.  
City of New York, August 22, 1902.

Notice to Taxpayers.  
Department of Finance,  
Bureau for the Collection of Taxes.

New York, September 1st, 1902.

TAXPAYERS WHO DESIRE TO OBTAIN their bills promptly should make immediate written requisition (blanks may be procured in the borough offices), stating their property by Section or Ward, Block and Lot or Map number, making copy of same from their bills of last year.

If a taxpayer is assessed for personal tax, the requisition should also request bill for such tax. Each requisition should be accompanied by an envelope bearing the proper address of the applicant and with return postage prepaid.

In case of any doubt in regard to Ward, Section, Block or Lot number, Taxpayers should take their deeds to the Department of Taxes and Assessment and have their property located on the maps of that Department, and forward to the Deputy Receiver of Taxes, with the requisition, a certified memorandum of their property, which will be furnished by the Department of Taxes and Assessment.

Taxpayers in this manner will receive their bills returned by mail at the earliest possible moment and avoid any delay caused by waiting on lines, as is required in case of personal application.

The requisition must be addressed and mailed to the Deputy Receiver of Taxes in whichever borough the property is located, as follows:

John J. McDonough, No. 57 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York.

John B. Underhill, corner Third and Tremont Avenues, Borough of The Bronx, New York.

Jacob S. Van Wyck, Municipal Building, Borough of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Frederick W. Blackwelder, corner Jackson Avenue and Fifth Street, Long Island City, Borough of Queens, New York.

John DeMogias, Stapleton, New York.

DAVID E. AUSTEN,

Receiver of Taxes.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD OF August 27 to September 10, 1902, of the confirmation by the Board of Revision of Assessments, and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of Assessment for LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS in the BOROUGH OF THE BRONX:

23D AND 24TH WARDS, SECTION 11, INWOOD AVENUE REGULATING, GRADING, CURBING, FLAGGING, LAYING CROSSWALKS AND FENCING, from Crosswell Avenue to Featherbed Lane.

24TH WARD, SECTION 11, EAST 180TH STREET REGULATING, GRADING, CURBING, FLAGGING, LAYING CROSSWALKS AND FENCING, from Webster Avenue to 3d Avenue.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.  
City of New York, August 26, 1902.

## FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE.

BETTER THAN  
GOVERNMENT BONDS7 PER CENT.  
PREFERRED SHARES

(A lien on everything the Company owns)  
with a common stock bonus that will, according to a conservative estimate, bring up the returns of your investment to

## 40 PER CENT. A YEAR

are offered in a Company whose products are an industrial marvel. The Company has an unlimited field of operation, no competition, and among its customers, besides all railroads, steel plants, power and electric lighting plants. It earned and paid 15 per cent. last year. Only a limited amount of preferred stock is offered to careful, thrifty people wishing to invest their savings in a solid, permanent business, which has a ready market for its entire output, and is not dependent upon the ordinary opportunities for speculative profit.

Preferred shares, \$1.00. With each preferred share goes a common share of \$1.00, all fully paid and non-assessable.

Send at once for prospectus, stock, and full information to

**SANFORD MAKEEVER & CO.**  
84 Adams St., CHICAGO.  
170 Broadway, NEW YORK.

**I Can Sell Your Real Estate**  
no matter where it is. Send description, state price and when you want it. No. 56, Highest references. Offices in 14 cities.  
W. M. Ostrander, 1709 N. A. Bldg., Philadelphia

## Hints to Money-makers.

Continued from preceding page.

"T." St. Louis: Sorry for the delay.  
"W. W. J." Chicago: (1) I do not regard it as an investment. (2) I would take a profit if I could get it.

"H." McLean, Ill.: I advise you to have nothing to do with the so-called "combination." The concern has no rating.

"H." West Superior, Wis.: All the stocks you mention are far removed from the investment class. Unless you wish to speculate and run chances I would not advise their purchase.

"S." Salem, O.: (1) You could hardly call such shares investment securities. They do not come under that head. Obviously, they must be highly speculative. (2) Promises have long been made of better reports from this property. Thus far I have not seen them. (3) Is not rated. (4) I think very little of it.

"S." New Orleans: It has long been the belief on Wall Street that the Morgan crowd would some day advance the price of United States Steel shares. This advance might naturally follow a favorable decision of the court in pending litigation regarding the preferred stock conversion scheme. You, no doubt, will be able to get out with a profit, but I would not wait for the last cent.

"H. A." Nantucket, Mass.: I would not sell my United States Express until the reason for the great advance is made more apparent. There must be a reason for it, or the stock would not be in such demand by investors. It is not a speculative security. Its capitalization is small, and I have no doubt that if it were doubled existing dividends would continue to be paid upon it.

"L." Meriden, Conn.: (1) The thirty-cent mining stock offered by W. H. Baldwin & Co., of Albany, in my judgment, will make the man who buys it feel like thirty cents before he gets through. (2) The Mining and Development Company, of New York, has some phosphate properties which it is undertaking to sell. Its proposition looks very speculative to me. I do not believe in rain-bow-chasing.

"S." Newark, N. J.: (1) I would be inclined to take a profit on almost anything, in such a market, and yet the settlement of the coal strike would no doubt advance all the coal shares, including Ontario and Western. If the money market does not disturb existing situations, I would be inclined to hold a little longer. (2) Leather common, in an active market, is a cheap speculative favorite. American Lee preferred is getting to be in the same class. Corn Products common has merit on re-construction.

Continued on following page.

## Modern Bookkeeping.

FROM "FINANCE," March 20th, 1902.

A New York banker says: "I am thoroughly convinced, from my contact with merchants and other business men, that a vast proportion of the failures which take place would not occur if the managers of business houses and corporations were thoroughly and constantly familiar with their condition, and intelligent results of their transactions frequently laid before them."

"The lack of this very essential information is not always due to the fact that books of account, intended to show such results, are not kept, but rather because the methods in use are complicated, slow, and imperfect. Many bookkeepers get into what may be called a rut, and follow customs which have long since become obsolete. This is very apt to be the case with a bookkeeper whose duties confine him strictly to his office, and who, therefore, has no time to familiarize himself with unknown methods and with other and ready ways of obtaining results. He frequently has no knowledge of any but the system which he has followed for years."

"The heads of the house have their entire time and attention occupied with the buying and selling of merchandise and the management of the business, which renders them unable to improve the accounting system, even granting that they had the ability to do so."

"These slow and obsolete methods may be, and sometimes are, the result of prejudice upon the part of managers who have become wedded to a given system and are reluctant to try a new system with which they are not familiar and which may require study and investigation on their part."

"I recall several large institutions and business houses which at one period of their existence have found it impossible to secure a statement of their condition, or of the results of business done, except at very long intervals, and then only after tedious and annoying delays. But now, after introducing the improved and more direct method devised by The Baker-Vester Company, these same institutions and business houses have been able at any time to secure a true statement of their assets and liabilities and of the results of their monthly transactions within a few days after the first of any given month."

"This company has done more to produce accurate results by simple, concise, and economical systems than any one unacquainted with their system could possibly imagine. By the use of their devices and forms the employer can understand his records, and the bookkeeper's work is decidedly easier."

## THE ALTA



ALTA MILL SHOWING AERIAL VIEW.

**IT'S A MINE** in the San Juan Region, Colorado, owned by **THE ALTA MINES COMPANY**. January 1st its \$100,000 mill will be treating **One Hundred Tons of Ore a Day**. Shipments now being made to smelters. **Nearly a Mile** of developmental tunnels completed. Indebtedness of \$514,000 has been reduced to \$125,000. To pay a portion of this the Company offers full-paid stock at a low figure. No promoter stock. **Booklet Free**. Write to us. References: D. C. Brewster, or any Milwaukee Bank.

**WIN J. MORGAN & FINCK**  
12 Pabst Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.

## "Drink Beer"

When you get run down, your doctor says "drink beer." Or he prescribes a malt tonic — concentrated beer.

Weakness calls for food, and barley-malt is a food half digested. The digestion of other foods is aided by a little alcohol, and beer has 3½ per cent.

Weakness requires a tonic — that's hops.

And it's good for well people, too, if you get a *pure* beer. That's essential.

Even a touch of impurity makes beer unhealthy, because beer is saccharine. Impurities multiply in it.

And a "green beer"—insufficiently aged — causes biliousness. But a pure beer — well aged — is the beverage of health.

Schlitz beer costs twice what common beer costs in the brewing. One-half pays for the product; the other half for its purity.



One-half is spent in cleanliness, in filtering even the air that touches it, in filtering the beer, in sterilizing every bottle. And it pays the cost of aging the beer for months before we deliver it.

If you ask for Schlitz you get purity and age, yet pay no more than beer costs without them.

Ask for the Brewery Bottling.

## BUY HIDDEN FORTUNE GOLD MINING CO. STOCK AT \$1.00 PER SHARE

If you wish an investment that will show tremendous profits by advance in price and bring large returns in the way of dividends. Homestake stock, started about \$1.00 per share, has never missed a dividend in twenty-five years and now sells around \$100 per share. \$100 invested in this stock shows a profit of about \$10,000, besides many times your money back in the way of dividends. Hidden Fortune Co.'s mines are surrounded by the Homestake property and cover part of the same system of veins, so should show as large profits as Homestake stock. Hidden Fortune is absolutely safe, as experts report over \$7,000,000 in sight of gold ore, being more than two dollars per share for every share issued. Mill now being built, foundations already in and balance being pushed to completion. Company should pay large dividends as soon as mill is completed. One vein on this property is over 350 feet wide. Company offering small amount of treasury stock to complete payments for mill. Send for illustrated prospectus.

**HERBERT S. SHAW,**  
BROWN PALACE HOTEL, DENVER, COL.

## The Busy Man's Way.

When you are going anywhere you always want to go quickly; and it is to appease the demands of the busy man that hourly trains have been placed in operation between New York and Philadelphia via the New Jersey Central, and to further aid him they are arranged to leave either city every hour and on the hour from 7 a.m. to 6 p.m. The trains are palaces in railroad parlance, for no detail is neglected in their make-up. The road-bed is model in every respect — rock ballasted, automatic block signal system and heavy railed — and the running time is scheduled down to two hours for the 90-mile run. Then, too, the country traversed is wealthy in scenic adornment, and one finds comfort, convenience and speed, the signal word for every passenger. Next time you go to Philadelphia try the Jersey Central.

## BLOOD POISON

Primary, Secondary, or Tertiary Blood Poison. Permanently Cured. You can be treated at home under same guaranty. If you have taken mercury, iodine, potassium, and still have sores and pains, Mercurial Sores in Mouth, Sore Throat, Pimples, Copper-Colored Spots, Ulcers on any part of the body, Hair or Eyebrows falling out, write

## COOK REMEDY CO.

774 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill., for proofs of cures. Capital, \$200,000. We submit the most obstinate cases. We have cured the worst cases in 12 to 25 days. 200-page Book Free.





**For \$1.00** I offer as a reward a course of Physical Culture as has ever been called for. **PHYSICAL CULTURE** simplified for Men, Women and Children. Just published by the author. **Prof. ANTHONY BARKER**. This book is finely bound in cloth. The system of instruction is included in 14 full-page half-tones from 1891—covers every condition—is thoroughly explanatory. A result of 15 years' practical experience. Follow instructions outlined and never pay another doctor's bill. Sent postpaid for \$1. Money returned if not satisfactory.

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**INFORMATION ABOUT GOAT LYMPH.**

In response to a large and constantly increasing demand for information about the Goat Lymph treatment, we have issued a booklet that covers this subject in a comprehensive manner. It tells all about Goat Lymph: what it is, how it is obtained, how it is administered, what ailments it cures, and how it differs from any of the distressing ailments in which the use of this remedy is indicated, may obtain it.

Why Goat Lymph cures such ailments as chronic articular rheumatism, locomotor ataxia, epilepsy, paralysis agitans, beriberi, melancholia, hysteria, neurasthenia, primary dementia, senility, mental and nervous prostrations, and premature old age, is fully explained.

The subject is thoroughly discussed in an interesting way by physicians and former patients. The booklet will be sent free on application to the

**GOAT LYMPH SANITARIUM ASSOCIATION,**  
Bulwer 25 and 27, Auditorium Building, Chicago.  
Dr. GILBERT J. WHITE, Medical Director.

**WH BARKER CO. TROY, N.Y.**

**LINEN COLLARS & CUFFS ARE THE BEST BUY THEM**



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**A Genuine Pleasure Place.**

There is no section where recreation is more popularly enjoyed than at the seashore. Thousands, yes, hundreds of thousands, will choose the seashore to any other region for a day's outing or a prolonged stay, and it is not difficult to trace the cause. The heady expanse of water, the glittering sands, the exhilarating snuff of salt water, the hundred and one sports, the delights of a plunge into the surf, the palatable shore dinner and the general atmosphere of the shore are the attractions; and nowhere can one find more admirable outing places than those on the New Jersey coast reached by the New Jersey Central. Every point of renown, including Monmouth, Nantuxet, Atlantic Highlands, Seabright, Long Branch, Ocean Grove, Ashbury Park, Allenhurst, Spring Lake, Belmar, Barnegat, Beach Haven, Atlantic City, Ocean City, Cape May and a score of others are reached through the superb train service of the New Jersey Central, and each resort abounds with fine hotels and boarding houses. A Hotel List is published by the General Passenger Department of the New Jersey Central, Central Building, New York, and it's yours for the asking. Send a postal for it.

**Hints to Money-makers.**

*Continued from preceding page.*

"H." Philadelphia: Answer by letter.

"O." Bourke, M.: Dublin, Ireland: I find no evidence of the existence of any such estate.

"D." Waterville, N. Y.: I am unable to obtain any report regarding its financial condition.

"D." Pittsburg: It would be impossible, with the multiplicity of my cares, to follow up the matter as you suggest, but I appreciate your confidence.

"C." Oneida, N. Y.: The firm you mention is doing a large business, and apparently a profitable one. I have never personally investigated any of the properties.

"H. M. L." Roslindale, Mass.: I do not believe in the combination scheme or any other scheme of Alfred Grant & Co. that has thus far been shown me. Anonymous communications not answered.

"G." Seneca Falls: I judge from the preliminary statement of the American Bicycle that the common stock will be either wiped out or heavily assessed. If I bought anything, I would speculate in the bonds.

"C." S. Dak.: (1) Not rated. (2) I am not advising the purchase of any shares at present. The money market outlook, and the final outcome of the corn-crop situation, are to be considered.

"T." Nagsari, India: Most of the companies regarding which you speak are absolutely speculative ventures with no element of investment about them. The figures they give are largely fictitious and for the most part deceptive.

"Queest." South Norwalk, Conn.: I have always regarded it as a speculative proposition, and therefore have not advised my readers to embark in it. The capital was very large and thifty promoters were in charge of the enterprise, apparently.

"S. S." New York: The First Consolidated General Funds of the National B. R. of Mexico are not an investment bond, but they have merit. They sold in July as low as 78, and last March at 81½. Apparently they have not been in great demand.

"H." Allentown, N. J.: (1) Ontario and Western is probably as good a speculation as can be found among the cheaper stocks, provided the market maintains its strength. (2) The commercial agencies make a fairly favorable report. It is speculative.

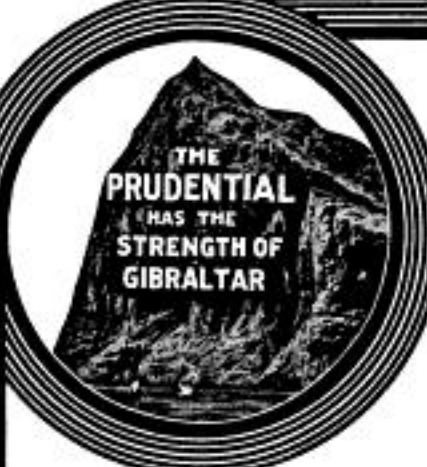
"H." Utica, N. Y.: One dollar received. You are on my preferred list for one year. (1) I would not advise short sales of Wheeling and Lake Erie at present, though the stock has had a good advance. Its connections are excellent and speculatively it has merit.

"B." Johnston, Penn.: (1) They have no rating and I do not like their method of doing business. (2) I have no faith in the combination offers of Alfred Grant & Co. (3) Reputable brokers do not take accounts with which to speculate, as a rule. You must buy and sell at your own discretion. (4) Harrison & Wyckoff, 71 Broadway, deal in small and large lots on the Stock Exchange.

"J." Santa Fe, N. M.: I see no particular merit in the proposition of William A. Meers & Co. It is a very alluring thing to speak of "gold manufacturing on the same basis as iron manufacturing," but the mere suggestion of such a thing is preposterous. I do not advise the purchase of the shares of the Oro Honda Mining Company.

"G." Nagsari, India: (1) Not an investment. (2) Ditto. (3) From Spencer Trask & Co., 27 Pine Street. (4) Rhoades & Richmond, 20 Broad Street, New York, and Spencer Trask & Co., 27 Pine Street, New York. (5) The Commercial and Financial Chronicle, New York. (6) They have no rating. (7) Standard Oil shares can be bought through any broker's office. Their selling price at this writing is between \$650 and \$680 per share. (8) I believe in Marconi's discoveries, but he is by no means the only inventor of the wireless telegraph. Several other companies are in the market.

*Continued on following page.*



**Money Makes Money**

if carefully invested. Our Guaranteed Five Per Cent 20-Year Endowment Bonds enable you to draw out money in your life-time.

**Twice the Amount of Policy returned if you live 20 years**

Write for Particulars, Dept. S

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**\$1.00** in advance and \$1.00 a month for four months will obtain - - -

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I accept your offer of The Memorial War Book or Caricature, and Leslie's Weekly for one year. Inclosed find \$1 for first payment, \$1 to be remitted by me for 4 months, \$5.00 in all.

Indicate which book is desired by running your pen through the name of that not desired.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

**Stanlaws Menu and Dinner Cards**

**BEAUTIFULLY PRINTED UPON HEAVY BOARD WITH BEVELED EDGES**

No prettier novelty has been published than these Stanlaws cards. The subjects are all reproductions of copyrighted drawings by Stanlaws.

The cards come in three sizes, viz.:  
Size 5½ x 7½, ten subjects to a set, 55 cents apiece or \$5.50 for a complete set, suitable for a dinner service for ten persons.  
Size 4½ x 7, twelve subjects to a set, 20 cents apiece or \$2.40 for a complete set.  
Size 3½ x 4½, ten subjects to a set, 10 cents apiece or \$1.00 for a complete set. This last-mentioned size can be used either for a dinner card or for a presentation card to accompany a gift.

Any of the cards in the two larger sizes can be most appropriately used for Easter cards; and if hand-painted in water colors make beautiful gifts. We can furnish them colored by hand in aquarelle (if desired) at 50 cents apiece; or they can be hand-painted by the purchaser. The study of the art of water coloring has been extensively taken up by the fashionable world; and these cards furnish delightful subjects for practicing the art.

**THE STANLAWS TALLY CARDS**

**For Progressive Euchre and Whist**

The Tally Cards come in either oblong or diamond shape and are printed in colors, each card bearing one of Stanlaws' unique designs. The Tally Cards are sold at 50 cents per dozen.



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THIS SIGNATURE—L. GARNIER—APPEARS TWICE ON THE LABEL OF EVERY BOTTLE OF

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—GREEN AND YELLOW—

THE HIGHEST-GRADE AFTER-DINNER LIQUEUR. IT IS THE ONLY CORDIAL MADE BY THE CARthusIAN MONKS OF THE GRANDE CHARTREUSE. A GLASS AFTER DINNER IS A WONDERFUL AID TO DIGESTION. IT GIVES A REFINED TERMINATION TO THE MOST ELABORATE BANQUET, AND IS AN APPROPRIATE AND SATISFACTORY CONCLUSION TO ALMOST ANY MEAL.

At first-class Wine Merchants, Grocers, Hotels, Cafes, Bistros & Co., 45 Broadway, New York, N. Y. Sole Agents for United States.

## Hope for Consumptives.

A Positive Cure Found by a Celebrated Michigan Physician—He Sends a Trial Package Free.

At last a cure has been found. Incredible as it may seem, after the centuries of failure, a positive



DR. D. P. YONKERMAN, The Discoverer of the Only Cure for Consumption.

and certain cure for the deadly consumption has at last been discovered. It remained for a great physician of Michigan to find the only known cure for consumption, after almost a life's work spent in experimenting and study.

Consumptives who have returned from the West—come home to die because they thought nothing could be done for them—now try this new discovery and are now well and strong. If you are afflicted, do not fail to send at once to Dr. D. P. Yonkerman, 624 Shakespeare Building, Kalamazoo, Mich., for a free trial package, proofs and testimonials; it costs nothing. The Doctor does not ask anyone to take his word or any one else's, as he sends a trial package free, and a few days' use will show you how easily and quickly you can be cured. Delay is dangerous. There is no time to lose when the death hand of consumption is tightening its clutch upon you. Write to-day.

## BEST FOR THE BOWELS

If you haven't a regular, healthy movement of the bowels every day, you're sick, or will be. Keep your bowels open, and be well. Force, in the shape of violent physic or pill poison, is dangerous. The smoothest, easiest, most perfect way of keeping the bowels clear and clean is to take



Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Good, Never Sickens, Weakens, or Grips. Write for free sample, and booklet on health. Address: Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York, 201a

KEEP YOUR BLOOD CLEAN

## Life-insurance Suggestions

### Life-insurance Suggestions.

[NOTICE.—This department is intended for the information of readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY. No charge is made for answers to inquiries regarding life-insurance matters, and communications are treated confidentially. A stamp should always be included, as a personal reply is sometimes deemed advisable. Address "Hermit," LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 119 Fifth Avenue, New York.]

A READER of this column tells me that it has often inspired him to take out a policy of insurance in favor of his family, but that he hesitated to do so because of a superstition that it might lead to evil consequences, but he confesses that a recent narrow escape from death has brought him to his senses. My correspondent says the lesson was that the duty of every man is to make provision for his family, and with this lesson in mind my correspondent immediately set aside from his surplus earnings a sum sufficient to pay for a policy of life insurance. I refer to this matter simply because it is a text for a sermon which I need not preach. The little incident in itself constitutes the discourse and it is both timely and instructive.

"S." Worcester, Mass.: I have your letter. It would be impossible, in my limited space, to name every company having merit.

"A." Alpina, S. D.: I do not believe in the company or the form of contract you mention, and prefer an old-established concern.

"H." Scranton, Penn.: Your continuous installment policy in the Mutual Life of New York will give protection to both you and your wife, and, as I understand the facts you give, suits your case very well indeed.

"S." Cordele, Ga.: The literature you inclose tells its own story. I do not believe in any company whose financial standing is not beyond question. The company you refer to certainly is not in the first class. Life insurance is not a subject to be trifled with.

"T." Melrose, Mass.: Everything depends upon your circumstances. If you are young and prosperous a twenty or thirty-year endowment might

suit you best, giving, as this would, both insurance and investment. If your surplus earnings are small a simple straight life policy would suit you better. Deal with none but the strongest companies.

"A Member," New York: Some of the largest and strongest companies lean on their policies. Better make application at the home office. Outside brokers sometimes charge exorbitant rates. All the great companies have an abundant surplus, which they are always willing to loan on good security, and what could be better security than their own policies?

"P." Portland, Me.: You are right in the statement that an action has been begun by the Tennessee policy holders of the Mutual Reserve for the appointment of a receiver, and that the plaintiffs allege fraud and collusion on the part of the directors, to conceal the financial state of the company. The company in its answer insists that it is solvent. The case is in the United States Circuit Court at present.

"E. W. T." Michigan: (1) The scheme of the National Life and Trust Company has many attractive features and its officers include some very strong men, but I think the gold bonds you have taken in the Mutual Life will, in the end, satisfy you better. (2) You are commended for your judgment in preferring the gold bonds of the Mutual Life to a policy in the Modern Woodmen, or any other fraternal beneficiary association.

"H." Savannah, Ga.: The Equitable Loan and Security Investment Co. has been enjoined from the further payment of dues by certificate. It is alleged that it has liabilities to certificate-holders aggregating \$700,000 and assets of less than \$150,000. This, of course, has no connection with the great Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York, which is engaged in an entirely different business. I have constantly advised against the purchase of such certificates as the Georgia company offered.

"S." Collierville, Tenn.: I would not take a policy in any company that embodied deceptive clauses in its contracts. This is one of the difficulties with all cheap concerns. The cheapest is at the expense of security. It would be wiser to take a straight life policy in one of the strongest old-line companies—those that make the best showing and have the highest standing. The Kentucky company you mention is not of the first rank. All of the leading New York, New Jersey, and New England companies are.

*The Hermit.*

### Hints to Money-makers.

Continued from preceding page.

"K." New York: Personal answer.  
"W." Chicago: Letter satisfactory.  
"Carl." Richmond: Both of them are highly speculative.

"White Horse," Brooklyn: (1) Only for speculation. (2) Ditto.

"H. H." New York: I am unable to obtain information regarding the matter.

"E." New York: I know nothing about the matter personally and regard it as speculative.

"A." Honolulu: Answer by letter. Project not feasible under existing money market conditions.

"B." Wilkesbarre, Penn.: Two dollars received. You are on my preferred list for six months.

"F." Fargo, N. D.: It is a speculative proposition which has yet to demonstrate its dividend-paying power.

"L." Baltimore: Almost any of the real stocks and all the dividend-payers will offer chances for speculation on the next decline.

"H." Pittsburg, Penn.: Have answered by letter. I could not personally profit by your suggestion. It is against my rule.

"Enrique," Mexico, D. T.: The Alfred Grant & Co., to which you refer, is not the Grant & Co. whose references you speak of so highly.

"Pennsylvania," Richmond, Ind.: Regardless of the par value, they are quoted on the basis of \$100 when bought and sold on the Exchange.

"H." Kansas City: You can get the quotation on almost any California oil stock from Joseph B. Toplitz, 330 Pine Street, San Francisco. Mention LESLIE'S WEEKLY.

"F." Elizabeth, N. J.: I do not advise the purchase of the oil stock recommended by F. Ellsworth Vail. It is not a difficult thing to get reputable men to lend the use of their names to speculative corporations.

"N." Six Mile Run, Penn.: I do not believe in any of the so-called financial bureaus, syndicates, and bunco games offering profits of 100 per cent. per month. All these schemes on their very face reveal their character.

"B." Savannah: Many believe that Amalgamated Copper is about as low as the insiders expect it to go, but it is a eliquid stock and the only reason it looks cheap now is because it is selling so much lower than its highest price.

"K. B. R." New York: (1) I would not hold anything very long if I had a profit, in such a questionable market as this. You will have a chance, if you are patient, to buy back on reactions. (2) Kansas City Southern common, on reactions, still has merit.

"G. W." Milwaukee: The Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis Railroad is an organization of the railroad of the same name with which the St. Louis, Chicago and St. Paul railroad was consolidated. For information write to the secretary, Ralph Blaisdell, Springfield, Ill.

"S." Chicago: (1) The literature sent me by the Palmdale Park Company shows that its lots are well located, but the proposition is not as meritorious as some others, in my judgment, offered by real estate dealers in the vicinity of New York. (2) I think better of Rugby.

"D." Warren, R. I.: The new Rock Island bonds will no doubt be a fair investment. As to the common and preferred shares, the future must depend upon business conditions. If I held the stock I would be inclined to hesitate before I consented to the conversion scheme.

"A." Lynn, Mass.: (1) You had better hold them for developments. The impression prevails that telephone promoters have engineered the scheme in order to take in the property at the lowest price. (2) I think well of American Telephone and Telegraph Company's stock as an investment.

"P." Lead, S. D.: Two dollars received. You are on my preferred list for six months. (1) Great Western and Mexico Central both have had considerable of an advance. I think better of the

If you wish to be always satisfied, order no other Champagne than Goh's Imperial Extra Dry. It has quality and purity.

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LATEST MASTERPIECE  
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Pears' soap cleanliness—perfect cleanliness and comfort.

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WE MAKE  
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Has Ever Been Found in  
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The BLUE LABEL  
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Apply to GAGE E. TARBELL, 2nd Vice President.

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GUARANTEE NO DANGER TIME LOSS NO PUNCTURE

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Do you find it easy or hard? Is it a pleasure, or is  
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MALTA-VITA, the perfect food,  
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MALTA-VITA, the perfect food, is  
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ROOSEVELT IN THE SOUTH.—RECIPROCITY REVELATIONS BY HON. WHARTON BARKER

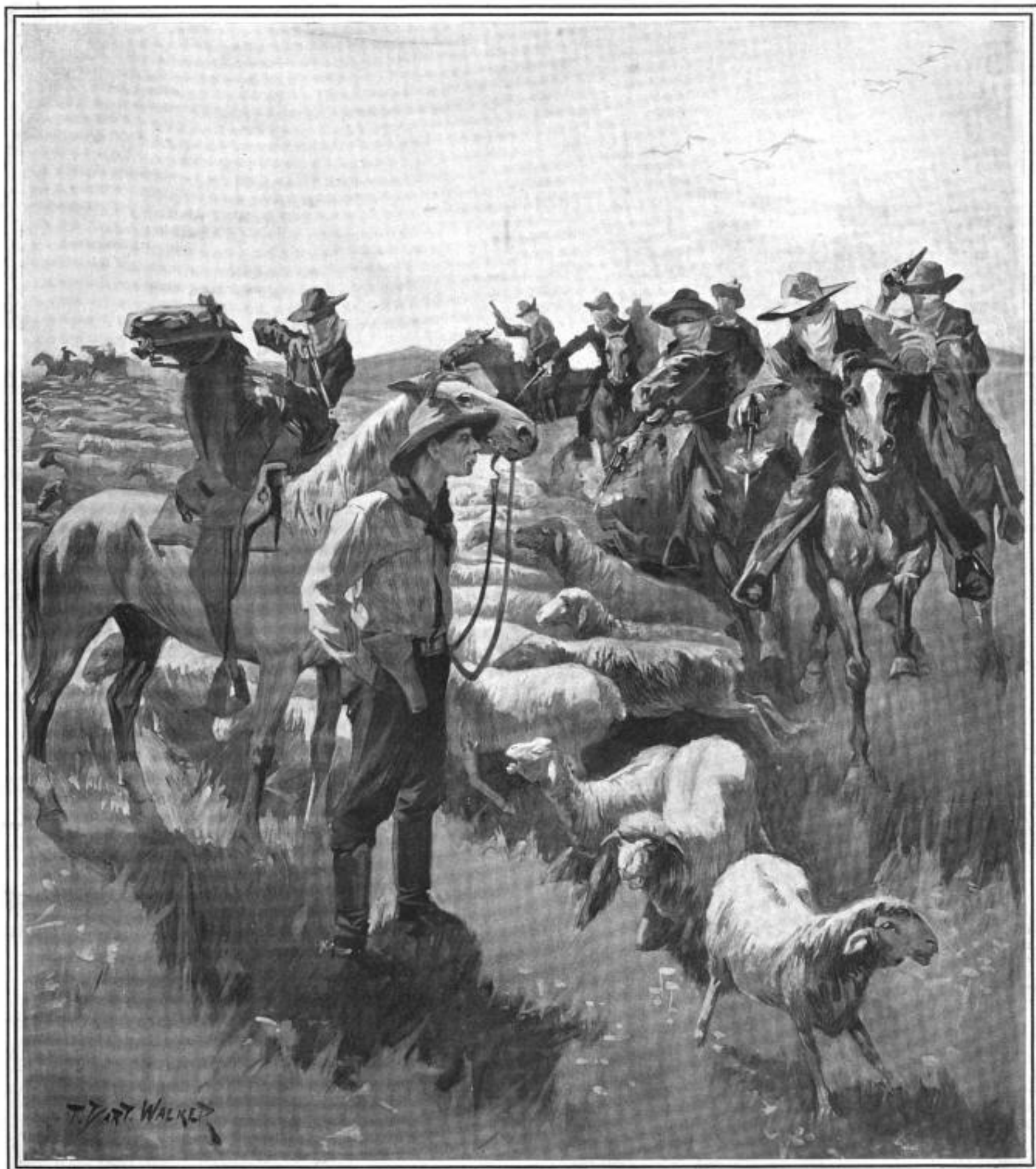
# LESLIE'S WEEKLY

Copyright, 1902, by Judge Company, No. 110 Fifth Avenue

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New York, September 25, 1902

Price 10 Cents



THE WAR BETWEEN COWBOYS AND SHEPHERDS IN THE WEST.  
MASKED CATTLEMEN IN WYOMING, AIMING TO DRIVE SHEEP MEN AWAY, SHOOT DOWN SHEEP AND THEIR HERDERS.

*Drawn for Leslie's Weekly by T. Dart Walker.—See page 292.*



# LESLIE'S WEEKLY

THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY IN THE UNITED STATES

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS

PUBLISHED BY THE JUDGE COMPANY, JUDGE BUILDING  
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Thursday, September 25, 1902

## Prosperity Is the Issue.

THE presidential campaigns of 1896 and 1900 proved that on the issue of prosperity the Republican party could not be defeated, and on that issue it cannot be defeated in 1904. If defeat comes in that year it will come because of adversity, but it must be adversity as the result of Republican folly. Democratic leaders realize this situation perfectly, and are doing the best they can to disturb existing conditions. Behind all their talk against the trusts stands a grim purpose to reopen the warfare on the protective tariff. They recall that the first Democratic victory achieved in twenty-five years, from the time of Buchanan to the day of Cleveland, was won on the issue of tariff revision, masquerading under the attractive title of tariff "reform." The Democratic party has wandered after all sorts of false gods and created all kinds of new issues since Cleveland's defeat in 1884, in the vain hope of trying to get back into power. Having signally failed, the leaders are turning back to Jeffersonian principles and tariff "reform." The rise in the prices of domestic commodities, coincident with an era of industrial combination and speculation, has focused attention on the so-called trusts. The coal trust is denounced in the cellar, the beef trust in the kitchen, and the tin trust on the roof. For the time being, the full dinner pail is forgotten in the outcry against the terrible trusts. The agile and acrobatic, and not too conscientious, demagogue sees in this situation his opportunity, and proceeds at once to declare that protection is the mother of all trusts. He does not stop to explain how it is that in free-trade England the trust is greatest in number and in influence. He refuses to answer the question how protection can possibly be the mother of the coal trust and the Standard Oil trust, while both coal and oil are on the free list. These inconsiderable trifles do not faze him. His one purpose is to convince the wage-earner of the country that the Republican party is no longer his friend, and that Republican protection, in spite of the splendid record of the past six years, should be denounced and overthrown.

No one denies that there are trust evils, but, as President Roosevelt recently said, "We must not strike out blindly in an attempt to hit the trusts, and destroy all commerce. When we have prosperity, some persons, for whom we do not much care, prosper more than others, but it is a great deal better that some people should prosper too much than that none should prosper at all. Some of us will feel the good times more than others, some less, but we all feel the good times somewhat, and when bad times come we will all be put back." This is the kind of talk that should be heard from the Republican platform and from the Republican press. Preach prosperity and the gospel of the greatest good to the greatest number. Keep it before the American people, that during the past six years, when there has been little or no tariff discussion at Washington, we have had an era of unparalleled prosperity. Compare these six years with the preceding years of tariff discussion, of unsettled business, of bankruptcies and failures, all leading up to the terrible panic of 1893.

Is it not time to stop and think—to begin to consider the facts of the situation and the peril that will come with a renewal of the assaults on the protective tariff? Let the battle against the trusts proceed, on the lines that the President has suggested or on any other line that commends itself to public confidence and that will accomplish its purpose. But do not make the trust evil an excuse for an assault on the principle of protection, which has done so much and which can do so much more to maintain the highest standard of American wages and to make the United States the first industrial Power of the world.

Prosperity is the issue—McKinley prosperity in 1900 and Roosevelt prosperity in 1902.

## The Problem of the Police.

THE POLICE of New York City are not alone in their failure to hold in subjection those elements of society over which they have been placed, nor in their open and notorious alliance with vice and criminality, which they are supposed to control. From almost all of our large cities come charges of police corruption and blackmail and complaints of the utter failure of the present police systems to accomplish the purpose for which they are organized.

The conditions in Chicago and Minneapolis are even worse than they are in New York, while in St. Louis the

criminal elements have recently been so daring that daylight robberies and hold-ups have been common occurrences, and the whole population is in arms. Local forces in St. Louis proved, as they have elsewhere, powerless to bring about an effective reform, and the Legislature of Missouri passed a police bill placing the control of the police in the hands of commissioners appointed by the Governor. This remedy is not a new one, for it has been tried in several States. In Indiana, a State police law was passed several years ago, and although the State contains few cities of considerable size, yet local conditions were found to be so intolerable that the operation of the police law has been extended from time to time, until the police of most of the larger cities in the State have been placed under the control of the Governor.

The reason for this failure of locally controlled police to suppress the vicious and criminal elements is clear. While there are several contributing causes, the chief reason for the failure of our police system lies in the familiarity and identity of interest existing between the police and those they ought to control, and this can only be avoided by removing the police from local influences. The increase of crime and the growing contempt for law is attributed to the low character of the policeman, from whom the lower classes absorb their ideas of law.

As a matter of fact, New York City has such a large foreign population, for the most part ignorant of our institutions, that it has no more right to claim home rule for its police than has Alaska or the Philippine Archipelago; and the political conditions arising from the efforts to secure the support of the foreign vote are such as to preclude the possibility of securing locally a police either able to appreciate the intent of our laws or inclined to enforce them, and such police officers are nothing less than inducers to further crime.

The real objection to a State constabulary law lies in the additional burden which is laid by it upon an already overburdened State executive. It is charged by the friends of the late Governor Mount, of Indiana, who died suddenly in January, three days after his successor had been sworn in, that his death was the direct result of exhaustion and worry over the direction of the police of the different cities throughout his State. It is not, therefore, surprising that Governor Odell is reluctant to have such an additional burden imposed upon him. An article recently contributed to *LESLIE'S WEEKLY* by Professor Guy Morrison Walker argues in favor of a military police and suggests that the State police be placed under the same control as our State militia, which has so often been called out to aid and support the police in times of riot or special excitement. This plan relieves such measures of one of the chief objections, and some development of it seems likely to offer the true solution of a very serious problem.

## The Rage for Risk.

AN EXPERT in the science of psychology might possibly be able to throw some light upon that mysterious element of human nature which leads so many men, and women also, to indulge in what they are pleased to regard as recreations or amusements attended with the utmost peril to life and limb, and often ending in frightful and fatal disaster. The reason, the impelling motive of this rage for risk, as we may term it, is to the ordinary mind inscrutable. We only know that it exists among even the most cultivated and refined classes everywhere, and that it apparently increases as the progress of civilization and the inventive arts supply new and improved means for its indulgence. The ordinary applications of steam and electricity are not enough, it would seem, to give that touch of peril which some natures crave in their enjoyments, but new applications of these agencies must be sought to satisfy the needed hazard.

At present the automobile and the flying-machine, in some of its many forms, seem to be the favorite devices for people possessed with the rage for risk, and the number of fatalities regularly credited to these agencies has no apparent effect in diminishing the number of persons who seek pleasure and excitement by such means. And neither the automobile nor the balloon, it should be observed, are specially hazardous when operated in the regular way and under reasonable conditions; the great risks and the frequent fatalities come with the speeding contests, the testing exhibitions, the seventy-miles-an-hour pace of the horseless wagons, the parachute attachments of the balloons, and other contrivances which add to the chances of killing and being killed.

A list made up by us at random from newspaper accounts, and without any thought of completeness, of the number of persons who have lost their lives through this passion for risk, the love of hazard, during the past few months, makes a total of several hundred. This includes some forty-five persons who have lost their lives in automobiles, seventeen who have "missed" their footing in balloon exhibitions, nine who have been ushered out of existence by the means of the bicycle and its allied contrivances, two who have climbed steeples for the last time, three bridge-jumpers, seventeen Alpine climbers, five long-distance swimmers, seven who have been blotted out of existence in efforts to break athletic records, and scores of others who have gone to a better and, it may be hoped, a safer land by various other agencies or methods designed ostensibly to promote the joys of this present life. If to this list we should add the three hundred other mountain climbers who, it is said, have lost their lives in the Alps during the past ten years, the total sacrifice of human life to the rage for risk would indeed assume formidable proportions.

It would probably be quite useless to reason with the people who thus venture upon undertakings where the chances are largely against their coming out alive, since

they enter upon them open-eyed, with premeditated design and a full knowledge of the probable consequences. For the peculiar satisfaction coming from such risks they are willing, apparently, if need be, to pay the cost. It can hardly be supposed, for example, that the two people who recently lost their lives in an automobile disaster near Paris did not know that they were taking an exceedingly narrow chance in rushing their machine along a country road at a speed of over sixty miles an hour—a high and dangerous rate even for a passenger coach on most railroads, where a guarded and inspected course, a level grade, and a firm road-bed all help to insure safety. If people will take such hazards for the possible joy they may derive from the exercise, there is evidently nothing for the rest of us who are more timid or cautious by nature to do, than to be as thankful as we may when they come out whole, and to accept the situation as calmly and philosophically as we can when the results are otherwise.

## The Plain Truth.

THE BANKRUPTCY of the American Bicycle Company furnishes the best evidence that advertising pays, or rather that a failure to advertise does not pay. The success of the early bicycle companies, when the newspapers and weeklies were full of their advertisements, was phenomenal; but when the bicycle combination was formed, including all the leading American companies, the managers undertook to retrench in all departments and began by almost abandoning the advertising field. It is to the credit of Colonel Pope, who was connected with the new combination, but who was not active in its management, that he objected to the elimination of this publicity. He knew by his own experience that advertising paid most handsomely, and he realized precisely what would happen if advertising were discontinued—that public interest in the sport would diminish, as it did, until it almost died out. The failure of the American Bicycle Company, with enormous liabilities and small assets, is therefore not surprising, though when it was organized, only three years ago, its prospectus set forth that the company would probably earn twenty per cent. on its common shares. Instead of this, it was unable to pay the interest on its bonds, and its common and preferred shares have practically been wiped out. The lesson to be derived from this humiliating experience is too obvious to need to be further impressed upon the reader.

THAT PATIENCE has its perfect work is illustrated once more by the sudden supremacy of ex-Senator David B. Hill, as the leader of the Democracy of New York. Two years ago he was set aside at the State convention and barely consulted by Croker and his dominant Tammany faction. At the National Democratic Convention at Kansas City, he was kept off the committee on resolutions and told to go "way back and sit down." Today his influence and favor are being sought in Croker's absence by every Tammany Hall leader and by all the Democratic bosses, great and small, throughout the State. He will formulate the platform at the approaching Democratic State convention at Saratoga, and will name the candidates on the ticket, from top to bottom. He will sound the opening note of the campaign for his party, and will himself manage its canvass in this State. It is no secret that he believes that he has more than a winning chance with a good ticket, and that he has advised the Democratic leaders throughout the State of that fact and has imparted to them some of the enthusiasm which he himself manifests. Republicans, who realize how strong their party is throughout the State and how united and well satisfied it feels, and who also recognize the great popularity of Governor Odell, have no fear of the outcome, but it is well to bear in mind that for the first time in many years the Democratic forces of the State are also being brought rapidly into line, and that they will be marshaled by their most skillful, resourceful, and successful leader.

WHILE IT is often difficult, as a matter of fact, to draw a sharp line between a method of money-getting which may be justly regarded as gambling, and so highly reprehensible on moral grounds, and those speculative operations which are entirely harmless and wholly legitimate under the conditions of modern trade, no question whatever exists as to the vicious and detestable character of the form of gambling known as policy playing. It is not real gambling, in fact, a game in which the element of chance enters, but a system of swindling, a method of robbery pure and simple, organized and carried on for no other purpose. Investigation has shown that policy playing abounds most among the poor and the tenement dwellers of the cities; that it thrives, for example, in the crowded quarters of New York, where it swallows up regularly a vast amount of money made up of the pennies of women and children and the scanty earnings of others who fall victims to its wiles. The fact has been brought out in the police investigations of recent years that a widespread system of policy shops has existed in New York, owned and controlled by a few Tammany politicians and other scoundrels, who have grown enormously rich from their plunderings of the poor. It is against this systematized iniquity that the Anti-Policy Society instituted by Captain Goddard has conducted a constant warfare for a year or two past, and has already accomplished excellent results. This society is determined to uproot the swindling business completely, and to assist in that laudable undertaking the *New York Evening Post* has recently opened a subscription to raise a fund of \$7,000, the amount considered absolutely necessary to carry on the campaign to a successful finish. An excellent opportunity is thus offered to all who would like to have a hand in crushing out this nefarious and despicable policy business, to do some effective service to that end.



# PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT

THE FEAT of swimming the channel between England and France appears to have a spasmodic fascination



MONTAGUE HOLBEIN,  
Who nearly succeeded in swimming  
the English Channel.

for the natatorial sports. Few have been called to the task, and still fewer have been chosen to succeed in it. The latest Leander to undertake to cross this western Hellespont without a boat is Mr. Montague Holbein, whose recent attempt was an aggravating failure, since he was only half a mile from the goal when exhaustion forced him to give up. Mr. Holbein's course was from Cape Grinez to Dover. He calculates that he made 25,000 strokes on the trip, and yet after being in and working hard in the water for twenty-two hours and

twenty-one minutes, he did not, when he had rested, feel much worse for the experiment. It is the belief of pilots, familiar with the strait, that Mr. Holbein would have accomplished his purpose had he started from the English instead of from the French coast, the direction of the current being from the former toward the latter. This view is strengthened by the fact that Captain Webb, who followed this plan, succeeded, and was able at the end of the swim to wade out and walk on the beach without assistance. Mr. Holbein, while training for his latest undertaking, made some notable practice record, one of these, being a swim from Dover toward Ramsgate in which he covered the exact distance between England and France.

OUR ENGLISH cousins, who sought from the first to utilize for various purposes the ceremony of the crowning of King Edward and Queen Alexandra, are still discovering the uses of it. The latest device in England for raising money for charitable objects is the exhibition of a peeress in her coronation robes and coronet. The noble personage who was the pioneer in consenting to pose before the public in this fashion is Lady Raglan, wife of Lord Raglan, who lately resigned the under Secretaryship of War, and daughter of the Earl of Bessborough. Lady Raglan, in all the finery which she wore during the gorgeous function in Westminster Abbey, exhibited herself at a charity show for the benefit of the local hospital at Beckenham, Kent. Her appearance there was announced on posters throughout the town, as if she were a celebrity of the stage. The very moderate fee of six cents was charged for admission to the hall in which she was on view, and so the spectacle was within the reach of all. As Lady Raglan possesses good looks as well as magnificent costumes, there was naturally a considerable rush to see her at such a bargain-counter figure, and the hospital reaped much financial benefit.

WHATEVER ELSE one may deny to Russia or to the Russian soldiery, it will not be disputed that

the great empire of the North has ever been able to command the loyal service of men as brave and true in war, as resolute and valiant in battle, as any the world has ever known. Cruel they may be and often have been, but never weak or cowardly. How true this is a hundred desperate battle-fields attest, from the most ancient days of Russian conquest down to Sevastopol and Erzerum. A worthy member of this line of warriors and heroes is he whose portrait we present herewith, Corporal Alexis Strachow of the Sixteenth East Siberian Infantry. This wearer of four crosses and a war medal, who joined the army only six years ago, is well entitled to be called a hero, for he has proved himself worthy of the highest decorations that can be given to a man, without a commission, who serves the Czar. In China Corporal Strachow gained the Order of St. George by gallantly saving his commander's life under a heavy fire. This was on July 17th, 1900. His valor again served him on September 17th of the same year, when he, with three others, was instrumental in putting sixty Chinamen to flight. He was again noticed in April, 1901, when, serving under a commander who, with only fifty-eight men, was opposing a Chinese force of seven hundred, he rendered conspicuous service.



CORPORAL ALEXIS STRACHOW  
A young soldier of whom Russia  
is proud.

THE ADMINISTRATION of public affairs in France has been noted for a frequency of sensations, and one of the most recent of these involved the naval service of that country. By order of President Loubet, two of the most prominent officers of the navy—Vice-Admiral de Beaumont, Maritime Prefect of Toulon, and Rear-Admiral Servan, commanding the Atlantic Squadron—

were summarily relieved of their commands. Admiral de Beaumont's retirement was due to a published interview which represented him as severely criticising M. Pelletan, the Minister of Marine. He repudiated the criticism, but that did not in the least help his case. The removal of Admiral Servan is ascribed to supposed sensational developments in connection with the suicide of Captain Barry, commander of the cruiser *Tage*. Captain Barry shot himself some time ago in the cabin of his vessel while the latter was off Martinique, Admiral Servan being then on board. In what way the Admiral was mixed up in the tragedy has not as yet been revealed to the public. The *Tage*, which was the flag-ship of the squadron, was at New Orleans at the date of the Martinique disaster and promptly sailed for the stricken island, carrying supplies for the sufferers contributed by the residents of the Crescent City. For this timely generosity the admiral



REAR-ADMIRAL SERVAN,  
Summarily relieved of command of French Atlantic squadron.  
Prouisoon.

expressed fervent gratitude. The many Americans whom he met and favorably impressed have been deeply grieved by the disgrace which has befallen so able and eminent a naval officer.

JUST WHAT effect the renomination of Robert La Follette for Governor of Wisconsin will have upon the chances for the return of the Hon. John C. Spooner to the Senate from that State does not yet appear. The Republican party in Wisconsin has been sadly divided over La Follette, his nomination being bitterly opposed by a large and influential element of the party who are not in sympathy with the Governor's views on primary election laws and other State issues. Senator Spooner has been counted with this opposition, and it therefore remains to be seen whether the amazing strength which La Follette developed at the recent State convention will be thrown for or against Mr. Spooner as a senatorial candidate. His indorsement for re-election will depend, it is said, upon his acceptance of the State platform with special reference to its election and taxation planks.



HON. JOHN C. SPOONER,  
Who hopes to be re-elected to  
the United States Senate  
from Wisconsin.

There is no reason why such an indorsement should not be accepted by Spooner men, who can afford to stand on the party's platform at all times. Senator Spooner has served in the Senate almost continuously since 1885, and is generally recognized as one of the ablest and most useful men who have ever sat in that body.

THE AMERICAN Bar Association, at its recent session in Saratoga, was extremely fortunate in its selection

of a president for the current term. The new incumbent, Francis Rawle, Esq., of Philadelphia, is a gentleman who, in point of ability and character, is fully qualified for his high honorary position. In his hands the traditions of the office will be well maintained. Mr. Rawle is a leader of the Quaker City Bar and comes of excellent ancestry. To some extent he inherits his legal ability, for he is a grandson of Mr. William Rawle, the first United States district attorney for Pennsylvania, counsel for the United States Bank, and first president of the Pennsylvania Historical Society. Mr. William Rawle was also author of the well-known work on the Constitution of the United States. Mr. Francis Rawle, since 1876, has been librarian of the Law Association of Philadelphia, a place which has been filled by many distinguished lawyers. Among his



FRANCIS RAWLE,  
New president of the American  
Bar Association.

contributions to legal literature is the last edition of Bouvier's Law Dictionary, in the preparation of which he spent five years. So long as it places at its head men of such eminence in the law, the American Bar Association will retain the respect of the members of the profession.

ONLY TIME will reveal how genuine is the desire expressed by the imperial government of China to bring about a settled peace in regard to church matters in China. Some time ago there was issued an edict of the Imperial Chinese government appointing Bishop Favier to bring about peace between the Catholic Church and the Chinese people. The next question was what was to be done with the Protestants, who have no executive head of their various denominations. It remains to be seen whether the imperial recognition of Dr. Timothy Richards will secure the desired results. In May, 1901, Dr. Richards was requested by the governors of the provinces to give them his assistance in the settlement of matters both missionary and commercial. He spent a month at Peking, having been called there by the plenipotentiaries to assist them. Afterward the Tai Yuen Fu, Martyr Memorial University, was for the first ten years put in care of Dr. Richards. On July 4th, 1902, there was issued an imperial edict declaring Dr. Richards to be a man of high attainments, possessed of a right public spirit and worthy of all admiration, and commanding the "Ministry of Foreign Affairs, who have drawn up a scheme for the furtherance of harmonious relations between Christians and the populace generally, to consult with Dr. Richards on the matter, in the sincere hope that with his valuable assistance the objects in view may be attained, and the masses may be able to live at peace with their neighbors, the Christians."



DR. TIMOTHY RICHARDS,  
Who may establish religious peace  
in China.

THE PRESENT dean among the editors of denominational weeklies in this country is Rev. Dr. James M. Buckley, of the *New York Christian Advocate*. The *Advocate* is one of the official organs of the Methodist Episcopal Church in this country, the editors of which are elected by the conferences of that denomination. Dr. Buckley was chosen as editor-in-chief of the *New York Advocate* in 1880, and has been retained in that position ever since, and doubtless will continue to hold the place as long as he lives. Dr. Buckley is a man of impressive and vigorous personality, and besides being a first-class editor is regarded as one of the finest parliamentarians and readiest debaters on the public platform. There is a strong element of pugnacity in his composition, and few there are who dare to cross swords with him in public debate, where his remarkable memory and power of repartee make him a formidable antagonist. He is a conspicuous figure at any conference he may attend, and may usually be depended on to enliven the proceedings.

THE AMERICAN people have a special interest in the honor which has recently been conferred upon the



THE DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH,  
Who has been made a Knight  
of the Garter.

Duke of Marlborough, since this scion of the English nobility, some six and a half years ago, took to himself a wife in the person of Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt, a member of the well-known New York family. The honor referred to was that of an appointment to the knighthood of the Order of the Garter. As the duke comes of a family famous in the military annals of England this distinction is by no means the first of its kind to be conferred on a member of his house. The first to get this most coveted honor in the kingdom was the third Duke of Marlborough, a grandson of the hero of Blenheim, who was appointed commander-in-chief of the British forces intended to serve in Germany under Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick. The fourth duke also had the Garter, as did the sixth and seventh. The present duke, it is hardly necessary to add, is the ninth of his race. He was paymaster-general of the forces in South Africa, three years ago. Like the Duke of Norfolk, he deemed it incumbent on him to go to "the front," and was a staff captain in the Imperial Yeomanry in 1900, when he had the distinction of being mentioned in the dispatches.

THE LONDON *Spectator* thinks that Captain Freeman, who took the British steamship *Roddam* out of the harbor of St. Pierre at the time of the eruption of Mont Pelée deserves something more than "a service of plate" from the English Board of Trade. It refers to the captain as "the undecorated hero," and speaks of his service at the time of the catastrophe as "a deed which, in coolness and undaunted courage, is absolutely unparalleled in the history of a nation of brave men."



# "Frontier Day"—Wyoming's Notable Celebration

THE FAR-FAMED "Magic City of the Plains," Cheyenne, the capital of Wyoming, is situated on a broad plain, with Crow Creek, a small stream, winding around two sides of the town, the land rising slightly to the westward. In its short existence, Cheyenne has had its vicissitudes. In the old frontier days it was accounted a very fast town, bearing the fearful appellation of "Hell on Wheels." It was not until November 14th, 1867, that a passenger train reached Cheyenne. When it became known that Cheyenne was to be the winter terminus of the Union Pacific there was a grand rush of all types of Western life to this city. Habitations sprang up like mushrooms. Town lots were sold at fabulous prices. Gambling flourished and depredations on life and property were so frequent that vigilance committees were organized and lynch law was fully established. Within one year after their organization, the "Vigilantes" had hung and shot twelve desperadoes and sent five to the penitentiary. The town grew up like magic. Over the quiet hills and plains came a change. Where once no sound was heard save the halloo of the herdsman; clatter of hoofs and horses, and jingle of spur bells, there came the crunching roar of dynamite tearing rocks asunder, grinding and rattling of wheels, the shouting of mule drivers and freighters, with sounds of saw and axe and hammer—the pioneers of the mighty wheels of commerce of "The Overland Route."

It was fitting, then, that Cheyenne should have been selected as the most suitable place in which to depict the stirring scenes of border life and reenact on its very plains the thrilling and blood-curdling adventures of the hardy pioneers of thirty years ago. In 1897 it was suggested by Colonel Slack, of Cheyenne, and F. W. Angier, of Denver, that Cheyenne ought to reproduce the life and amusements of the early frontier days, when the country was full of Indians and buffaloes and other wild animals—those early days of the Western country, when settlers were in peril by day and night from Indians and from outlaws, often more terrible than the savages. The first celebration of frontier life at Cheyenne was given on September 23d, 1897, and it proved to be so successful and fascinating that the popular demand has caused an annual celebration ever since.

No trouble or expense was spared to make 1902's celebration a success. Days and weeks were spent in searching the country for the riders and horses, none but the best standing any chance of selection. No less than 500 cowboys, all gayly attired in their fantastic equipment, and riding steeds requiring the most skillful horsemanship; cowgirls, as much at home on horseback as on foot; Indians, proud and hideous in their war paint, ready for their Indian dances, races, games and pipe smoking; military bands, and drum corps; preachers, busy marrying couples who came to take part in the celebration; fakirs, masquerade balls, and open-air night attractions, formed a kaleidoscopic picture of fun and frolic on the plains.

As early as twelve o'clock not less than 25,000 people had assembled to witness the reproduction of old frontier life, with its captivating excitement, its dashing cowboys and red-skinned savages. At no other exhibition in the world can be found such marvelous horsemanship as is exhibited in "Frontier Days" at Cheyenne. Some of the events were as follows: A frontier Derby race, free for all, three-quarters of a mile; cow pony race, for Rocky Mountain horses, half mile; Indian pony race, half mile, catch-weights, for Indians only; wild horse race, half mile, horses furnished by the committee, riders drawing for horses, no hobbling of stirrups, each rider having one assistant on foot; ladies' cow pony race, half mile, catch-weights; Indian war dance; Indian squaw race, half mile, Indian women only; bucking and pitching contest; race for champion cowgirl rider of the world; championship roping contest; drill by Thirtieth Battery, United States Field Artillery; stage coach held up by road agents. The races followed one another with great rapidity, the names of the winners being heralded to the four corners of the enclosure by a huge megaphone.

The wild-horse race proved to be one of the most interesting and exciting events of all. Imagine a dozen wild horses bolting through the open gates of the pen and making frantic attempts to escape the ropes of the dare-devil men endeavoring to saddle and hobble them and then ride the "outlaws" round the half-mile track. In this exhibition one of the horses got away after being roped and a wild chase took place before he could be roped again. Before this wild-horse race could begin it was necessary to subdue the untamed broncos. One of the cowboys, swinging a lariat in his hand, darted into the medley of cowboys and wild horses, then came bolting out, whooping and dragging


a panic-stricken cayuse at the end of his rope. This was repeated over and over again until, on the track in front of the grand stand, there stood panting and struggling, about a dozen wild, vicious and defiant steeds, fighting unsuccessfully against their cowboy conquerors. A dozen saddles lay scattered on the ground and their riders stood ready to spring at the horses' heads at the word "go." At a signal the riders started to saddle. The helpers were jerked in all directions. It was an indescribable sight; men dodging wildly back and forth, horses wild with fear or mad with rage, bounding, bucking, rearing and rolling all over the track. Out of the seething caldron of men and beasts a horse was seen emerging, struggling and lunging for liberty, ridden by a slight but wiry youth, Frank Irwin, of Bosler. Following closely came the others, all lunging and pitching in their frantic and unsuccessful efforts to unsaddle their riders. The Bosler lad saddled, mounted and broke his bronco, and rode over the half mile in 1:31 1-5—the quickest time ever made in a wild-horse race.

The cowgirl race, half mile, was won by Mrs. W. H. Irwin, after a fine exhibition of horsemanship; time, 55

saddle worth \$200, donated by the Union Pacific Railway Company.

After war dances, pony races, more bucking broncos, and stage-coach attacks had ended the set events, in marched the Thirtieth Battery of United States Artillery with six guns, and for half an hour entertained the multitude with an exhibition of mimic warfare. At sunset the crowd made for town, with horns blowing, megaphones roaring, every one shouting, singing, and filling the plains or the streets as they headed for home or the Masque Ball. Adopting the sentiments so well expressed by "Polly Pry" of the Denver Post, we may exclaim: "Wonderful West and marvelous Cheyenne! Crouching to-day upon the very borderland of our storied past, the one real link between the then and the now, the solitary place in the whole State where the strenuous life of the hardy pioneer is still in evidence, and where, on a free range, wild horses and wild cattle still roam and the gun still remains the final arbiter in the settlement of active affairs. Astonishing Wyoming! Still holding within her borders all the elements of such a frontier show, making the tented exhibition of 'Buffalo Bill' like a street brawl after a battle!"

A. D.



## Virginia, the Pride of the Nation.

By MINNA IRVING.

Thy troth is plighted to the sea,  
It is a fitting mate for thee.  
A silver girdle round thy waist,  
The broad Potomac's foam is laced,  
Virginia.

Mount Vernon like a pearl is set  
Within thy emerald coronet,  
And English oaks their branches spread  
With native pines above thy head,  
Virginia.

Mother of Presidents art thou,  
The laurel binds thy noble brow.  
By wood and wold thy waving corn  
Uplifts its tassels to the morn,  
Virginia.

Thy hands a wealth of roses wreath,  
Thy acres of tobacco breathe  
Of pipe and book and hearth aglow,  
When windy winter blows the snow,  
Virginia.

Hail! elder sister of the States,  
Hospitable with open gates.  
No stranger yet by night or day  
By thee was ever turned away,  
Virginia.

We drink thy health in all the rills  
That sparkle down thy breezy hills.  
The Union's boast from coast to coast,  
The nation's glory, and our toast,  
Virginia.



## Cowboys Cruelly Kill 600,000 Sheep.

THE STRUGGLE between the cattlemen and the sheepmen for the possession of grazing grounds in Colorado and Wyoming, which has been going on for the past ten years, has lately become more acute than ever. An intermittent war has been waged during the last decade by the two parties, and the sheep herders have had much the worse of it. During the raids made by the cowboys a dozen men have been killed and three times as many wounded; 600,000 sheep, valued at \$2,400,000, have been slaughtered, and thousands of dollars' worth of wagons, buildings, etc., has been destroyed.

Recently one hundred and fifty masked men attacked George Sedgwick's camps in the New Forks country, Wyoming, shot to death a Mexican herder, drove off all the other employees, killed one flock of 2,000 sheep and stampeded 65,000 more into the mountains, where wolves and mountain lions tore them to pieces. The next day John Mercer's flock of 2,000 sheep was killed, and two days later Mrs. Nancy Irving's Angora goat ranch was raided, and 1,200 valuable animals were slain. It is feared that if the general government does not soon interfere the extensive sheep industry in the regions mentioned will be utterly ruined.

The cause of the conflict is the fact that the sheep crop the grass of the ranges closely, trample the soil and kill vegetation, and leave behind an odor which is offensive to cattle. Land once used for sheep grazing is useless for cattle for several years afterward, and even the water in which sheep have been accustomed to drink, unless it be running, is shunned by the cattle. The cattlemen, having been first on the scene, regard the sheep men as trespassers and are trying to run them out. As a matter of fact, the land is public territory, and neither side has leased any grazing privileges upon it.

Some of the raids by the cattlemen have been characterized by wanton and revolting cruelty. Dynamite has been thrown among the sheep flocks, killing the innocent creatures by hundreds. On one occasion 6,000 sheep were driven into a narrow cañon and clubbed to death. Two flocks, one of 4,000 and another of 3,500, were forced over precipices and all perished.

Attempts at retaliation on the part of the sheepherders have not been wanting. Not long ago the town of Battle, Wyo., was attacked by a crowd of Mexicans, because the townspeople had slaughtered 5,000 sheep of which the attacking party had charge. The Mexicans were repulsed, after a lively fight, with the loss of two killed and one wounded. Two of the townspeople were wounded.

## Eminent Physicians

are eagerly studying the problem of baby feeding. Borden's Eagle Brand Condensed Milk is recommended by the leading family physicians. It is always safe and reliable. Send for book, "Babies," 71 Hudson St., New York.

TIME, said Franklin, is the stuff of life. Telephone service saves time. Verb. sap. Rates for Residence Service in Manhattan from \$48 a year. New York Telephone Co., 15 Dey St., 111 W. 38th St.





RED MEN, IN ALL THEIR FINERY, ASSEMBLED FOR THE WAR-DANCE.



LINING UP FOR THE START IN THE INDIAN PONY RACE.



CHARACTERISTIC DANCE OF THE AMERICAN ABORIGINES.



ARAPAHOE KNIGHT AND HIS MEER CHARGER.  
*W. G. Walker.*



COWBOYS  
RACING  
FURIOUSLY  
OVER THE  
PRAIRIE.  
*W. G. Walker.*



TYPICAL "BRONCO-BUSTERS" WHO TOOK PART IN THE HORSE-BREAKING CONTEST.—*W. G. Walker.*



PALE-FACE ARTIST TEACHING A BRAVE HOW TO USE THE KODAK.



STREET SCENE IN CHEYENNE DURING THE CURIOUS FESTIVAL.

"FRONTIER DAY," WYOMING'S MOST NOTABLE CELEBRATION.

GRAND FESTIVAL AT CHEYENNE, REPRODUCING STRIKING FEATURES OF THE STRENUOUS LIFE OF THE PLAINS.

*See opposite page.*





# Revelations Regarding Reciprocity

As Blaine, Garfield, and McKinley Understood It

By the Hon. Wharton Barker

BECAUSE THE American people give now so much time to discussion and consideration of plans for extension of foreign commerce I have concluded to make a public statement of what took place at a conference at the White House early in April, 1881, to which I had been called by President Garfield to discuss with him and with the Secretary of State, Mr. Blaine, a plan of action Mr. Garfield and I had

talked over many times, to establish an American commercial union—an American Zollverein. To this plan Mr. Garfield in general committed himself when he and I agreed that he should be urged upon Republicans as presidential candidate for the nomination of 1880. As both President Garfield and Secretary Blaine are dead I must establish my relation to General Garfield and to the question before the conference, to insure for my statement acceptance and full belief. This position I shall now establish by several important quotations:

From a memorial note written at the request of the Council of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and read before it at its meeting held September 26th, 1881, by Judge Samuel W. Pennypacker, now Republican candidate for Governor:

"No party convention ever had it in its power to affect more seriously the institutions of the country than that which assembled in Chicago in 1880 to nominate a candidate for the presidency. A few months earlier the selection of ex-President Grant had seemed inevitable. For two years a banker in Philadelphia (Mr. Wharton Barker), with a taste for higher politics, had been urging the nomination of Mr. Garfield in the columns of the *Penn Monthly* and making combinations looking to that result."

From the *Fortnightly Review*, May, 1881, "Commercial Union," by Sir F. Hincks:

"Mr. George Anderson, M. P., stated in an article contributed to the *Contemporary Review* a few months ago, that he had been informed on reliable authority that certain American statesmen of no mean influence were about to move in the matter of Canada, and to make it a prominent feature in the policy of the Garfield administration. Mr. Anderson further stated that he had before him two published letters, written by Mr. Wharton Barker, an eminent banker and politician in Philadelphia, the chief supporter of Mr. Garfield as President, one of which was addressed to Mr. Garfield prior to his election, and the other to the late Senator Brown, of Toronto. The subject of these letters was what has been termed 'Commercial Union' between the United States and Canada."

From a letter of Garfield to Barker under date of Washington, February 3d, 1880: "Yours of the 2d instant has been read with interest. I should be glad to consult you on the question of our trade relations with Canada, and will try and find the necessary leisure whenever you come to the city."

Garfield to Barker:—"MENTON, O., December 20th, 1880.

"Yours of the 15th instant came duly to hand. I have read with interest your memorandum of the commercial relations of Canada and the United States. I see there is some probability of a commission to adjust our differences with England on the fisheries question. If action is taken during the present administration I hope it will not be confined to that single question. There are several other important matters that should be adjusted at the same time. Please keep me advised of any new phase in the Canadian question. Accept my thanks for the information you give me on the other questions."

"FREMONT, 12th April, 1887.

"MR. WHARTON BARKER:

"MY DEAR SIR: Thanks for the Canadian article. Looking forward with confidence to the unification of all English-speaking people on this continent under one government, my opinions on all measures touching Canadian affairs are formed with respect to their bearing on this result. I hope to meet you. With all respect,

"Sincerely, R. B. HAYES."

In April, 1881, came an invitation from President Garfield to discuss with him and Mr. Blaine the plan for an American commercial union I had considered, and talked of so much, for five years. Almost at once upon meeting, the President said to Mr. Blaine, "I want you to give to what Mr. Barker has to say careful attention, and I want you to ponder upon the plans he will present." At the time of this meeting Mr. Blaine had not, I think, given any serious attention to a policy that is now known as "Blaine's Reciprocity Policy," and I am sure he did not then give his approval to it, although he saw that could it be carried out America would be for a long time independent of all European complications. Of course, I cannot give the words used at this conference—I can make only general statements that will give a fair and comprehensible view of what was said.

I began: "When President Grant and Secretary Fish sent to the Senate of the United States the Canadian reciprocity treaty of 1874 my attention was called with great force to the importance of the question of how our foreign commerce should be extended so as to secure

lasting approval of our own people and also of the nations we made compacts with. Satisfied that the proposed treaty was neither sound in general plan nor sound in detail, I took as vigorous steps as I could for its defeat. I realized that those who caused this defeat must propose a line of action that would meet the demands of the situation. After much study of our trade relations with all countries, and after much consideration of the problems I had set myself to solve, I concluded that a commercial union of the nations and dependencies of America under a common tariff, and a proper distribution of the customs receipts among them, was the only way to insure permanent peace and lasting prosperity on the American continent. From that day I opposed all treaties of reciprocity and urged establishment of reciprocal relations when it could be had on natural lines and on fair terms. I believe all adjustments can be better made by direct declarations and open offers of an act of Congress than by treaties, the result of negotiations of diplomatists."

I then asked the President and Mr. Blaine to accept as true the declaration that natural and profitable trade was found north and south rather than east and west—between countries of different climate and resources rather than between countries of the same latitude and similar resources. This proposition they did accept because it was self-evident. I then said, "We want no responsibility for any internal questions, social or political, beyond the borders of our own country, for there must be home rule to meet the various phases of life of different peoples."

I informed Mr. Blaine that I had been able to convince President Hayes of the soundness of the American policy I urged, but that I could not get him to take any action other than to send a commission of observation to the nations of South America. This interest of President Hayes is made clear by what General Garfield writes in his letter I quote. It is most interesting to note in the letter of Mr. Hayes of 1887 his live interest in the Canadian-American situation, for it proves his commitment to part of my plans for the general unification of all American nations and American dependencies of European nations.

But let us go back to the conference of 1881. Remember that at that time Mr. Blaine had given only meagre attention and consideration to trade relations with American States. He had given much study to how to hold the American markets for American manufacturers, and he was the leading man of the country in advocacy of protective policy, but he was unwilling to mark a great policy if such course would not receive at once acceptance. While he could not offer any reasonable opposition to my plans, he urged the President to go slow, and said internal questions were of more importance than the great American policy I urged. He admitted that commercial union of all the Americas would make nations of America superior to depressions, civil, military, and commercial, among European nations. He was also willing to admit that such a policy would carry the Monroe doctrine to its logical conclusion. This advice and position of Mr. Blaine prevented the sending out by President Garfield of invitations to American States to meet in conference at a special congress at Washington to discuss this plan of American commercial union. This was, of course, a great disappointment to me. The political struggle between the forces led by President Garfield and Senator Conkling put an end to further discussion of the question with the President, and his death sent the question to the rear for a time.

When reciprocity treaties and reciprocal trade are under discussion it is proper for me to go beyond the "Garfield-Blaine-Barker Conference" and say something of my part in later negotiations and discussions, because that part has been one of influence. In 1883, when the Mexican reciprocity treaty, largely the work of General Grant, was before the Senate, in a long open letter addressed to Senator Mitchell, I said among other things: "All treaties are objectionable which may serve as hindrances to the execution of whatever fiscal policy the country hereafter may see fit to adopt. Commercial treaties of this kind are mortgages on the future and inconsistencies in the present. It is impossible to reconcile them with any principle of national policy. Consistent free traders repudiate them, equally with consistent protectionists"—and then, "I need not remind you that commercial treaties are especially objectionable as requiring the assent of but one branch of Congress to their validity." The same forces defeated this Mexican treaty of 1883 and the Canadian treaty of 1874.

After the death of General Garfield, Mr. Blaine and I became intimate, and while I did not think his nomination for President in 1884 was wise I concluded to give him earnest and aggressive support. I did so because he had become the advocate of an American policy so dear to me. I knew he would not go to the length I urged, but I believed he would take steps at once upon becoming President that would lead soon to the adoption of commercial union urged by me at the White House conferences of 1881. That my relations with Mr. Blaine were cordial in 1884 no one will doubt who reads the letter from him I now print for the first time—I have many letters from him of like intimacy.

"AUGUSTA, Me., June 14th, 1884.

"MY DEAR MR. BARKER: I wish you would pack your

grip sack and run down here for a day or two—coming directly to my house. I have so many things to say to you that it is discouraging to begin on paper. If you gain no other pleasure from the trip, I promise you a sight of the beautiful island where your eminent grandfather was born in 1778 (I think) in the midst of the great struggle. It is not fifteen miles from my door. Come as early next week as your convenience will allow. The committee to advise me of my nomination will be here on the 20th—a good time for you to come. I refrain from giving thanks—or suggesting plans. Hope to cover all points in our conference. Pray keep this note private.

"Sincerely, JAMES G. BLAINE.

"Wharton Barker, Esq."

From 1874 I have urged the broad and comprehensive policy of commercial union of all American nations and dependencies, and I have opposed all such operations as those the Spanish war forced upon us in the far East. I believe in trade and not territorial expansion. I believe in American trade—free trade in America with common tariff, and not in Asiatic and European trade brought through reciprocities. Of course we must trade in a large way with all nations, but let us have trade in North America and South America as free as between New York and Ohio—and we shall have a period of real prosperity such as heretofore unknown.

For more than twenty-five years I was intimate with Mr. McKinley and I talked with him many times on the question of trade relations with foreign nations. He was slow to move to new and untried positions, but when he did move his statement was direct and positive. In June, 1901, I sent him copy of a letter that I believe was an exhaustive statement of the subject of trade versus territorial expansion, addressed by me on May 27th, 1901, to the late Hon. Frederick Fraley, president of the National Board of Trade. This letter received from President McKinley prompt attention. When he made his Buffalo address I hoped, almost believed, he was about to ask Congress to consider the great policy and to urge the acceptance of it.

My last public utterance on this question was in my open letter to the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives. I inclose copy—which was written to aid those who oppose the narrow policy President Roosevelt urges for the solution of the Cuban situation. The rejection by Congress of the President's proposal opens the way for the establishment of a policy that will fix the relations of the United States to Cuba and to all American nations—an American policy that would continue for all time the independence of American nations and prevent the interference of European nations in American affairs; a policy, I repeat, that would carry the Monroe doctrine to its proper and logical conclusion.

## Is \$1,000 a Year Enough?

IT HAS remained for a Chicago bank, according to newspaper reports, to fix not an age limit but an income limit for young men contemplating matrimony. It has set the mark for its own clerks at least at \$1,000, and the young men have protested and threatened to strike. They think it unjust and cruel that an employé should jeopardize his position if he ventures to take himself a wife before he has been "raised" to \$1,000, especially when the "raises" are slow and long coming. We are inclined to the side of the strikers in this case. The bank would be more sagacious if it encouraged its young men to marry, for the household economies they would have to practice on a thousand a year or less would sharpen their wits and make them all the more faithful and efficient in service. A good wife and a thousand a year ought to make any young man happy and contented.

## Sour Bread.

ANNOYED THE DOCTOR.

If you get right down to the bottom of your stomach trouble it is wrong food, and the way to correct it is not by drugs but by using the right food.

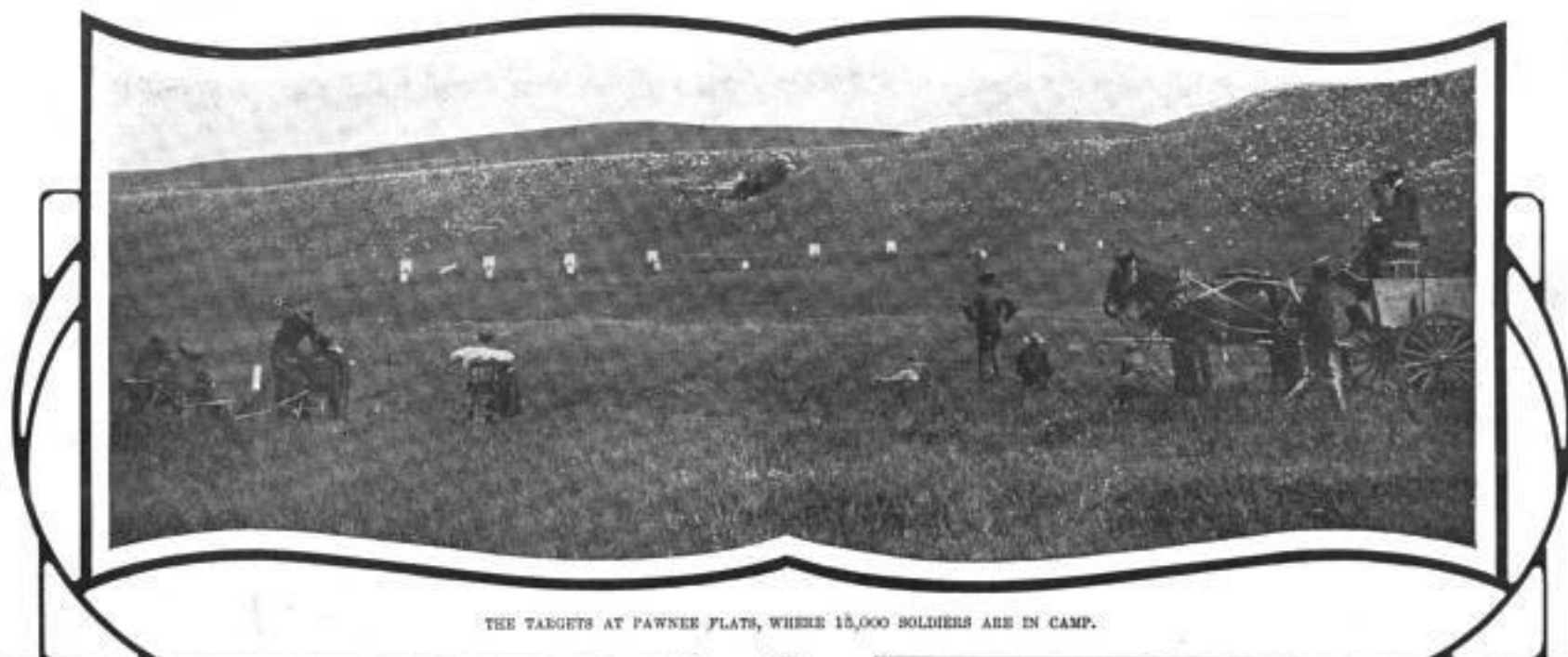
A physician in Barron, Wis., writes an instructive letter on this point. He says, "I am a practicing physician, 45 years old, and about 6 feet in height. When I began using Grape-Nuts last spring I weighed 140 pounds, was thin and poor, had a coating on my tongue, and frequently belched wind or gas and small pieces of undigested bread or potatoes which were very sour, in short I had acid dyspepsia.

"I consulted a brother physician, who advised me to eat about four teaspoonfuls of Grape-Nuts at the commencement of each meal and drink Postum Cereal Coffee. I had been in the habit of drinking coffee for breakfast and tea for dinner and supper. I followed the advice of my brother physician as to diet, and experienced relief at once.

"Ever since that time I have eaten Grape-Nuts with sweet milk or cream each morning for breakfast, and now I weigh 155 pounds, and am no more troubled with sour stomach. I am very fond of Postum Food Coffee, and attribute my relief as much to that as I do to Grape-Nuts.

"Often when I am called out in the night to see a patient and on my return home feel tired and hungry. I eat the usual quantity of Grape-Nuts before going to bed and then sleep soundly all night." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.





THE TARGETS AT PAWNEE FLATS, WHERE 15,000 SOLDIERS ARE IN CAMP.



SPACIOUS PARADE-GROUND, WHERE THE LARGEST BODY OF TROOPS CAN BE DRILLED.



HANDSOME QUARTERS OF THE OFFICERS ERECTED ALONG SHERIDAN AVENUE.



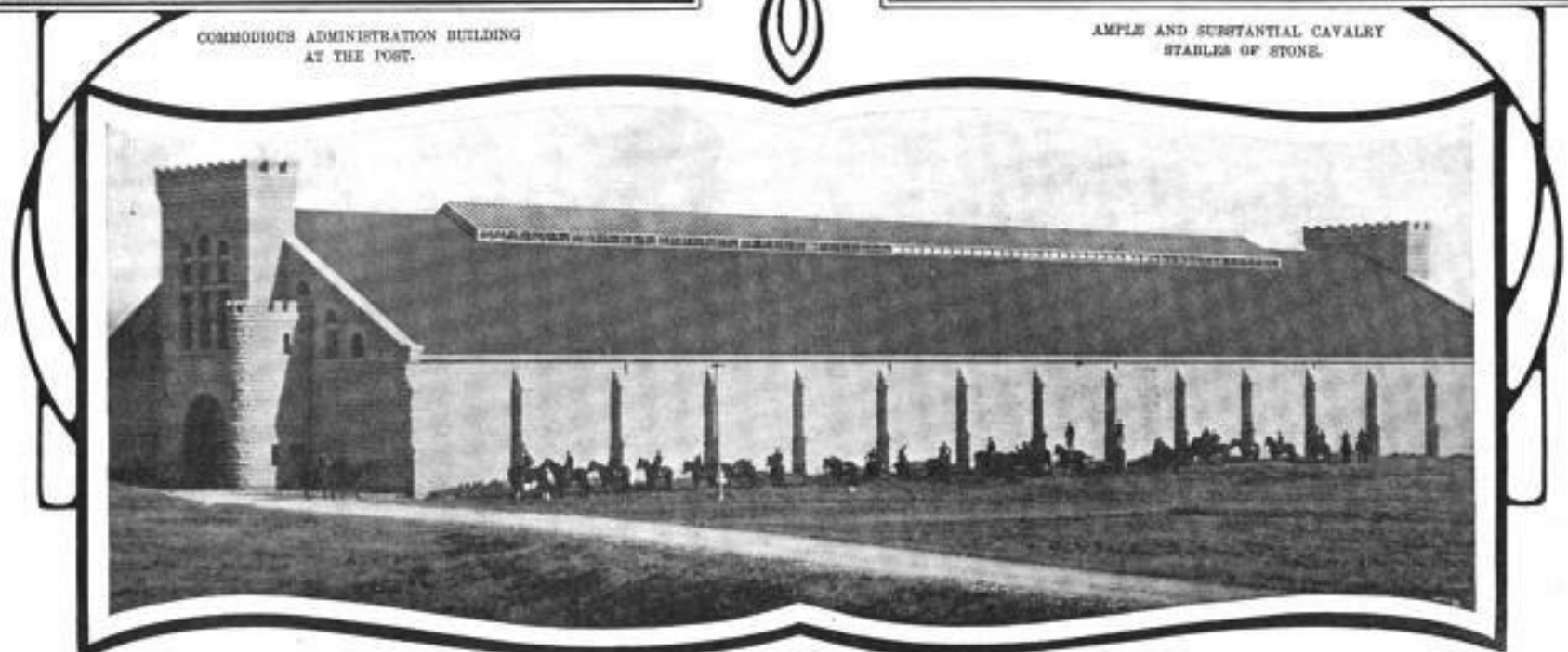
THE BIG WAR BALLOON OF THE POST SWAYING AT ITS MOORINGS.



COMMODIOUS ADMINISTRATION BUILDING AT THE POST.



AMPLE AND SUBSTANTIAL CAVALRY STABLES OF STONE.



LARGEST RIDING HALL IN THE WORLD, 800 FEET LONG AND 100 FEET WIDE.

# MANŒUVRES OF THE AMERICAN ARMY AT FORT RILEY.

MILITARY POST AT FORT RILEY, KAN., WHERE 15,000 REGULARS WILL ENGAGE IN A SERIES OF ARMY MANŒUVRES.

Photographs by C. M. Harger.—See page 296.





MRS. HERMAN OELRICHS.



THE LATE CHARLES L. FAIR.



THE LATE MRS. CHARLES L. FAIR.



MRS. WILLIAM K. VANDERBILT, JR.

## A Remarkable American Romance

THE VAST possibilities of the individual in the United States make it a land peculiarly favorable to the development of romantic careers. Under institutions that foster freest endeavor and that permit the humblest to rise to the highest places, there are naturally many lives which are full of notable experiences and remarkable contrasts. A glamour lies on the pathways trod by many of our successful men and women. The annals, public and private, of various of our prominent families read like creations of fancy, and shame the most striking efforts of fiction. In scarcely any other country is there to be noted that whirl of change which lends to American biography its interest.

The recent tragical death in France of Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Fair was only a gloomy chapter in a genuine and variegated American romance. It is a story whose main features deal with the humble birth of the founder of a great fortune, his long years of toil with moderate prosperity, his quick leap to amazing wealth, the power of riches to secure political elevation and social advancement, domestic scandal, the passing away of the head of the house followed by sensational litigation over his property, the dissipation, the opposed marriage and the reform of a son, the untimely fate of the latter and his wife in the flush of youth, and with evidences also of the better side of human nature. It contains all the elements that in the hands of a Balzac might have been wrought into an imperishable tale.

When James Graham Fair, born near Belfast, Ireland, in 1831, arrived in the United States at the age of eleven he had unknowingly taken the first step that led to an opulence and prominence that doubtless surpassed the wildest dreams of his later youth. The Fair immigrants settled in Illinois, and the boy, after attending the public schools, received a business education in Chicago. The lure of gold drew him to California in 1849 and he remained in that State, engaged in mining with but meagre results, until 1860, when he moved to Nevada, where he became known as a successful constructor of quartz mills, water-works, and chlorinizing furnaces. Later he superintended successively the Ophir and the

Hale and Norcross mine. It was not until 1867, however, that the decisive turn in his roadway to success took place. In that year Mr. Fair formed a partnership with three other men whose careers, like his own, were destined to be unusual. James G. Fair, John W. Mackay, James C. Flood, and William S. O'Brien made a magical combination, and every member of the quartette became a multi-millionaire. The partners secured mines that became famous for their yields, and Mr. Fair himself eventually amassed an estate valued at \$50,000,000. He interested himself largely in railroads and manufactories on the Pacific coast, and at length was elected to the United States Senate by the Legislature of Nevada, holding his office from 1881 to 1887. His rise in the world eventually served to lift his two beautiful and estimable daughters to a high social plane and desirable alliances, one of them marrying Mr. Herman Oelrichs, and the other Mr. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., both being now in the full swim of fashionable society.

In his later years the Senator pursued an erratic course which brought about scandal and a divorce. His two sons imitated their father's wildness, and the elder of them, James, died a drunkard ten years ago. The Senator's death in 1894 was followed by prolonged litigation over his estate. A variety of wills was produced, and numerous women claimed to be his widows. Ultimately one will was decided to be the legal one, but it was contested and broken by his second son, Charles L. Fair. The latter had wasted his years in fast living. This had turned his father against him, and the paternal ire was further fanned by the son's determination to wed Miss Caroline Smith, of Plainfield, N. J., an actress known on the stage as Lillian Nelson. She was of lowly origin and it was on her account that the Senator discriminated against Charles in the will which was set aside. Young Fair, despite his sire's displeasure, carried out his resolve and made the actress his wife. For him she appears to have been a most suitable mate, although his relatives and society refused to recognize her. Her influence on her husband was beneficial. She persuaded him to give up his habit of excessive drinking and otherwise to re-

form his ways. The young couple in time went to Europe, where they occupied themselves after the usual manner of people of wealth and fashion.

Mr. Fair took a great fancy to automobiling and bought a number of powerful and rapid machines. His latest purchase was a forty-five horse-power vehicle which had a going capacity of seventy-four miles an hour. It was while hurrying in this machine from Trouville to Paris that death overtook him and his spouse. Mr. Fair, who seems to have been afflicted with the "speed madness," lost control of the automobile, which ran from the roadway, dashed up an embankment, and crashed into a tree. Mr. and Mrs. Fair were almost instantly killed and the chauffeur was severely hurt. The bodies of the dead were shipped to San Francisco, where they were interred in a leading cemetery.

Thus for these two ended life's romance, but each had left an estate and each had made a will bequeathing to the other the major part of it. A nice legal question arose as to which one had died first, as the heirs of the one who survived the other by even a breath would be entitled to the property of both. Mrs. Fair, who had in life liberally aided her mother, sisters, and brothers, also remembered them in her will, but there was a hint that they might begin proceedings to secure all that she had been possessed of. Of this, however, there proved to be no need. Mrs. Oelrichs and Mrs. Vanderbilt, who were their dead brother's natural heirs, went to the limit of generosity and awarded a round million to Mrs. Fair's relatives. The latter were thus thoroughly contented and no sordid wrangle arose on the heels of the tragedy. The only angry note heard was that of one of the Senator's alleged widows. She declared that the Senator had expected Charles L. to provide properly for her and had invoked the vengeance of heaven on him in case he failed so to do. The so-called widow asserted that Charles L. had broken his promises to her, and she professed to see in the sad occurrence near Trouville a merited retribution. This view of it lends additional spice and interest to one of the most varied and picturesque of American romances.

## The Nation's Great Army Manœuvres

By C. M. Harger

THE ARENA of action in the nation's list of army posts is Fort Riley. Nearly \$1,000,000 will be spent there during the coming year, adding to its already extensive buildings and making the famous prairie post to the army of the United States what Potsdam is to Germany and Aldershot to England, with the difference that it will contain what neither of those places does—the school and field of operations.

Situated in the exact centre of the nation, with 19,000 acres of rolling Kansas prairie for its site, the Kaw River flowing through its boundaries, and with all the advantages of perfect drainage and a delightful landscape, the fort is remarkably attractive to the soldier. Its buildings are of stone, beautiful, costly, modern and numerous. It possesses what no other post on earth does—a riding hall, 300 by 100 feet, with massive stone walls and no pillar to break its immense area. A whole troop of cavalry can drill at once within the ample walls, and drilling goes on from morning till night, day after day. The fort is designed for cavalry and light artillery, and here are brought the troops that have need of drill or are weary with routine work at some remote point on the plains. But it is more than that. The War Department has by several inspections become convinced that this should be the great mobilizing point for the militia and regular troops of the nation. The great open plain at hand and the accessibility of the post from every part of the nation, make it particularly fit for the object in view. The other forts of the old frontier, except Fort Leavenworth, have passed away or have deteriorated. These two remain and will be the centre of the army's activities in the West.

Four great camps for the mobilization of the army have

been planned for by the army board and the Secretary of War: At Chickamauga, for the Eastern and Southeastern troops; at some point in Dakota for the Northern posts; in California for those on the coast; at Fort Riley for the troops between the two great ranges of mountains and including the entire Mississippi valley.

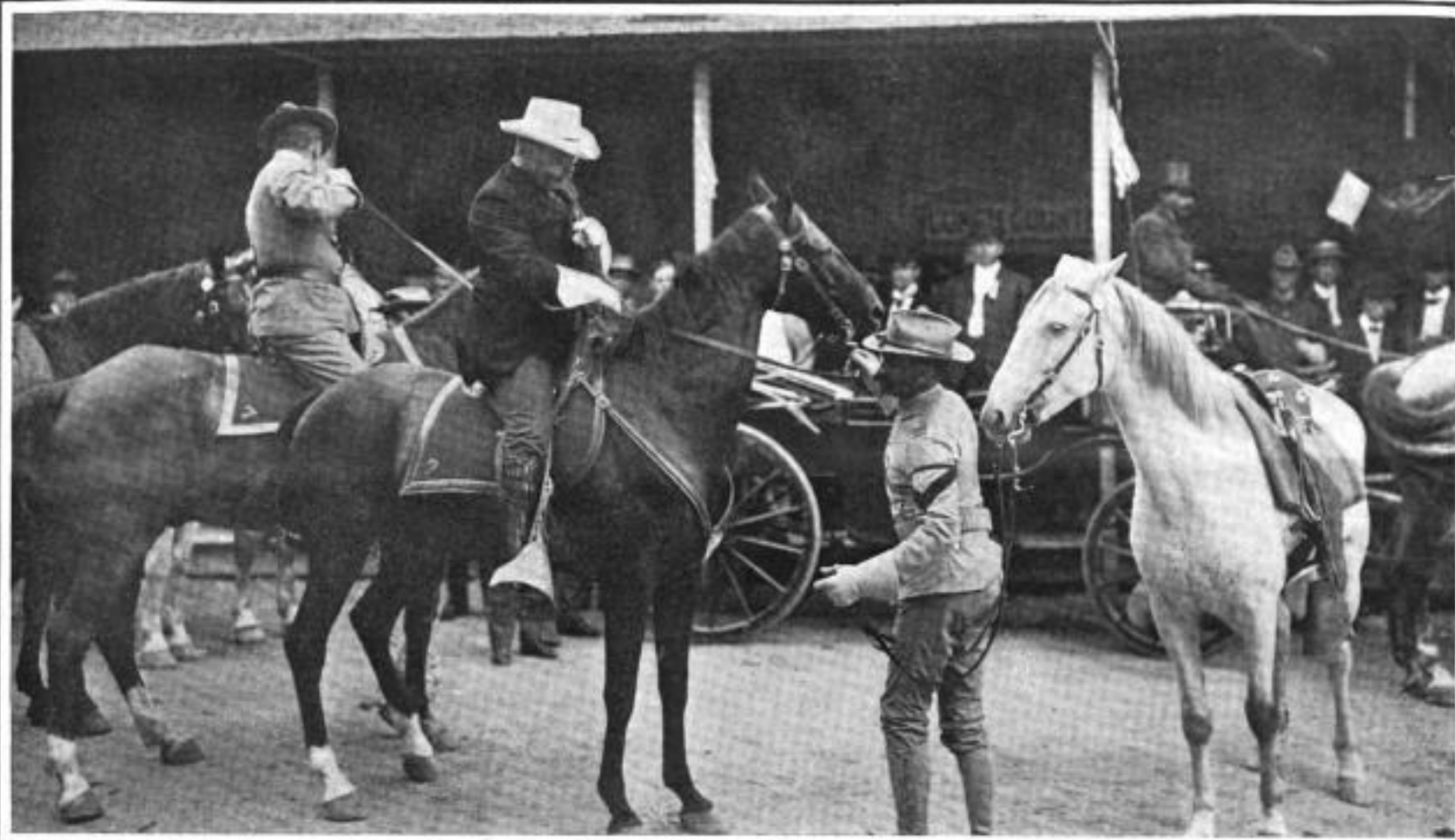
The first mobilization of troops began last week, and 15,000 regulars are now in camp on the Pawnee flats that lie just east of the post buildings. They came from a dozen States, and will pass their period of drill in executing manœuvres, sham battles, marches over the plains to surrounding points, and other parts of the army manipulation. Army officers look upon this as a great opportunity, as they have a chance to handle large bodies of practically untried men and conduct operations of war upon a scale that has never been known in time of peace in this country.

Theoretical instruction does not complete a soldier's experience. The practical arena of active work in the field is needed. The troops that come to Riley for these gatherings make practice marches from the forts of the middle West. They go with all their accoutrements, and when the commands gather in camp at Fort Riley they are equipped as they would be for a sojourn in the enemy's country. The elements of camp life and the soldier's proper care for himself and his belongings are taught; and it is believed by army men that with the drill that will come out of these mobilizations, many of the evils that have afflicted the soldiers in the Philippines will be eradicated. In coming years more troops will be brought here, as the facilities are increased for better caring for them. Next autumn fully 30,000 men will be accommodated, and the year after 50,000.

Perhaps of more vital interest to the citizen is the concentration of State troops that is also contemplated for this central post. With the exception of a few of the larger States, like New York, Massachusetts, Ohio, and Pennsylvania, none of the States has a thoroughly equipped national guard, let alone a well-trained one. The States named, with some others, have summer camps that are of value, as was manifest in the Spanish-American war. But of necessity the instruction does not go beyond the regimental school; there can be no massing of armies, with the accompanying problems of food supply, equipment, sanitary precautions and similar matters to be solved. It is proposed to bring to Fort Riley a large number of the State regiments at the same time as the concentration of regulars, and familiarize them with actual army life on a large scale. Just how extensive this concentration of troops will be cannot be told; it will depend to some extent on the appropriations made by Congress and by the various States. However, it is probable that 25,000 men of the national guard will next year make this a rallying place. A few States sent small bodies of militia to the camp this year, and others a few officers.

Colonel Carr is now post commander at Riley. Before him were General Forsythe and other famous fighters of redskins. On the reservation is a handsome monument to the soldiers who fell at Wounded Knee and one to Major Ogden, a brave soldier, who sacrificed his life nursing his men in the cholera epidemic at the fort in 1855. There are few more beautiful views on the plains than from the hills of Fort Riley. When the prairies below are covered with the tents of an army of 50,000 thousand soldiers it will be a marvelous picture.





THE PRESIDENT MOUNTED FOR THE FAST RIDE IN WHICH THE TROOPERS WERE DISTANCED AND SEVERAL UNHORSED.



REVIEW BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE TROOPS OF THE SEVENTH CAVALRY ON THE FAMOUS BATTLE-FIELD.



"YOU DON'T KNOW HOW GLAD I AM TO GET ON A HORSE. I WANT A CANTER."—PRESIDENT TO OFFICER JUST BEFORE THE START.

### PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, THE MAN ON HORSEBACK.

HIS RECENT RIDE THROUGH CHICKAMAUGA PARK, SCENE OF A GREAT BATTLE OF THE CIVIL WAR.

*Photographs by our staff artist, G. B. Luckey, accompanying the Presidential party.*





# Have We Counted the Cost of the Panama Canal?

By Peter Mac Queen



PANAMA-COLON, August 21st, 1902.

IT IS an old saying that fools rush in where angels fear to tread. Whenever any great project, glazed over with glittering words, comes before the nation, the thoughtless millions clap their hands and cry, "Great is Diana of the Ephesians!" Of all the myriads in the United States who want a canal dug somewhere through the isthmus which connects North America and South America, how many really understand just what is going to be the cost, and what the return for this gigantic labor?

To begin with, let us consider the Frenchmen who have left, scattered across this place from Panama to Colon, forty-seven miles of eloquent testimony to fruitless folly. It is estimated that over two hundred and fifty million dollars in good French gold lies rotting in the swamps of Panama, or has been wasted in the most fantastic tragedy of the nineteenth century. I remember being in Paris years ago, and noting the strained, wild looks on the faces of the French middle class who had come from the Loire and the farms of Brittany to give in their last franc to the construction of a soap-bubble. How many died of poverty and a broken heart in France will never be known; but certainly there were enough to count a dead man or woman for every tie on the Panama Railroad.

Since coming here I have been given splendid, courteous opportunity to see the line of the proposed canal. Colonel Shaler and the officials of the railroad have been more than kind in the matter. We crossed the isthmus on the colonel's special car, and marked the various deviations of the canal and the houses and hospitals built by the French companies at the several points. The work of the old French de Lesseps company had excellencies of its own. But the recklessness and extravagance of the scheme are scarcely believable. Two hundred splendid Belgian engines are lying idle in the sheds, thousands of tons of elegant machinery are rusting out in the torrid swamps; there have been waterworks built that would be luxurious in Paris, and some of the hospitals cost a million dollars and were as royally equipped as those near the Champs Elysées. What man has done man may do again. We must not rush into this great scheme without deep, careful thought. At the lowest estimate to finish the canal even now will cost more than the Spanish-American War.

It is true the French companies have left nearly twenty miles of the forty-seven practically cut. But the Americans will have to widen, deepen and improve all this work. The Chagres River, at places a great help by furnishing water, will at other points be a menace which will tax the utmost skill of the best engineers of the century. A vast excavation through the mountains near Panama known as the Culebra cut has been dug to a great depth with exceeding skill. But colossal work is

still required. If laborers work for the government they will blunder and idle away much time and money before the ditch goes through. The question of whether the work shall be done by contractors or directly by the government means millions.

One important element to consider is the health question. No part of Central America is a sanitarium. Nevertheless, I will say that Colon, though excelling all other places I have seen for dirt, is yet not so pestilential as I expected to find it. Words and photographs would not describe the superlative nature of Colon's filth. Of course I am here at the height of the rainy and unhealthy season. There is no attempt at drainage. Refuse is flung out of the windows into the streets. On a morning walk you must look out that you do not get the contents of a wash-basin on your new duck suit. Colon has a population of 3,000, variegated beyond the usual—Jamaica negroes left over from the old de Lesseps days; Indians mixed with Spaniards, creoles, English, Scotch, Danish West Indian colonists—a vast mosaic of all the clans, and problems that have come down to us from the days of the pirates of the Spanish Main. In the face of appalling filth and uncleanness there has not been a case of yellow fever or contagious disease of any kind treated at the Colon hospital thus far during 1902.

The American colony, numbering about 150 souls, lives along the sea-front at Colon. Their homes are very attractive, and, sanitary conditions being well attended to, they have delightful and healthful places of abode. But unless the American government gets full jurisdiction of Colon before the canal is begun, the influx of people to this Atlantic terminus of the canal would be a dangerous menace to the whole isthmus. Just now the cases of invalidism here are largely due to malaria or accident. I was allowed by Dr. Randall, physician of the Panama Railroad, to examine the hospital records for eight years; and I was much surprised to find that yellow jack is not nearly so prevalent as is generally supposed in the United States.

The health of Colon, however, will be in a very different way when 25,000 or 50,000 workmen assemble here from all the world. The sanitary expense of the canal project, then, is one we must not ignore. The whole town of Colon will have to be lighted, filled in, and drained. When the soil is turned up pestilential vapors will be loosed; and though I do not agree with Senator Morgan that the health of people on ships passing through the canal will be endangered, yet we must count on losing more lives on the isthmus during the digging of the waterway than we lost in both the Cuban and Philippine wars.

The annual rainfall for the year at Suez is two inches; at Colon it is 100 inches; at Nicaragua the rainfall is 300 inches per year. When it poured in torrents the other day the people told me that this was not a storm—only

a shower. This rain of eight months every year presents tremendous engineering difficulties, never before encountered in the history of the world. No doubt the original estimate of the cost of constructing the canal will be increased by at least one-third.

At present the idea is to build a canal with locks, but I have no idea that this will ever be done. A sea-level canal is the only one that will finally be feasible. The tide at Panama is eighteen feet; the tide at Colon is eighteen inches. When our engineers get down into the Culebra cut they will doubtless, very reasonably, report that the locks and gates are great impedimenta. People here look upon a sea-level canal as a foregone conclusion. By sinking the Culebra cut eighteen feet more than the present surveys call for, this result can be obtained. That means fifty million dollars at one clip. Before we have mastered the problems of health, rain, wind and tide, mountain cutting and level dredging, this isthmian ditch will probably cost half a billion dollars.

The Colombian government is another question. I had several long conversations with Dr. Mutis-Durrand, the finest product of Colombian civilization, an able jurist and formerly Governor of the province of Panama. He opines that all parties in Colombia favor the canal, and favor giving America all reasonable concessions. But even this splendid, broad-gauge Colombian statesman hesitates about passing over to us the jurisdiction of Panama and Colon. Panama city is a Spanish community of 25,000 inhabitants—very charming in situation and romantic in history; but just as unsanitary as can be. As my genial friend, Captain Beers, of the Panama Railroad expressed it: "Between the heavy rains and the buzzards, the streets of Panama are as clean as a whistle."

These, then, are approximately some of the difficulties involved in the constructing of the canal: 1. Immense problems in sanitation. 2. Great difficulties of climate to be overcome. 3. Critical diplomatic relations with the Colombian government, which can only be overcome with great patience and toleration. 4. The inevitable increase of expense above the original estimates of cost. The most careful financial observers assure me that the cost of this undertaking with the expenses attached to its operation will be to our government about \$12,000,000 a year, while the tariffs resulting from the world's trade will, on the same estimate, give us only \$7,000,000; thus leaving a deficit of \$5,000,000 a year.

On the other hand, if this water-way is put through successfully, it will make the United States the arbiter of the commercial destiny of North and South America. I have no thought that the American people will fail in any great project to which they put their hands—but I sincerely ask, are we ready to undertake this colossal task, and will it pay us in the end?



THE CHIEF BUSINESS STREET OF A TOWN FOUNDED BUT LITTLE OVER A YEAR AGO.



NOW THE LEADING THOROUGHFARE LOOKED ON AUGUST 9TH, 1901—A LANE THROUGH THE CORN.

## WONDERFUL PROGRESS OF ANADARKO, OKLAHOMA, SCARCELY MORE THAN A YEAR OLD.

Photographs by Mrs. C. R. Howe, Anadarko.

### A Young City's Marvelous Growth.

THE RAPIDITY with which things are done in the bustling West is strikingly shown in the case of Anadarko, Oklahoma, a little city which has just celebrated the first anniversary of its founding. Marvelous has been its history, from the sale of the first lot in a corn-field, August 6th, 1901, to its present metropolitan appearance. Large brick blocks have taken the place of the tents and shanties in use then. Graded streets and broad sidewalks displaced the corn-rows long ago, telephone lines form a network at some of the busy corners, and everywhere may be seen improvements not found often in cities of ten times its age. A mammoth ice plant, with a capacity of seventy-five tons daily, not only supplies the city but adjacent cities also.

Contracts are now being let for a \$30,000 court-house, \$5,000 jail, \$20,000 school-buildings, \$40,000 waterworks, etc. Electric light companies are making propositions, so that soon the city will be thoroughly lighted, watered, and equipped in all particulars. The population now is about 3,500, and is growing substantially all the time. Good homes are springing up throughout the city. Indians recently received a large payment due them on

the sale of their reservation, and spent it mostly at Anadarko's numerous stores.

From September 15th to 19th the reunion of the Grand Army of the Republic of Oklahoma took place at Anadarko. Thousands were present from all parts of the Territory.

### A Peculiar Adirondack Crop.

THE PICKING of berries offers, in many sections of the country during the summer months, profitable employment to large numbers of people. At West Chazy, Clinton County, N. Y., this sort of industry has features of more than passing interest. In that town Mr. Albert E. Wood owns a blueberry "patch" comprising one thousand acres. This tract is an old lake-bed, shells being found imbedded in the rock and the loose stones plainly showing the wear of water. The property and business of blueberrying have been in the Wood family for at least forty years. The blueberry season at West Chazy opens on July 1st, and lasts until August 20th or September 1st. Nearly three hundred pickers, many coming from the neighboring towns, but the majority from Canada, establish themselves for the short season

in little shanties at some fifty "camps" on the Wood tract, and whole families engage in the work of picking. In the centre of the tract there is a store where the berries are measured and bought, and where groceries are sold to the pickers. Mr. Wood pays the pickers from five to seven cents per quart, and sells the fruit mainly in Troy and Schenectady for from nine to fifteen cents per quart. This year he shipped more than 50,000 quarts to the cities named. Some of the pickers can earn \$3 or \$4 per day, and not a few families make enough thus to keep them through the winter. The tract is, of course, deserted at the close of the season.

The pickers' preparations for dinner afford an interesting sight. Few of them are supplied with stoves and the greater part of them do their cooking over open fires built in front of their one-story huts. The campers are an industrious and busy lot, and no day sees them idle unless it rains and makes the berries wet and unsalable. Among their simple diversions in camp are included the visits of pack-peddlers, and fortune-telling by palmists or other seers.

### Greatest of All Tonics.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE

NOURISHES, strengthens, and imparts new life and vigor.





HABES AND DOGS THE PETS OF THE CAMPERS.



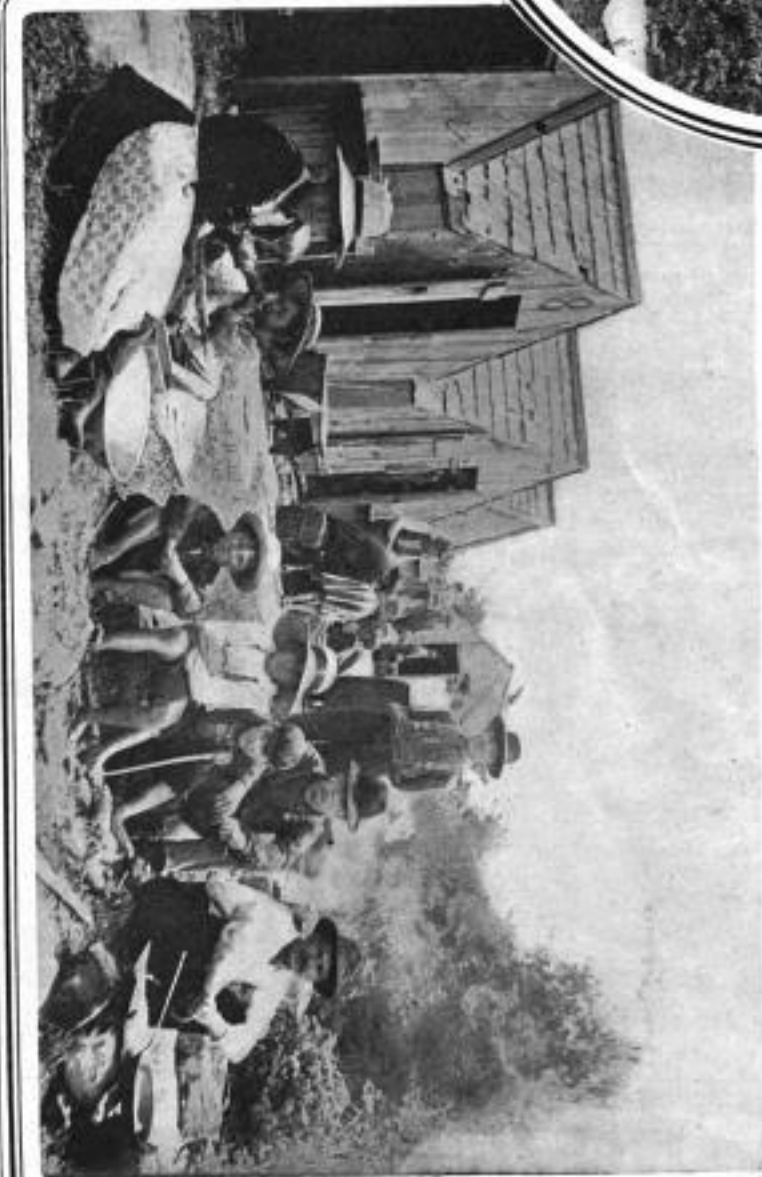
PREPARING A MEAL AND BAKING IN THE SUN.



A DELIGHTFUL ROAD  
IN THE HEART OF  
BLUERRY  
LAND.



A WANDERING PACK-TRAILER THE CENTRE OF INTEREST AND ATTRACTION.



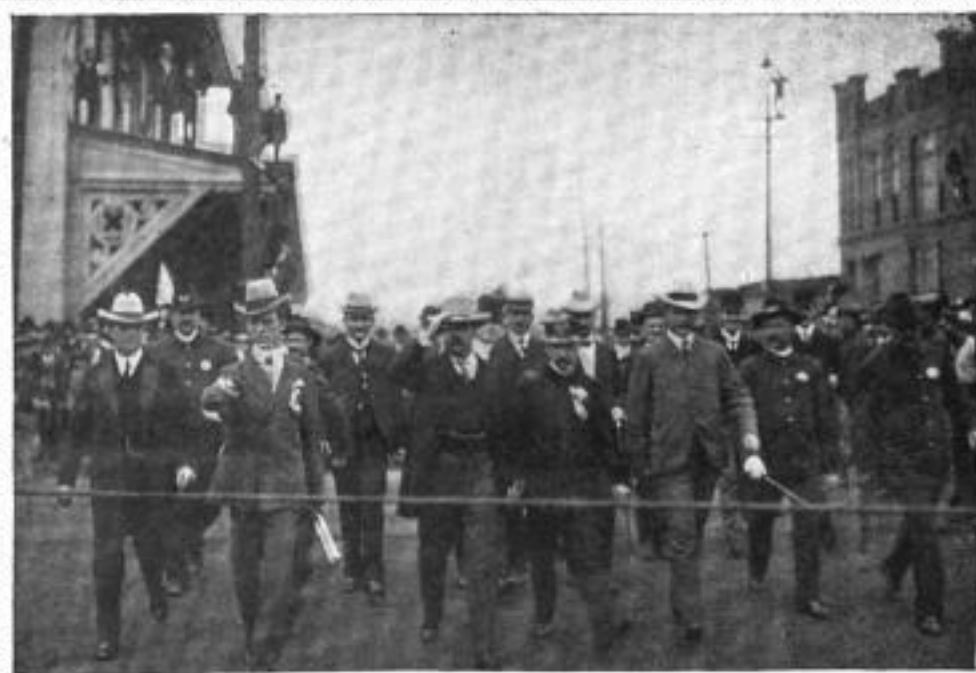
RUDE CAMP OF PICKERS ON "PLAT NOOK," AT WEST CHART.

## A PROFITABLE ADIRONDACK INDUSTRY.

HUNDREDS OF INDUSTRIOUS PICKERS GATHERING BLUEBERRIES BY THE CAR-LOAD AMID THE NORTH WOODS MOUNTAINS.

Photographs by Mrs. E. E. Trumbull—See page 298.





ESCORTED BY PROMINENT MEN FROM THE TRAIN TO THE TROLLEY-CAR AT CHATTANOOGA.



GENERAL BOYNTON AND THE PRESIDENT AT CHICKAMAUGA.



ADDRESSING THE CONVENTION OF LOCOMOTIVE FIREMEN AT CHATTANOOGA.



ASHEVILLE EN FETE AND PEOPLE OUT EN MASSE IN HONOR OF THE PRESIDENT.



WITH ROOSEVELT AND HIS COUNTRYMEN.



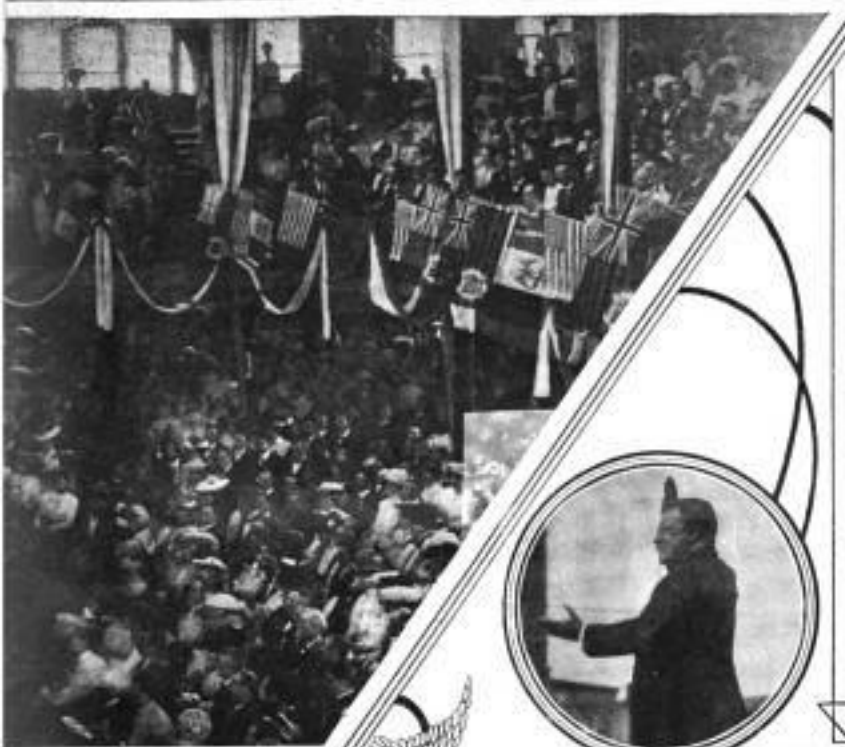
LEAVING BILTMORE, GEORGE W. VANDERBILT'S MAGNIFICENT ESTATE AT ASHEVILLE.



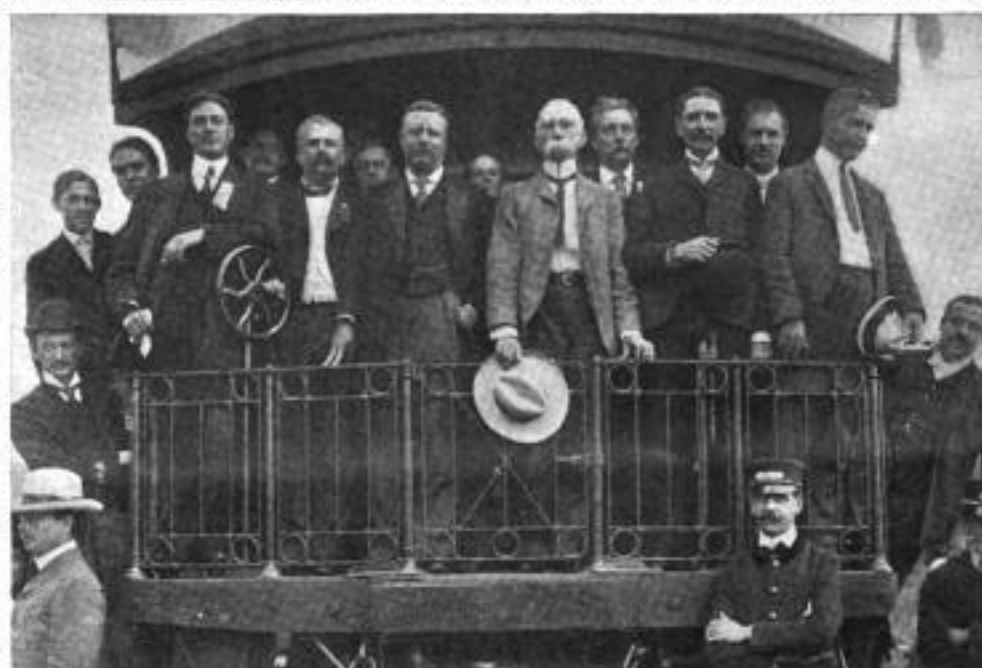
PRESIDENT, FROM A BALCONY, ADDRESSING THE CROWD.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S DE  
KALEIDOSCOPIC GLIMPSES OF HIS PROGRESS THROUGH SCENES OF GEORGIA  
*Photographs by our staff artist, G. B. Lusk*





OF THE BROTHERHOOD OF  
N THE AUDITORIUM,  
MOGA.



THE PRESIDENT EARNESTLY  
SPEAKING AT ASHE-  
VILLE, N. C.

PRESIDENTS AND REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PRESS AND THE RAILROADS WHO  
ACCOMPANIED HIM SOUTH.



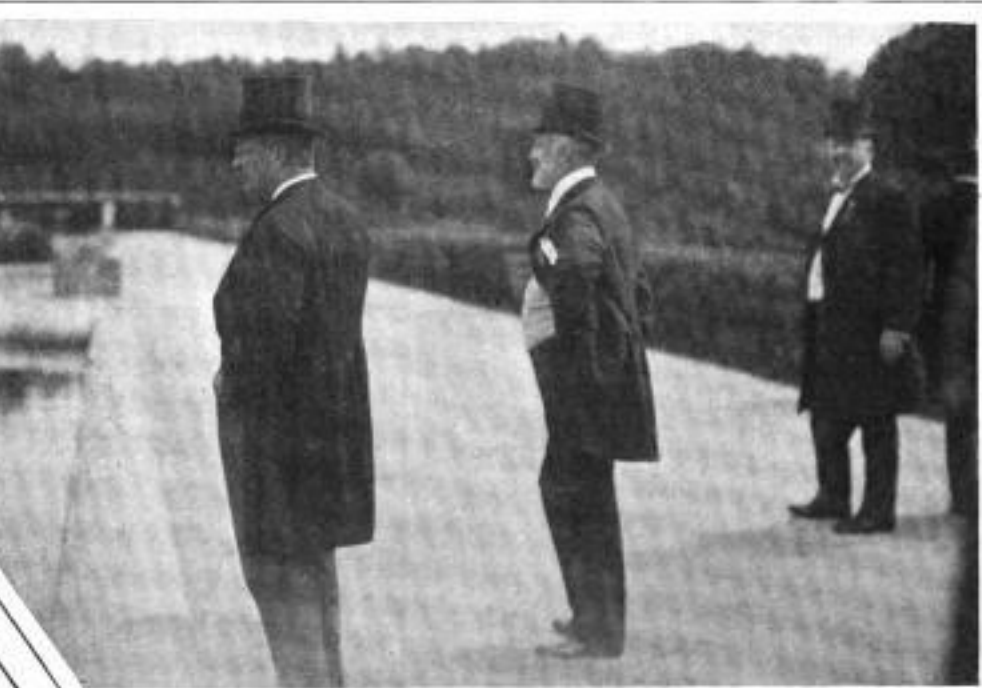
THE SHAKE THE  
SECURE.



INSPECTING THE SCENE OF OLDEN WARFARE FROM THE SUMMIT OF LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN.



A BIG CROWD AT WHEELING, W. VA.



VIEWING THE BEAUTIES AND GRANDEURS OF VANDERBILT'S BELTMORE.

## DELIGHTFUL SOUTHERN TRIP.

MEAT HISTORIC INTEREST IN THE HEART OF THE INDUSTRIAL SOUTH.  
key, accompanying the Presidential party.



# Pets of Popular Players and Stories About Them

By Eleanor Franklin



"FAUVETTE," MISS ELSE DE WOLFE'S VALUABLE TOY FRENCH BULLDOG.—Marceau.

READING RECENTLY about Miss Blanche Bates's encounter with horse thieves at her summer place up at Mamaroneck, I was reminded of an evening last season when I had the pleasure of meeting her interesting horse "Cochesse"—known to his intimates as "Baby"—in Miss Bates's dressing-room at the Academy of Music during her run there in "Under Two Flags." This sounds a bit unusual, but it is true nevertheless. "Baby" is a remarkable horse and good to furnish enough press-agent stories to pay for himself. He does something exciting every once in a while, just as if he appreciated the necessity of an actor's keeping always in the public eye, so I was not surprised to hear that a band of bold robbers had tried to steal him from Miss Bates's stables in the middle of the night.

Miss Bates is very devoted to "Cochesse" and his running mate, "Molasses," and, I doubt not, would have been inconsolable should she have lost either. "Cochesse" is the

pretty little bay that carried Miss Bates up the dangerous "run" in the gorge scene of "Under Two Flags," so many hundred times during the two seasons she appeared in that melodrama. She taught him to take curtain calls with her and to bow to the audience, and as a reward she would allow him to come into her dressing-room to get a drink and eat some pieces of carrot which she always had prepared for him, and it was thus I enjoyed the privilege of meeting him.

While Miss Bates is very fond of her horses, they are not foremost in her affections by any means. She is a cat-lover of the most pronounced order, and that is about as nice a thing as one can say about anybody. She has one magnificent Persian with princely blood in his veins, which answers to the upper-crusty name of "Reginald Vere de Vere," but Reggie dear is forced to hobnob with "Happy Hooligan," a back-fence specimen of an exaggerated type, "Weary Willie" with only half a tail, "Meandering Mike," who walks on three legs, and a good many other felines of low degree, because Miss Bates's arms are always open to any homeless, yowling kitty that happens along. Isn't that nice? Nor does she desert them when she starts her season on the road. If she cannot find good homes for them she boards them in a cattery. "Reginald Vere de Vere" usually goes with the company, and can be found almost any night cuddled up in a tray of one of Miss Bates's trunks in her dressing-room.

It is probably the fascinating unreality of the thing that causes ordinary, average humanity to curl itself up into an impertinent interrogation mark in its attitude toward anything that concerns that always-better-than-this-world beyond the row of footlights. I was talking shop with "Merrily yours," Marshall P. Wilder, not long ago, and in the course of our

conversation I happened to glance out of a window and saw Mr. Lloyd Bingham walking up Broadway followed by a monarch-of-all-I-survey English bulldog.

"There goes Lloyd Bingham with 'Boxer,'" said Mr. Wilder.

We had just been gossiping about some of Miss Amelia Bingham's pet schemes and pet aversions, which are so generously discussed by the daily press, and the sudden appearance of Mr. Bingham with his pet bulldog was a bit of a coincidence.

"Boxer" is a magnificent fellow. "The most hideously handsome bulldog you ever met," says Miss Bingham, and so he is. He won a first prize at Islington a couple of years ago. Miss Bingham was at the show watching the awards at the time, and she bought him in the ring and brought him over here. She has never shown him in this country, so that ended his bench record. The chief business of Boxer's life now is keeping "Climber," Miss Bingham's French poodle, scared out of his seven senses. They have a big five-story house in Thirty-fourth Street to live in, but it is seldom you can find the two of them on the same floor, which fact is due to "Boxer's" superior knowledge of scrapology.

The love of animals must go with the "artistic temperament," because most actors are devoted to some sort of pet, and in a great many instances to a collection of pets. I don't mean to imply that "artistic temperament" is an affliction peculiar to the dramatic profession. Oh, dear, no! Quite the contrary. But there is a combination of eroticism, inebriety, and general shiftlessness, that in the minds of some people passes for the real thing in temperament, just as drinking stale beer out of tooth mugs in a so-called "den" bestrewn with sketches and scribbings, pipe racks, and actresses' photographs, satis-



"JIGGERTY-JACK," KING CHARLES SPANIEL, MISS ELEANOR ROBSON'S PROPERTY.



MISS GRETCHEN LYONS AND HER BRIGHT LITTLE FOX-TERRIER. Wisdeatt.

fies some heart yearnings for bohemianism. Anyway, a great many actors are animal-lovers and there are few dramatic companies on the road that have not a mascot of some sort.

At last season's bench show at Madison Square Garden Mr. Kyrle Bellew became the owner of "Messenger

Girl," by "Pressmore Dandy—Regent St. Meg," one of the best English bulldogs ever shown in this country. She is only a puppy yet, but she won a first at Islington and got two ribbons to her credit on this side before Mr. Bellew bought her.

Mrs. Fiske rejoices in the ownership of a beautiful Russian poodle called "Fifi." "Fifi" is really a better traveler than her famous mistress, and she enjoys it too. She will sit for hours and gaze out of the car-window at the flying scenery, and seems always to regret the termination of a journey. Perhaps this is because she dreads the invariably disagreeable interview with the hotel clerk, which sometimes results in her dismissal to the baggage-room.



MISS FISKE'S INTELLIGENT FRENCH POODLE, "FIFI." Sarony.

If "laughter is God's greatest gift to man," then Mr. Chauncey Olcott and his big dog "Prince" are certainly a gifted pair. When they laugh together, if the world doesn't laugh with them "it is not to laugh" and the world is a sorry place. "Prince" and Mr. Olcott are co-stars between whom there is absolutely no professional jealousy. They even "dress together," and that is saying a most marvelous thing. A dressing room may be ever so spacious but it is never quite large enough to hold the dignity of a star, and to crowd that dignity—well, I guess not! But Mr. Olcott and "Prince" are not like that. "Prince" finds the most comfortable place in the room, where he stretches out and licks and prunes himself while Mr. Olcott turns himself into *Garrett O'Magh*, or some other Irish laddie of a century since, singing as he does so, little Irish love tunes *solo voce*, to which "Prince" whines an approving accompaniment. "Prince" has been an actor so long that he "knows the ropes" as well as anybody. He knows what the "half hour" and "fifteen minutes" calls mean, and when "overture" is called he invariably gets up and walks to the dressing-room door, looking back expectantly to see if his master is coming. "All right, old chap. Wait a minute—curtain is not up yet," says Mr. Olcott, and the dog lies down and watches the crack under the door. In some of Mr. Olcott's plays "Prince" has appeared so often that he has come to know his cues and never has to be led on nor called off.

Miss Lulu Glaser also has a beautiful St. Bernard, but he is not an actor. He is a fine big fellow of royal blood and beribboned record, and carries himself at all times with the dignity befitting his rank in the dog world. Miss Glaser tells many interesting anecdotes about "Hector" and his devotion to her. He has constituted himself her special body-guard on duty at all times. "Whither thou goest I will go," says "Hector," and in spite of protestations insists upon accompanying his pretty mistress everywhere.

Continued on page 307.



"CLIMBER," FRENCH POODLE, BELONGING TO MISS AMELIA BINGHAM.—Orlo.



HATTIE CLAYTON AND HER BOSTON TERRIER.—Sarony.



CHAUNCEY OLCOTT AND HIS FAMOUS ST. BERNARD, "PRINCE." Sarony.



"REGINALD VERE DE VERE," MISS BLANCHE BATES'S CAT.



MISS MARIE DERRICKSON AND HER LITTLE SPANIEL. Marceau.



MISS ADELE RITCHER AND "LADY PEGGY." McIntosh.





TWO HANDSOME JERSEY BEACHIDE BELLES, MISS MARY EATON AND MRS. FRANK J. GOULD.  
W. P. S. Earle, Seabright, N. J.



(PRIZE WINNER) WOOL FREIGHTERS UNDER WAY AT DAYBREAK ON THE PRAIRIES OF MONTANA.—SUMNER W. MATTHESON, Great Falls, Mont.



ROUND-UP OF AN EXCITING BEAR HUNT IN MINNESOTA.  
W. Palmer, Lakewood, Minn.



EXPERT MARKSMEN RECEIVING PRIZE MEDALS IN ARMY RIFLE CONTEST  
AT FORT BAKER.—WILLIAM F. HILL, Chicago.

OUR AMATEUR PRIZE PHOTOGRAPHIC CONTEST—MONTANA WINS.  
SCENES OF TIMELY INTEREST AT VARIOUS POINTS SNAPSHOTTED BY OBSERVANT CAMERA ARTISTS.  
(SEE OFFERS OF VARIOUS SPECIAL PRIZES IN OUR AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHIC ANNOUNCEMENT ELSEWHERE IN THIS ISSUE.)



# Books and Authors

By La Salle A. Maynard

WHILE WE have by no means seen or read all of the coronation poems, we have read a large number as they have appeared in our English exchanges and elsewhere, including the lines of Mr. Kipling, Poet-Laureate Austin, Mr. William Watson, the prize-ode of L. MacLean Watt as it appeared in *The Critic*, and also the productions of our own Bliss Carman, in the *Saturday Evening Post*, and William Winter, in the *Tribune*. As an off-hand judgment of some of these, we would say that Mr. Kipling's was the poorest of all, Mr. Watt's the most elaborate and stately, Mr. Watson's the most serious and philosophic, and Mr. Carman's by far the sweetest and most musical. Our readers may judge of these things somewhat for themselves from the opening stanzas of three of these coronation poems. Here is the specimen from Mr. Watson's:

Sire, we have looked on many and mighty things  
In these eight hundred summers of renown  
Since the Gold Dragon of the Wessex Kings  
On Hastings field went down;  
And slowly in the ambience of this crown  
Have many crowns been gathered, till, to-day,  
How many peoples crown thee, who shall say?  
Time, and the ocean, and some fostering star,  
In high cabal have made us what we are,  
Who stretch one hand to Huron's bearded pines,  
And one on Kashmir's snowy shoulder lay,  
And round the streaming of whose raiment shines  
The iris of the Australasian spray.

Mr. Watt's poem opens as follows:

Here, all alone in the dark,  
While the stars are dying,  
My soul grows still, and I hark  
To the voice of the sea-winds crying  
From far away, where, low on the long-  
ridged sands,  
The tired gray sea beats out his time-old song  
With weary hands.  
And as I listen, up from the ghostly street,  
I hear the throb of a thousand marching  
feet.  
And ever, as they come,  
The faint, dull, guiding pulse of a distant  
drum.

The foregoing, however, does not convey a fair idea of the metrical quality of Mr. Watt's poem, which contains about three hundred lines in a variety of measures. But there is a joyous swing to Mr. Carman's lines, a melodious beat which we do not find in any of the others. They begin in this way:

There are joy-bells over England, there are flags  
on London town;  
There is bunting on the Channel, where the  
fleets go up and down;  
There are bonfires alight  
In the pagant of the night;  
There are bands that blare for splendor, and  
guns that speak for might;  
For another King in England is coming to the  
crown.

And it is not alone in melodic charm that Mr. Carman's poem excels, but also in the finer qualities of appropriateness, of delicacy of sentiment, and range of thought. Among the poems of occasions it surely deserves a high rank, and far more than a passing value.

AMONG THE coronation poets mentioned Mr. Watt has hitherto been practically unknown to American readers, although, as we are informed by *The Critic*, he is the author of several volumes in prose and verse which have met with great favor in England. Mr. Watt, as we learn from the same authority, was born in 1867, and is of Skye origin. He was educated at Edinburgh University, where he obtained Masson's prize in poetry with his "Kit Marlowe," a dramatic monologue by a contemporary player, with a threnody by a contemporary collegian. He carried off prizes for essays and some distinctions in classes, and in 1896 was licensed as a preacher in the Church of Scotland. In 1897 he was elected minister of Turriff, Aberdeenshire, and last year was transferred to Alloa, where he has a congregation of about two thousand communicants. In 1899 he published a book of lectures on the Lord's Prayer, entitled "God's Altar Stairs," which had an excellent sale, and last year his book of poems called "In Love's Garden" was well received. Mr. Watt's coronation ode was one out of one thousand and twenty-three submitted in competition for a prize offered by *Good Words*, an English magazine, the award of excellence being made to Mr. Watt by a joint committee composed of several eminent *littérateurs*. The poem bears the stamp of true genius, and may well give rise to the belief that in Mr. Watt another star has arisen in the firmament of English literature.

AMONG AUTOBIOGRAPHIES of the present that of the late Sir Walter Besant (Dodd, Mead & Co.) easily stands as the first in point both of literary and of human interest. It appears from a prefatory note that the work was written with a view to publication, yet it is not presented in the finished form it would have appeared in had it undergone the minute revision to which all his written matter was subjected. The fact is that death overtook the author before he had prepared it for the press. The design of Sir Walter was to describe a working novelist's career; he expressly states that he is not making confessions, and he refers but seldom to his peaceful and happy domestic life. The first chapters, dealing with his

child-  
hood,  
school-  
days, and  
college

life, are the most complete in the book. In these he tells us how he utilized in his novels the scenes, characters, and incidents which were familiar to him as a boy and as a young man; thus "By Celia's Arbour" is full of descriptions of Portsmouth, where he was born and brought up. The chapter on "L'Île de France," giving an account of his experiences as a professor in the college at Port Louis, is one of the most interesting in the volume, but it is the latter and smaller part of it, treating of his literary life, which will be most eagerly read. One wishes that it had been lengthier and more replete with detail, but still it must be said that the three chapters, "First Steps in Literary Career," "The Start in Fiction," and "Novelist with a Free Hand," give us a tolerably complete picture of "Walter Besant, Man of Letters," as he was wont to describe himself. Not the least interesting passages are those which refer to the collaboration between himself and James Rice—the partnership which produced that perennial joy, "The Golden Butterfly," to say nothing of "The Chaplain of the Fleet," and other very excellent novels. We observe, by the way, that a posthumous novel by Sir Walter is announced for publication

doubted that this institution through its publications, its corps of lecturers, and its naturalist clubs in the public schools and elsewhere, has rendered a large and valuable service in developing an interest in natural science. Among the lecturers in nature study at Cornell is Mary Rogers Miller, whose delightful "Brook Book" (Doubleday, Page & Co.) we have recently had occasion to notice on this page. Mrs. Miller is a native of Dallas County, Iowa, and has been a teacher all her life. She entered Cornell University in 1893, studying the natural sciences and higher mathematics, and was graduated in 1896 with the degree of bachelor of science. In 1897, when the university-extension movement was inaugurated in the Cornell college of agriculture, she was appointed a lecturer on nature study, and has since had charge of that line of work in the teachers' institute of New York State. How keen an observer she is and how wide and varied her range of study and research may be judged somewhat from her "Brook Book," a truly charming work.

"AS DULL as a sermon" has become a proverb, and "Who reads sermons?" is a question supposed to have only the answer "Nobody." Yet somebody must buy sermons, and the presumption is that people do not buy books, as a rule, that they do not intend to read. Sermons must be bought by some one, because so many volumes continue to be published. Every year fresh volumes of sermons are put upon the market, and the cry is "still they come." Very likely many are bought by ministers for mental stimulation, and to be used for illustrations and apt quotations. Others are purchased by the personal friends, parishioners and admirers of the author, and some are used by invalids unable to attend church, and by those who live in places so remote that attendance upon public worship is impossible. Then, the modern sermon, if popular, is not, cannot be dull. The old-fashioned sermon, with its tedious divisions and sub-divisions, would not be tolerated to-day. The present-day preacher who gets a hearing, to say nothing of a reading, must be bright, alert, go straight to the work, and not be too long about it, either.

MANUSCRIPTS WRITTEN by Burns command prices that very few authors of to-day could afford to refuse for the production of original work.

"Scots, wha hae," for instance, sold in May, 1890, for \$350, and three years ago last June his "Commonplace Book" fetched a sum equal to about \$45 a page, or probably over twenty-five cents a word—a rate which most authors would find very acceptable. Those collectors who aspire to possess Scott manuscripts must at the same time be prepared to dip somewhat deeply into their pockets. Certainly \$310 purchased an introductory essay in his own handwriting some little time ago, but 840 square inches of £5 Bank of England note paper, or \$500, was required for a portion only of "Tales of a Grandfather"—a sum which was only \$70 less than was paid for a sent used by Shakespeare. For the manuscript of "Old Mortality," which was sold on the first occasion for a column of sovereigns only two inches high, or \$165, ten and a quarter pounds avoirdupois of gold, or \$3,000, was given recently. What it will fetch in a few years' time one dare not conjecture.

THE CAUSE of progress in religious thought has in this country no more ardent champion than Dr. George A. Gordon, minister of the historic Boston congregation known as the "New Old South Church." He has been styled by an eminent authority, "leader of thought," and in his latest book, "The New Epoch for Faith," will be found the fullest justification for the use of the appellation. Dr. Gordon believes religious thought has advanced to a freer and fuller interpretation of Christian doctrine; and this freedom of spirit in religious matters is the keynote of his book, which follows logically upon his "Christ of To-day." The chapters which make up the volume were originally delivered as a course of lectures in the "Lowell Institute" of Boston, an endowed lectureship which has brought forth some notable utterances in the cause of religious progress. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. will issue the work about the middle of February.

A "JAMES K. HACKETT" edition of "The Crisis" will soon be issued by the Macmillans. It will contain, in addition to Christie's illustrations, scenes from the dramatization as performed by Mr. Hackett and his company.

INCREASE YOUR strength, ward off ill health, use Abbott's, the Original Angostura Bitters, the strength-giver.



MARY ROGERS MILLER,  
Author of "The Brook Book."



RONALD MAC DONALD,  
Author of "The Sword of the King."

this fall, by the same publishers who issued the autobiography.

FOR A STORY of genuine romantic flavor, one of the kind that keeps its readers up until the "wee sma' hours" if need be to see it through, Ronald MacDonald's "Sword of the King" may be strongly recommended. The scene of the story is laid in England in the closing years of the seventeenth century. It teems with adventure and hair-breadth escapes, in all of which the leading part is borne by the heroine, Philippa Drayton, the daughter of an aged baronet who sides with William of Orange in his successful contest for the British throne. The maiden's lover, who has not laid eyes upon her since she was a little girl, is at his own home, in attendance on the prince, when Philippa, disguised as a trooper, comes to warn his royal Highness of a plot against his life. She saves the future King by her timely arrival and the prompt use of her sword, and is rewarded for her gallantry by the gift of the prince's own weapon to replace the blade broken in his defense. That she had occasion to draw it, the same day, to defend herself from her unsuspecting lover, illustrates still further the romantic character of the story. The latter has been dramatized and is now being presented on the stage in this country by Miss Henrietta Crossman. Mr. MacDonald spent several years in America, not long ago. He is the second son of the poet-preacher-novelist, Dr. George MacDonald, was born in 1860, and received his education at Trinity College, Oxford. For two years he was a schoolmaster in England; also for two years he taught at Pottstown, Penn., and then, for four or five years, he was head master of the Ravenscroft school at Asheville, N. C. In 1894 he returned to England, and since then he has had two or three years' experience on the stage, and has written several plays, in one of which he toured in the provinces with his collaborator, Mr. H. A. Saintsbury. His wife is an actress, a niece of Mrs. Kendal's, and is known on the boards as Miss Constance Robertson.

IT WOULD be impossible to say how much of the present interest in nature study is owing to the wise and energetic efforts put forth in that direction by the college of agriculture at Cornell University, but it cannot be





SCENE FROM "DOLLY VARDEN,"  
In which the sprightly Miss Lola Glaser is playing an engagement at the Victoria—Miss Glaser in the centre.—Byron.



MISS JESSIE MILLWARD,  
Who has returned to America after two seasons' absence, as the Countess d'Artois in "There's Many a Slip."—Strong.



EARL OF ROSSLYN,  
The young titled Englishman who plays the leading male part in "There's Many a Slip," at the Garrick.—Russett.



MISS BEATRICE IRWIN,  
A leading figure in "There's Many a Slip," at the Garrick.



MRS. LESLIE CARTER  
As *Madame du Barry* on her way to the guillotine, in the impressive final act of "Du Barry," at the Belasco Theatre, where Mrs. Carter is renewing last season's triumph.—Byron.



MISS GRACE GEORGE,  
As *Gilberte* in "Frou Frou," which she will revive at special matinees this season.—Marnock.



ACT I OF "ROBERT EMMET,"  
At the Fourteenth Street Theatre—Miss Angela Russell and Brandon Tynan, the star, in the centre.—Byron.

THE DRAMATIC SEASON IN THE METROPOLIS.  
SCENES AND PLAYERS FROM NEW PLAYS AND POPULAR REVIVALS.





# Electricity to Displace Steam

By Charles Elley Hall

General Staff Correspondent



**E**LECTRICITY AS a science is but little understood. The leading minds in the electrical world realize that the inhabitants of the earth—"Metaphysia," or beautiful garden—are attempting to utilize a powerful force of unknown origin. It seems reasonable to expect that the electrical belt surrounding our planet furnishes the magnetic power that will completely revolutionize the motive power of America and foreign countries.

We are as yet in our infancy as regards the development of electrical or magnetic energy and its utilization, but all signs point to marvelous achievements during the next twenty-five years of the twentieth century.

Thomas A. Edison, in a recent letter to the official press organ of the exhibition opened in Copenhagen, Denmark, June 14th last, writes as follows: "I believe that within thirty years nearly all railways will discard steam locomotives and adopt electric motors, and that the electric automobile will displace horses almost entirely."

The Chicago *Record-Herald*, date of August 2d, 1902, prints an interesting editorial, from which the following extracts are copied: "The most important development of the next two years in transportation in this country will be the abolishment of steam as a motive power and the substitution of electricity on the lines of the New York Central in the city and within a distance of thirty miles from its limits. . . . This great project, which public sentiment has demanded since the tunnel accident, will involve an outlay of over \$14,000,000 for installation and for changes that must be made in the company's yards and stations to accommodate the new motive power. The third rail will be used to carry the power, steam will be abolished everywhere, electricity being employed for switching, for signaling, and for every operation incident to the movement of the trains, operating in New York City within two years the greatest electric traction system in the world."

Mr. William E. Curtis, the talented and versatile staff correspondent of the Chicago *Record-Herald*, under date of August 15th, 1902, in an article from New York in relation to this proposed change, says, among other things: "It is believed that this will be only the first step toward the adoption of electricity as the motive power for the entire New York Central system. It is no longer a scientific but an economic problem. The railway world is preparing for radical changes in means and methods to take place during the early years of this century, and several other inventions of equal value are now being talked about as having great possible influence upon the transportation problem."

The published opinions quoted recall to mind a recent experience of mine in Chicago—a ride upon a car operated under a new electro-magnetic system, the invention of Mr. P. W. Leffler. The inventor, a practical mechanic and electrician, has spent many years of his time and a large sum of money in perfecting his ideas and in bringing the necessary mechanism to its present state of perfection. It is predicted that the new system will greatly benefit the general public, as it is a marked improvement over existing street railway and steam railroad systems.

It will be operated at less expense. The cars run quietly and with less noise than those of any other known system. The cars cannot jump the track, due to the magnetic tendency which holds the car. No "burn-outs" occur on the track or car magnets, thereby lessening the expense for repairs about three-fourths over those of other systems. The installation of this system leaves the highways free from obstructions, such as poles, wires, and slots, and the final prediction is made that it is possible for the cars of the new system to run one hundred miles an hour with safety.

As the subject is one of general interest I will endeavor to describe, briefly, the results of my investigation, being indebted to the Century Dictionary for definitions of the technical terms and phrases.

The electrical power is generated in and transmitted

from the regulation steam or water power house, with, however, a change in dynamos. A constant-current machine or generator (a dynamo-electric machine) is employed in which the whole current generated in the armature (the iron device applied to the two poles of an electro-magnet as a means of maintaining the magnetic power undiminished) is passed through the coil of the field magnets. With this "series system" dynamo seventy-five amperes (the unit employed in measuring the strength of an electric current) are generated, with a voltage or pressure that will rise from 200 to 2,000 volts, according to the number of cars in operation, the current or flow of electrical fluid remaining the same (the conductors and magnets being highly insulated) and not accessible by water from the time of leaving the central station until it returns again to the dynamo.

Practically any number of cars can be supplied by coupling-in series dynamos in the car station, thereby obtaining any voltage or electro-motive force desired, within safety of insulation.

Practically speaking, the current is furnished by an arc-light machine capable of producing seventy-five amperes, instead of ten, the number generally employed in generating power for arc lights.

Even if it were possible for a short circuit to occur in this system, still there would be no danger, due to the fact that the wires are safely embedded in the iron construction. In case a short circuit does occur, the electrical current passes through the iron base from the feed wire to the return wire, both of which are under and in connection with the track magnets.

In this way all danger is obviated, as regards loss of life and limb, to both man and beast. Adjoining property is also rendered safe from fire or damage to contiguous water or gas pipes. These pipes in large cities are frequently subject to electrolysis, or decomposition, by escaping electric currents or from defective wires. Another valuable point lies in the fact that expensive and frequent repairs are greatly lessened by the use of the Leffler electro-magnetic system.

The electro-magnets shown in accompanying illustration are placed in the centre of the track, two feet apart, being alternately energized, north, or positive, and south, or negative, and immediately under the car. At twelve-foot intervals is a shunting device, which operates as the car armature moves over each shunting box, adjusting itself automatically by magnetic action as it passes out from under the armature, operating the current in a powerful magnetic field. This explains the lack of deterioration or the apparently small loss of the dynamic force employed in operating the new system, the construction of which is, of course, electrical and above the ties upon which the usual rails are laid, the electro-magnets being also laid upon the ties, on heavy iron bars parallel to and midway between the rails.

The operator on the car uses but one lever, starting, stopping, and reversing at will. He has absolute control of the car or cars in hand, regardless of snow, ice, or slippery rails. Brakes are not applied, as it is more economical to start and stop by means of the single lever spoken of. Thus is avoided the dangerous conditions met with by the ordinary electrical and steam railway systems, all of which are obliged to resort to frictional brakes in order to stop moving cars or trains.

This point illustrates clearly the basic principle of Mr. Leffler's patent, which is the north and south, or positive and negative alternating current, which enables him to stop and start his cars with the single lever as quickly as it is possible to do, in relation to the safety of passengers. It also illustrates the fact that the majority, at least, of accidents occurring because of the inability of operators on existing systems to stop quickly will be avoided by the use of the new principle described.

It must not be taken for granted that cars on the new system will not be equipped with brakes. The law re-

quires that this shall be done. They would serve the same use as on any other system, in case of a sudden loss of energy from dynamo or power house.

It is estimated that cars operating under this electro-magnetic system can run twenty-five per cent. faster than those of any other system on account of the ease with which cars are started and stopped. The statement is made that the same speed of other systems can be maintained by using one-half of the fuel; also that three cars can be made to do the work of four cars (operating the same number of car miles) of other electrical systems.

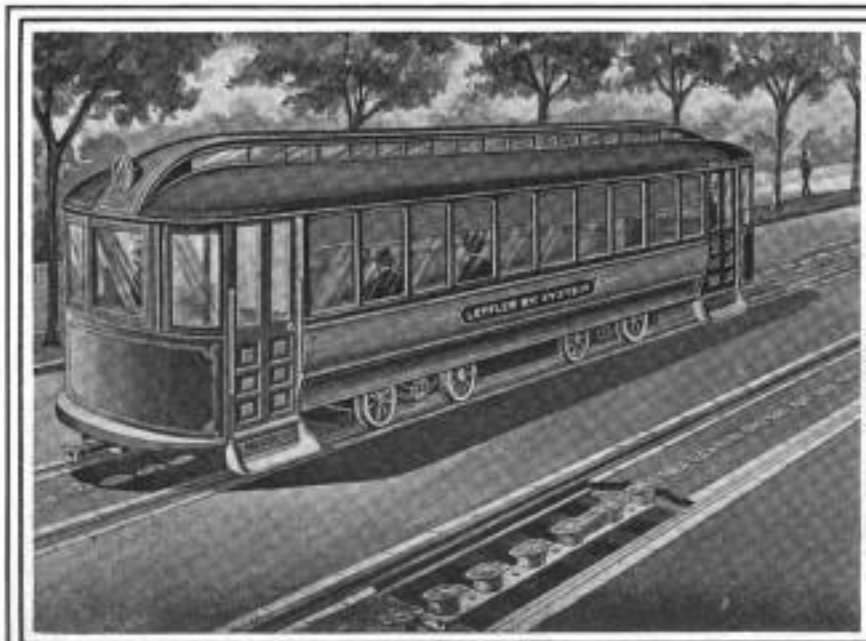
The following results were obtained during a test on one of the "L" roads in Chicago: "A motor car equipped with two ordinary motors, 150 horse-power each, showed a draw-bar pull in starting of 5,500 pounds, with an expenditure of 187,500 watts, or about 251 horse power, while the Leffler system full-sized equipment demonstrated a draw-bar pull in starting of 5,100 pounds, with an expenditure of but 25,600 watts, or about thirty-five horse-power, being approximately seven to one in favor of the Leffler system. This difference, it is expected, will drop considerably under speed, but not under two to one in favor of the Leffler system under any speed that can be made with ordinary motors."

The experimental car illustrated on this page represents a regular car of standard construction, to which one or more additional cars, or "trailers," may be attached. It is equipped with a horizontal armature extending lengthwise and suspended to the car axle, and receives the electric current from a small storage battery carried on the car, which is controlled by a pole changer and which keeps the polarity (the being attracted to one pole and repelled from the other) in the car armature north and south between each pair or set of magnets, meaning each pair of north and south magnetic poles in the track, twelve of which, with attracting and repelling or pulling and pushing force, are in each section. Each alternate track magnet, when excited or actively charged, maintains a polarity, and practical operating results are gained without electrical contact between the moving cars and the power house.

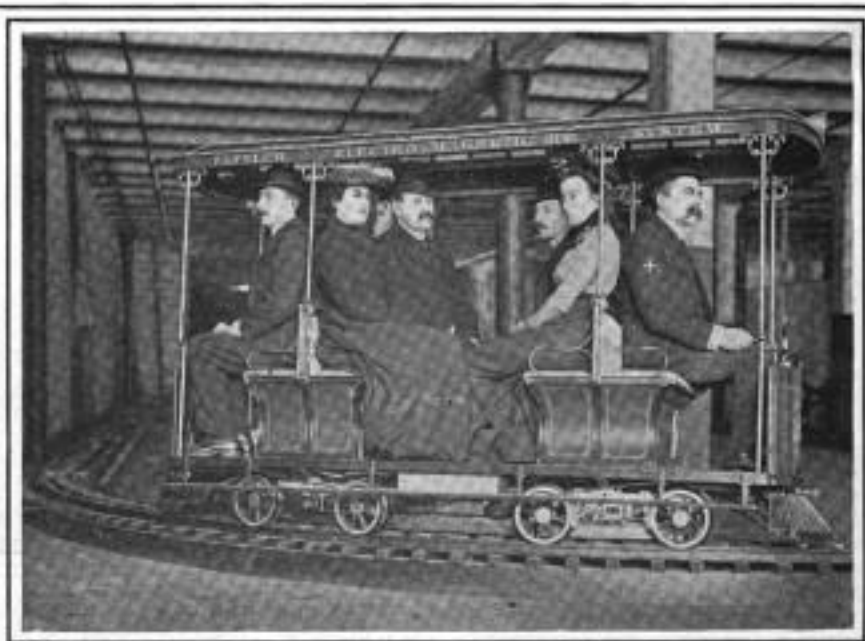
The operating expenses of this system will be much less than those of the overhead trolley, the underground electrical, or the steam railway systems now in use, while, as before stated, it overcomes the danger to life and property, especially and particularly when compared with the overhead trolley and the usual contact electrical systems. The installation of the system costs but two-fifths of the sum required for the underground trolley and but one-half more than the overhead trolley systems. The estimate for the entire operating expense is twenty-five per cent. less than that required for other systems.

A road equipped with this system will be put into operation as soon as it is deemed expedient.

The Chicago *Evening Post*, in a column article headed "Solves City Problem," states, as a result of the interview had with Mr. Leffler at his office in the Fisher Building, that his invention will doubtless solve the great transportation problem at present confronting the city; that it will do away with the dangerous overhead trolley wires; that there is no third rail; that many municipal officials and street-railway chiefs have seen the large model car in operation at the works in Chicago, and that they have all been favorably impressed with it. The *Post* further says: "The fundamental idea of the new system is to 'cut a motor in two.' The electro-magnets form one-half of the motor. The other part, the armature, is attached lengthwise to the bottom of the car. It is a long iron bar cut up into feet, and so attached that the ends ordinarily are within an inch of the top of the magnet boxes. But the primary difference between the new system and the trolley-car motor is that the electro-magnets do not cause the armature to turn the wheels. The new car is not propelled by the friction of the wheels with the track, but by the invisible force of magnetism."



STREET CAR ON PAVED STREET, SHOWING TRACK MAGNETS OF THE NEW ELECTRO-MAGNETIC RAILWAY SYSTEM.



EXPERIMENTAL CAR READY FOR A TRIP IN THE LEFFLER WORKS, CHICAGO.—P. W. LEFFLER (X) AT THE LEVER.



## Pets of Popular Players.

Continued from page 302.

"Pinky Panky Poo" and Mrs. Patrick Campbell are in New York again after spending a quiet summer abroad. "Pinky Panky Poo" is Mrs. Campbell's monkey-griffon dog, as everybody knows. He is her constant companion and her press-agent's joy. At this writing he is ill. The last of a long line of dogs bred in the royal kennels of Belgium, he was given to Mrs. Campbell by King Leopold as the greatest token of esteem his Majesty could possibly bestow. The ancestors of "Pinky Panky Poo" were trained by the princes of Belgium to fight long-drawn and bloody battles on the royal tables as an after-dinner diversion for his Majesty and his Majesty's courtiers. So one would imagine that "Pinky Panky Poo" might have inherited a very unapproachable disposition. On the contrary, he is most engaging in his manners and decidedly optimistic in his view of life generally.

Another famous dog is Miss Elsie De Wolf's little bat-eared French bull, "Fauvette." This little dog has a great bench record, having won everything in her class in Paris, where she is so well known on the boulevards that the cabbies call out to her as she passes "A la petite Fauvette." She is said to be the smallest dog of her kind ever shown. She was quite an important figure in Miss De Wolf's production of "The Way of the World" last season. She sat up in the automobile in the first act and gazed about her in a superior way that lent an air of positive "smartness" to the whole scene.

Nobody who sees Miss Bessie Clayton, the whirling-twirling little danseuse down at Weber & Fields', would imagine that she is the "doggiest" kind of a dog fancier. But she is. From a real fancier's standpoint, too. At her summer home in Long Branch she has a kennel of bulldogs that are her greatest pride, and she is yearly represented to no small degree in the bench shows here and there. Miss Clayton is Mrs. Julian Mitchell "off the stage," and a year or so ago Mr. Mitchell bought for her the famous bat-eared French bull, "Boulot, Jr." He has a great bench record, and made a valuable addition to Miss Clayton's collection. Then there is "Midget," a cute little Boston terrier that came to her one night over the footlights, nestling in a basket of flowers. She thinks a lot of him and of a little silken Yorkshire that Mr. Mitchell recently imported, which answers to the euphonious name of "Yoodie."



GOVERNOR R. F. FLOWER'S STATUE UNVEILED AT WATERTOWN, N. Y.—EX-SENATOR DAVID B. HILL (X) DELIVERING HIS ABLE AND ELOQUENT ADDRESS BEFORE THE LARGE ASSEMBLAGE.—Photograph by A. B. Phelan.

Miss Eleanor Robson has the "loveliest little doggy" ever, a tiny mite of a toy spaniel known to the profession as "Jiggerty Jack." The "Jack" was given him in a legitimate way, but the "Jiggerty" he won for himself by virtue of his own peculiarities. Miss Henrietta Crossman's beautiful foxhound, "Crackers," also won his name for himself. Mr. Maurice Campbell brought him into Wallack's Theatre one night where Miss Crossman was giving a performance of "Mistress Nell" and presented him as a member of the family. Miss Crossman was delighted, and between scenes spent her time making him acquainted. She called him "dearie" and "doggy" and "you beautiful thing" until she got him to her hotel, where her first thought was to feed him. She ordered supper from down stairs, but began meantime to feed him crackers which she happened to have in her room. Well, he was ravenously hungry and he liked them. He devoured them so voraciously that she began to call him "Crackers." He knows no other name now, and he still likes Uneeda biscuit. Foxhounds, by the way, of the "Crackers" type, are very rare in this country.

Mr. Joseph Hart takes the greatest delight in introducing to his friends a scrappy Scotch terrier which answers to the appropriate name of "Hoot Mon," and in telling the story of how he became the proud possessor of this interesting animal. Mr. Hart is of an athletic turn of mind, so he says, and likes to take long morning walks into the country. Last spring, when he was on the road playing "Foxy Grandpa," he started out one morning before breakfast for a constitutional. A constitutional before breakfast on a one-night stand? Yes, he told me so himself, and "Hoot Mon" stood by and listened. The merry spring sunshine was making the birds sing and filling the air with the fragrance of swelling

the buds. Just at that moment the proprietor of the place put in an appearance. Mr. Hart asked him if he'd part with a breakfast for a monetary consideration, and was delighted to see him disappear into the interior to forward the request to the mistress of the mansion. He returned in a moment and finding Mr. Hart petting the dog said:

"Nice dog, that."

"Yes, he's not bad."

"Needs clippin' purty bad."

"Clippin' wouldn't spoil his beauty much."

"Well, while yer eatin' yer breakfast I'll fix 'im up. Have 'im slicker'n a whistle afore yer done."

"All right," said Mr. Hart. "Do what you please with him. I don't care."

When Mr. Hart finished his breakfast he came out and found the old fellow just putting the finishing touches on a very decent-looking dog.

"Well, how much do I owe you for breakfast, sir?" he asked.

"Oh, about two fifty, I reckon," said the farmer.

"Two fifty?"

"Yep. I reckon on fifty cents fer the grub and two dollars fer clippin' the koodle."

"What's the dog got to do with me? I don't own him," said Mr. Hart with exaggerated dignity.

The farmer stroked his chin thoughtfully for a moment, shifted his "terbacker," and said:

"Oh, don't ye? Well, ye told me to clip 'im an' if I don't git them two dollars there's goin' to be somethin' doin' round here purty quick."

Protestations were useless. The actor paid up and walked wearily away, followed by "Hoot Mon." Of course "Hoot Mon" won his way, as any dog will if you give him half a chance, and is now a household pet.

That's what Mr. Hart says.

## Novel Uses of Glass.

WHILE IT is true that the manufacture of malleable glass is still among the "lost arts," the inventive and resourceful scientists and mechanics of our day have discovered a great number of new and novel uses for this fragile and translucent product. One of the latest and perhaps the most valuable of these uses is the employment of blocks of glass to insulate the third rail on electric railway systems. This has been done in London with success. A similar application of glass is seen in the use of it for railroad ties in place of the ordinary wooden ones, a practice adopted several years ago by some railroads in the United States, though not to a great extent. A still more novel use of the substance is as sheathing for vessels instead of copper. The Italian government tried an experiment of this kind nearly twenty years ago with a single vessel, but as nothing more was heard of it the test was probably not satisfactory. It was thought at the time that it would have an advantage over copper in being free from oxidation, and also in affording no hold for barnacles and other substances which cling to the bottoms of other vessels and seriously impair their sailing qualities. Glass has also been converted into casks for wine and beer, into weights for window sashes, bearings for machinery, and into bricks for building purposes. In the latter case they are made hollow and have served admirably for the purpose. In fact, glass is entering more and more as a factor in the construction of buildings, including the use of glass-stone, or ceramocrystal, a French device, for doors, ceilings, and walls.



UNIQUE FLOAT IN THE LABOR-DAY PARADE AT CHICAGO—BIG CONTRIBUTION-BOX ON WHEELS, INTO WHICH THE CROWD CAST \$6,000 FOR THE COAL STRIKERS.—WPA.

Another material in which glass is the chief constituent is known as glass-cotton. It consists of glass made into

small fibres and is used as filters in laboratories, where it is valued because of its durability and cleanliness.

## General Miles as a Student.

GENERAL NELSON A. MILES is one of those men who have never considered themselves too old to learn. He took up the study of French when past maturity, and to pass away some spare time in the West, and now speaks that language fluently.

## A Cat's Intelligence.

DUMB ANIMALS CAN SCENT DANGER.

A CAT will refuse to drink coffee, but will drink and thrive on Postum Food Coffee.

Mrs. Alice Gould, of Maywood, Ill., says, "Coffee drinking made me very much run down, thin and nervous, and I thought I should have to give up my work."

"I was induced to try Postum by a friend who suffered four years from severe sick headaches lasting for several days at a time, who said that since using Postum Coffee she had been entirely free from an attack. I found that by making Postum according to directions it was equal to coffee in flavor."

"It is now six months since I began drinking Postum, and I have gained 18 pounds in weight. It has built me up and I feel like a new person."

"We all drink it now, even to the cat, who is the pet of the family, and it is funny to see him drink his bowl of Postum Food Coffee every morning. We often try to get him to drink coffee, but he has the good sense to refuse it."





# Hints to Money-makers



**NOTICE.**—This department is intended for the information of the regular readers of *LESLIE'S WEEKLY*. No charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. Correspondents should always include a stamp, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. Inquiries should refer only to matters directly connected with Wall Street interests. Subscribers to *LESLIE'S WEEKLY* at the home office, at regular subscription rates, namely, \$4 per annum, are placed on a preferred list, which entitles them, in emergencies, to answers by mail or telegraph. Address "Jasper," *LESLIE'S WEEKLY*, 110 Fifth Avenue, New York.

**C**ONSERVATIVE financiers are all beginning to realize that the condition of the money market is the most important factor in Wall Street. I observe that my old friend, Henry Clews, experienced as he is in the ups and downs of Wall Street, at last makes public proclamation of the fact which I have presented several times heretofore in this column, namely, that the stock market is in a highly artificial condition, with prices high and big holders deliberately planning all sorts of schemes by which to distribute their burdens. Mr. Clews also admits that "the limitations of the money market impose an effectual barrier against any regularly organized bull campaign," and that, "if the speculative spirit breaks out beyond control, we may witness some sharp spasms in the money market, with more or less discomfort for holders of weakly margined stocks."

Mr. Clews has reached these conclusions rather late, a little later than usual, but better late than never. Against his judgment and that of Russell Sage, J. Edward Simmons, and other astute and observant financiers, appears the utterance of James R. Keene, on his return from Europe, to the effect that, "outside of some great and unexpected calamity, I can see nothing which might disturb the upward trend except a possible money stringency." Only two years ago, just before McKinley's election, when stocks were on a much lower level than they are to-day, Mr. Keene gave out his famous bear interview, in which he said that stocks were all too high, that our railroads were enormously over-capitalized, that 35 per cent. of their capital was "absolute water," and that, no matter whether McKinley was elected or not, stocks were a sale and not a purchase! At the very time that Mr. Keene was making these remarks for consumption at home, it is understood that he was buying American railroad shares abroad and preparing for the boom which followed McKinley's election. The natural conclusion, therefore, is that, while Mr. Keene is now proclaiming that the market is a purchase, he is quietly unloading whatever he can of his superabundant treasures. It is hard to teach old dogs new tricks.

An old financier, who recently disposed of nearly every share of the stocks that he held, told me that it was one of his fixed rules to sell any railroad stock which netted him less interest than he could receive from a savings-bank. He says that, with scarcely an exception, such stocks can always be sold with a guarantee that they can be bought back within a year or two at 25 per cent. less than the selling price. It has just been pointed out that the sixty most active railroad shares, which averaged six years ago a little over \$40 a share, now average over \$114, the highest record price. Many of these yield scarcely 3 per cent., and most of them less than 4. Is it surprising that financial men are getting out of such a market?

Curious rumors are heard on Wall Street, including one that the failure to pay the required dividend on Reading and to dissolve the voting trust was due to the fact that insiders had sold out most of their holdings and had been unable to buy them back. It is said the same condition exists in the Southern Railway, and that the voting trustees of both these properties, finding themselves thus cumbered, fell back on the trump card of declining to pay the last required dividend before the dissolution of the trust, and thus retaining virtual possession of properties they did not own. The control of Erie, it must be remembered, is also in the hands of a Morgan voting trust and will be until the directors elected by the trust shall declare 2 per cent. semi-annual dividends for two consecutive half years on the preferred stock. Those who are buying Erie shares on the expectation that the property will shortly revert to the possession as well as ownership of the stockholders will observe that the same scheme which is

being worked in the Southern and the Reading roads may be utilized to indefinitely prolong the voting trust in the Erie. The institution of a suit by the stockholders to test the equity of such an extension might be like the explosion of a bombshell in Wall Street.

The public may suffer, but it is rare that the insiders are caught, and those who have been on the inside of the United States Steel Corporation have been among the heaviest of the winners. The original Morgan syndicate, which guaranteed the stability of the United States Steel Corporation and agreed to advance any amount up to \$200,000,000 within fifteen months for that purpose, advanced actually \$25,000,000 for eight months, and for this service received a profit of \$30,000,000, with an expectation that this will be doubled later on. The Bethlehem Steel Works, purchased by Schwab for \$7,500,000, it is understood, has been sold to the United States Ship Building Co. for \$26,000,000 in bonds and stocks, and the United States Steel Company is no doubt in close touch with the United States Ship Building Company. Now comes the proposition of the steel trust to add \$50,000,000 to its surplus funds by an exchange of bonds for preferred stock, and once more a syndicate steps in and asks \$10,000,000 for financing this simple operation. Is it remarkable that the public is getting a little tired of this sort of thing and of the men who are engineering these profitable deals?

"P." St. Paul: Am returning your correspondence. It looks as if you were smart enough even for a Wall Street sharp.

"I. C. Company," Springfield, Mass.: Have no rating, and do not consider the plan advisable to follow. Altogether too risky.

"K." Westfield, Mass.: J. L. McLean & Co., 25 Broad Street, are members of the Consolidated Exchange and do a large business.

"S." Brookline, Mass.: Jacob Berry & Co., 44 Broadway, Alfred M. Lamar, 60 Broadway, and Douglas, Lacey & Co., 66 Broadway, are all members of the Consolidated Exchange.

"B." New York: At present, the C, B and Q Joint Four Bonds seem to be the best investment of those you mention, though the preferred shares at a lower range would be attractive.

"A. B. C." Cincinnati: The capital of the United States Cast Iron Pipe and Foundry Co. is very much larger than it should be. The preferred does not look like a good permanent investment.

"A. H. V." Chicago: (1) The mere fact that the Lincoln Financial Bureau talks of doubling your account in sixty days ought to be sufficient to make you chary of it. (2) I never advised its purchase.

"M." Belleville, Ont.: Your letter was sent to 141 Fifth Avenue, the address of *Leslie's Magazine*, with which *LESLIE'S WEEKLY* has nothing to do. It should have been addressed to *LESLIE'S WEEKLY*, 110 Fifth Avenue. Answer mailed.

"T." Nassau, India: (1) Not safely. (2) I have previously commented on the Palisades Park Company's offer. From data submitted to me, I see nothing very promising in the offer. (3) About Queens County real estate write to Wheeler Bros., 16 Court Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. Their standing is excellent. I have sent your address to them.

"J." Fall River, Mass.: (1) Unless the market has a severe decline, none of the speculative cheap railroad stocks offers special opportunities for investment. (2) I do not think whether money is easy or not, that stocks, on their merits, ought to sell much higher. (3) Impossible to answer definitely, as many deals are kept confidential until stock market purposes are accomplished. (4) Only fair.

"Pam." Fair Haven, Mass.: One dollar received. You are on my preferred list for three months. (1) Yes, unless money market conditions are substantially improved, but on reactions, such stocks as Pennsylvania, Southern Pacific, Union Pacific, and the Wabash B bonds ought to offer good opportunities for speculation. (2) Would keep out of the market until conditions are more stable. (3) Not an investment.

"Inquirer," Louisville, Ky.: A very clear little pamphlet on "The Organization of Industry," by John Moody, contains a list of the railroads and industrial corporations controlled by Morgan interests, and also a list of all the leading American trusts. This valuable little publication will be sent you free of charge if you will inclose a 2-cent stamp to John Moody & Co., 35 Nassau Street, New York, and mention *LESLIE'S WEEKLY*.

"Medicus." Conn.: (1) Both General Electric and Westinghouse have had an extraordinary advance, especially the former. Any serious financial difficulty would put an end to the exploiting of new electrical enterprises and would be injurious to both these companies. Of the two, Westinghouse seems to offer better opportunities at present. Almost any banker will take your order, but the amount of the margin might depend upon the condition of the money market. (2) Not rated, but apparently doing considerable business.

"S." Hagerstown, Md.: The Seaboard issue is in the hands of masters of the art of speculation. They have had all the rise that their earnings entitle them to, but manipulation and new deals and combinations may continue to do them a service, until the insiders have unloaded. (2) Tennessee Coal and Iron is not, in my judgment, as good a property by any means as Colorado Coal. The expectations of its absorption by other large interests give it speculative value. (3) Rutland and Ice common are both now considered fair speculations, considering the prices at which they are held.

"V." Hartford, Conn.: If the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has been making all the money that its reports have shown, it is a little singular that it is necessary for it to issue at once \$42,000,000 of additional stock, of which \$20,000,000, it is said, is required for equipment. It is a curious fact that so many of the railroads that are talking about their big earnings are also talking about the necessity of new issues of bonds and stocks for equip-

ment and improvement. The Baltimore and Ohio stock will be offered to stockholders at par. Within a year or two they will be lucky if it sells at that figure.

"Banker," Detroit: I agree with you that neither the political nor industrial situation justifies the belief that the prosperity of the last five or six years is to be indefinitely continued. The report that the Teamsters' Union of the West intends to demand an increase of 20 per cent. in wages is significant. Railroad employees evidently are determined to have their share of the big earnings which have been reported for the last few years. The trust agitation and the tariff discussion, both of which are bound to come at the approaching short session of Congress, will not help matters any.

"S." Troy, N. Y.: The heavy judgment against the National Salt Company justifies the warning I gave my readers a year ago, to get out of the concern. (2) The Philadelphia gang of exploiters and manipulators, having unloaded the shares of the American Alkali Company on the innocent public, can now afford to laugh as they see it go into the hands of receivers. It makes a very bad statement. Better stick to the legitimate railway and industrial shares and leave the new-fangled ones alone. (3) The statement that the American Tobacco Co. has lost \$7,500,000 in its fight with the British manufacturers was made by one of the latter.

"W. W." Cohoes: Wabash preferred, Texas Pacific, Ontario and Western, and Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred have all had considerable speculative attention. I have repeatedly pointed out that the Wabash Debenture B, standing ahead of the preferred, were a much better speculation. Texas Pacific will profit greatly at some time by the refunding of its bonds at lower rates of interest. Ontario and Western is, perhaps, the cheapest of the anthracite properties, with good prospects ahead. Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred is a Standard Oil stock, in so far as Rockefeller is largely connected with it, and some day ought to sell higher. There is little choice at present between these stocks.

"B." Louisville, Ky.: The earnings of International Paper, during the past fiscal year, show an increase of over fifty per cent., compared with 1898, while the surplus applicable to dividends declined nearly forty per cent. If this statement is

## FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE.

### OFFICE OF CLAUDE ASHBROOK STOCK BROKER

MEMBER CINCINNATI STOCK EXCHANGE,  
Cincinnati, Ohio, September 15th, 1902.

Traction securities furnish the safest and surest channel for making money. It is with satisfaction that I am able to point to the earlier numbers of this series of market letters, which commenced in February last and have been continued weekly in the Cincinnati papers, and have also been published from time to time in New York, Montreal, Toronto, Chicago, Cleveland, Columbus, Indianapolis, Louisville, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh papers.

It is with a feeling of sincere gratification that I am able to point to the thousands of investors in the markets of the various communities referred to who have been influenced by the opinions and advice given in these weekly market letters.

#### FOR THEY HAVE ALL MADE MONEY.

I repeat that this is exceedingly gratifying and mutually satisfactory. Here are the results, which speak for themselves. The rise in quotations since February have been brought about by giving the public the facts.

	Low 1902.	High 1902.
C. & N. & C. St. Ry.	Far	127
Southern Ohio Traction	58	88
Cin., Dayton & Toledo	20	36
Detroit United	56 1/2	67
Toledo Hwa. & Light	28	41 1/2
Northern Ohio Traction pf.	87 1/2	95

The former plan, heretofore often adopted, was to accumulate a line of stock, run the price up as high as possible and unload on the public.

Our plan is different. The primary object in view is to investigate thoroughly the intrinsic merits of the security, start the price as low as possible and take the public in at the start, to let the legitimate demand from investors regulate the advance in price and not to force it by manipulation. As a result all of my customers, with very few exceptions, have made money, and some of them are accumulating the foundations of fortunes. Great are the opportunities for making money in traction securities! The element of risk is almost entirely eliminated; reactions in price are trivial and are invariably followed by high record prices. The earnings constantly increase from 10 to 30 per cent. over the previous year's showing, and stocks that to-day are quoted at 25 will sell at par in less than five years.

#### GREATEST INTERURBAN IN THE WORLD.

The Aurora, Elgin & Chicago is the greatest interurban line in the world. It is attracting the attention of thinking people on both sides of the Atlantic, and is an actual demonstration to-day of what a really great electric railway property is capable of.

#### AURORA, ELGIN & CHICAGO

6 per cent. cumulative preferred stock, now quoted at 93, possesses all the requirements necessary to justify the prediction which I now make, that the stock will advance in price, caused by a legitimate demand from high-grade investors, to 120, at which figure the net income yield is exactly 5 per cent.

Of the common stock we have heard but little, excepting that it is quoted at 46 and so closely held as to be practically unobtainable. But we will learn much of

#### AURORA, ELGIN & CHICAGO PREFERRED

stock from now on, for it is not often that a really desirable 6 per cent. stock of the cumulative preferred class can be had under par. The stock is listed on the Cleveland Stock Exchange, and will be much in evidence in the unlisted department of the Cincinnati Stock Exchange. It is also dealt in by brokers in Columbus and Louisville, and recently some very urgent demand has made its appearance from Chicago, which latter city, like Cincinnati prior to 1902, is not awake to the enormous possibilities of tractions as wealth getters.

#### AURORA, ELGIN & CHICAGO

as a property is the foremost example of a heavy high-speed electric railway in the world. It is not a trolley, but is operated by the

#### THIRD RAIL SYSTEM.

It covers the most populous suburban district adjacent to Chicago and crosses at various points the Wisconsin Central, the Great Western and the Illinois Central. The system serves some twenty

not given out to mislead the public, the shares are not a purchase at present. (2) The surplus of the Chicago and Northwestern last year was over 25 per cent. on the common. This is one of the gilded railroads. (3) I do not see why Wabash common should be regarded as a purchase. Before anything can be paid on it or on the preferred shares, six per cent. is due on the \$26,000,000 Debenture B bonds, though less than three per cent. was earned on these last year.

"Nuisance," Chicago: (1) I would prefer the bonds. (2) It looks like a better speculation than an investment. (3) American Can is selling at about half the price at which it was originally distributed and therefore looks like a good speculation. (4) A movement in the coppers is promised, but much depends upon the outlook of the copper market and the supply and demand. (5) The per value of Manhattan Transit is \$20 per share. It has a scheme for the transportation of freight in New York City. It has been built up on the reorganized General Carriage Company, which had a meteoric existence. (6) The only thing favorable about United States Rubber is its low selling price, as compared with its price in other days.

"Investor," Cincinnati: I would not sell my Manhattan Elevated unless I had a good profit. The last annual report shows over six per cent. earned on the stock, and this should be largely increased after the completion of the electric installation. (2) I have been unable to understand why Southern Railway common should be regarded with such favor. While the gross earnings have been largely increased, the outstanding capital has been swollen to undue proportions. Some combination may make the common shares worth more than they are, but they look high enough on the basis of earnings. (3) The cotton crop this year now proves to be disappointing, as the corn crop was last year, the average of the cotton crop having shrunk from 95 per cent. in May to 64 in September. Instead of a record-breaking crop of 12,000,000 bales, we are liable to have one of about 10,000,000. This is not encouraging to the bulls on Southern Railway shares, nor is there encouragement to bulls generally. The estimate of the world's yield of grain this year shows pretty generous crops in Europe as well as the United States. This means lower prices.

Continued on following page.

## FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE.

cities and towns outside of Chicago, having a population of 350,000. Rails are eighty pounds to the yard in sixty-foot lengths; the third rail 100 pounds to the yard. The road is gravel ballasted throughout, after the manner of steam railroad construction, and the ties are spaced 2,840 to the mile. Its stone culverts of fine masonry work and its steel bridges are things of beauty and joy, surpassing those of any interurban line in the world and resembling in style English steam railroad construction.

#### SEVENTY MILES AN HOUR

is the maximum speed capacity, and if you doubt this you will be fully convinced by going to Chicago and taking a ride over the A. E. & C. It will give you a sensation. Including stops three miles apart, trains are operated at an average speed of fifty miles an hour. To insure this high speed each car has four 125-horse-power General Electric motors, and they are finished in a style similar to the Pullman vestibule cars.

#### AURORA, ELGIN & CHICAGO

supplies a modern necessity in serving a large population with rapid transit, which has heretofore been hampered by time necessarily lost in making connection between the different steam roads entering Chicago. The time of two hours heretofore consumed in the distance from Aurora or Elgin is now reduced to one hour, and on express trains to forty-five minutes.

#### AURORA, ELGIN & CHICAGO ROUTE

extends from the union loop in Chicago to the terminal of the Garfield branch of the Metropolitan West Side at Fifty-second avenue, a distance of six and a half miles; double track twenty-one miles to the Chicago Golf Club at Wheaton. From Wheaton there are two branches: one northwest to Elgin, sixteen and a half miles, and one southwest to Aurora, fourteen and a half miles, making the road from the eastern terminus to Aurora thirty-three miles. Another branch from Aurora extends to Batavia, seven miles. Of the fifty-six miles of road, twenty-one miles are double track, and the sidings bring the total mileage up to eighty-two miles of track. The running time from Aurora, Elgin or Batavia to Chicago is forty-five minutes for express trains and one hour for locals. Fifteen-minute service to Wheaton and half-hour service to Elgin and Aurora. The maximum grade is 1.08 per cent. for about 1,000 feet, and the remaining grade is, comparatively speaking, level, thus greatly reducing the cost of operation.

#### CAPITALIZATION.

Common stock, \$3,000,000; preferred stock, \$1,500,000, bonds, \$1,000,000. With the exception of the city crossings the A. E. & C. owns in fee its right of way. In all the cities and villages the company bought either the whole or portions of the lots necessary, in many cases wrecking the improvements on the realty. Being organized under the railroad law,

#### FRANCHISE QUESTION

has no terrors for this company. The property was constructed and is now managed by the Mandelbaum-Pomeroy syndicate, which also controls the Cincinnati, Dayton & Toledo Traction company, the Cleveland, Elgin & Western, and others.

Great interest is being manifested in the probable earnings of Aurora, Elgin & Chicago.

It is too early yet to give any detailed figures, but President Wolf, who has just returned from Chicago, reports that the road was unable to accommodate fully 3,000 people who congregated at Fifty-second street, where the road connects with the Metropolitan Elevated, on Sunday last, and that the earnings of each car in operation have averaged over \$120 a day, and have reached as high as \$300 a day for a single car.

The road is as yet opened to less than half of its natural traffic, not being open to either Batavia or Elgin, but the average earnings on the part open between Aurora and Chicago for two weeks have been \$904.39 per day.

Even the Aurora cars stop in the suburbs as yet, on account of paving operations, which prevent their running down into the business district. These improvements will soon be completed, and the Batavia branch will be ready for business in about ten days, but the Elgin branch can hardly be completed before the first of the year.

#### AURORA, ELGIN & CHICAGO PREFERRED

6 per cent. stock will do to buy. It is good, and I recommend it to my readers as not only an absolutely safe investment, but one which at the same time will from now on rise in market value. My prediction is that it will go to 120, and no one can possibly make a mistake who succeeds in buying it under par. CLAUDE ASHBROOK.



### Hints to Money-makers.

Continued from preceding page.

"S." Philadelphia: They have no rating. "Trustee," Nashville, Tenn.: (1) I think well of the new Oregon Short Line four. They seem to be well secured. (2) Your experience with the Triple Liquid Air Company recalls the fact that I pointed out its enormous over-capitalization when the stock was being sold, and the fact that liquid air had not yet been manufactured by anyone as a commercial product. (3) The earnings of New York Central must have been largely increased by the splendid showing of the Lake Shore last year. The latter's surplus was equal to over 30 per cent. on its capital stock. "S." Cincinnati: (1) I advised the sale of National Salt a year ago, because of conditions which were disclosed at its annual meeting. You will observe that heavy judgments have now been rendered against it, and I doubt if you will realize much for your common shares. (2) That would seem to be advisable. Others are doing it. (3) The report of International Paper, recently made, showed a heavy decrease in the earnings; and if it was not doctored for stock-jobbing purposes, Paper common is selling for all it is worth. (3) The

### FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE.

#### JOSEPH B. TOPLITZ.

Member Producers Oil Exchange. Member Tonopah Stock Exchange. Bank Reference: California Safe Deposit & Trust Co. Dealer in listed and unlisted shares. Offers for sale shares in good California Oil Companies, Hanford, Home, Monte Cristo, Peerless, Potomac, Reed Crude, etc. Gold and Copper Mining Companies: Brunswick Cons., Central Keweenaw, Cons. Mercur Lighter, Montezuma, Riverside Copper and Verde King, La Cananea, etc. Tonopah Mining Companies. Write to understand for information regarding Oil and Mining Stock Investments paying so to 24 per cent. per annum; also for suggestions as to the best speculative purchase. Address

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drop in American Bicycle was caused by the bankruptcy of the concern. It is in a receiver's hands. "Investor," Des Moines, Ia.: (1) It is said that Baltimore and Ohio is earning over 10 per cent. on the common shares. This is largely due to the development of the bituminous coal trade during the recent era of prosperity. I need not add that a stock which depends largely upon one line of business suffers the most inadvisabilities. (2) The very best statement in behalf of Atchison common that can be made assumes that the earnings for the current year will be between 6 and 8 per cent. On this basis the talk of putting the shares very much higher seems hardly warranted. Yet if a contest for control should arise no one knows what might happen. Recall the Northern Pacific flurry. "S." Dayton, Ohio: (1) Good crops ought to help the Soo road if rates are maintained. It is estimated that it earned 7 per cent. on the preferred and 8 per cent. on the common last year. (2) The surplus earnings of Texas Pacific last year were estimated at about 3 per cent. on the capital stock. (3) The exploitation of electric railway schemes in this country is shown by the census report. In 1890 there were 789 street railway companies in the United States, as against 871, chiefly electric in 1900. But in 1890 the funded debt and capital stock of the 789 roads, of which only 144 were then electric, was about one-fifth of the total ten years later. Many of our electric railway shares represent little more than water.

"C." Montgomery, Ala.: The Vice-President of the Northern Securities Oil and Transportation Company tells me, that in offering stock for public subscription the company has not asked anyone to buy upon its representations, but has a standing offer to send customers to Texas to personally examine the property. He incloses the reports of two gentlemen who have made the trip, and adds that no one who has gone down to Texas to investigate has failed to make a purchase. The officers and directors of the company include several well-known New York merchants and others, and six banks are given as references. If there is any question as to the stability of the company, it would be easy to write directly to any one of these banks for information. "Industrial," Elms, N. Y.: Evidence multiplies that the next great field for corporate reorganization will be among the industrials. It is not pleasant to read in the annual report of the American Smelting and Refining Co., that during the past year it had to transfer \$2,300,000 from its surplus account to metal stock and property account, because of losses sustained by the decline

of copper, lead and silver. (2) The mischief which a great independent line can cause is again shown by the rate war in the West, growing out of the Chicago, Great Western's cut in passenger rates for delegates to the Old Fellows Convention at Des Moines. The Great Western can stir up a hornet's nest at any time in its vicinity. That is the reason, no doubt, why speculators believe that it must some day be absorbed at a good round figure.

"D." Raleigh, N. C.: I do not advise the purchase of American Smelting common, although it is true that it is in the hands of astute speculators and promoters. The Attorney-General of Colorado, in his action against this corporation, declares that its plant has a value of less than \$7,500,000, and yet it dominates the mining industry of Colorado and pays seven per cent. annually on its preferred stock of \$50,000,000. (2) The appointment of a receiver for the Bicycle Trust discloses the fact that it has obligations of more than \$10,000,000 and marketable assets of less than \$8,000,000, the major portion of these being of very uncertain value. Yet this concern had nearly \$10,000,000 of debenture bonds and nearly \$27,000,000 of stock, and when it was organized its promoters gave out the most rosy account of its prospects. Is it a wonder that the public is disinclined to buy any of the industrials?

"L." Evanston, Ill.: The tract of land owned by the American Lumber Company in McKinley and Valencia counties, New Mexico. The ownership is said to approximate 300,000 acres, and the report of an expert, which the company submits, estimates that two billion feet of timber is contained on the tract and that it is superior in quality to the Arizona pine. The expert also believes that coal and minerals may be found on the tract. The strongest endorsement of the company that I have seen comes from C. H. Winchester, president of the First National Bank of Elkhart, Ind.; F. M. Stewart, president First National Bank, Hillsdale, Mich., and L. E. Replogle, president Chicago Security and Trust Company, Chicago, who write that they are stockholders, that they have visited the tract, and are greatly pleased with their investment. It would be easy, through any mercantile agency, to ascertain the standing of the investors.

"M. B." Denver, Col.: (1) Hocking Valley has many believers in its future and a decided increase in its earnings, but it has had a very substantial advance. (2) There is no doubt that the Colorado Fuel and Iron concern is a good property, but it is in litigation, and traders usually keep aloof from law suits. (3) The earnings of Kansas City Southern, as I pointed out a year ago, when it sold at about half of present prices, have been increasing rapidly, and are sufficient to pay four per cent. on the preferred. The probabilities favor the absorption of the line on a good basis by some of the great Western railways. (4) The tip to buy Railway Steel Spring has been generously circulated, but in view of the proposed competition I should be inclined to keep out. (5) North American is the mystery of the Street. I cannot enlighten you. (6) Missouri Pacific has been the favorite of a highly successful pool of manipulators. Recently it was reported that they had liquidated their holdings. Higher prices have been predicted on the expectation of a combination favorable to it, possibly one with St. Paul. Having advised the purchase of Missouri Pacific when it was around 30 and 40, it naturally looks high to me at double these figures.

"Banker," St. Paul: (1) If published statements are correct the conflict between the Gould and Pennsylvania Railroad interests grows warmer every day. This bodes no good to the much-talked-of gentlemen's agreement, by which railroad rates are to be maintained all over the country, and the end is not yet. (2) Many suspect that the Gates crowd unloaded a good many shares on the flurry before Mr. Gates's departure for Europe. (3) The complaint of British financiers that English railways are piling up indebtedness, in order to pay dividends, and thus creating a dangerous over-capitalization, is not very different from complaints made against some American railways. What explanation is offered for the issue of \$100,000,000 bonds by the Southern Pacific, or \$150,000,000 by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit? Neither of these has paid a dividend, and the latter has never earned 1 per cent. on its capital stock. Observe the prices at which these shares are selling. (4) By continuing the trusteeship of Reading and of Southern Railway, no doubt the Morgan crowd relieved themselves of a heavy load. It takes money to control the ownership of a great railway system. It requires no money to act as trustee.

"J. H. B." Pittsburgh: Four dollars received. You are on my preferred list for one year. (1) If it were known whether the plan of those who control Southern Pacific is to have a dividend declared upon it shortly, I could answer you better. The impression prevails that the stock is to have another rise and that it is booked for a dividend, but confirmation of this from inside sources cannot be obtained. The rise may be engineered to enable large holders to unload. A fair profit is always a good thing to take. On reactions you can buy the stock back. (2) The earnings of Norfolk and Western show constant increase, and if they are maintained, increased dividends are probable, which will mean higher prices for the shares. (3) Wabash preferred cannot receive dividends until the \$25,000,000 of B debentures ahead of it have been provided for. The earnings for the past year were not sufficient to pay half of the 6 per cent. on the debentures. On the basis of earnings, therefore, the preferred shares look high. Possibly purchases for control are being made by interests antagonistic to the Goulds, compelling the Goulds themselves to enter the market and buy their own shares. I have advised the purchase of the B debentures in preference to the shares. Since that advice was given the debentures have advanced over 20 points.

"Reader," Oakland, Cal.: I have read your discourse on prosperity, which does not surprise me. It is true that the country is in the enjoyment of perhaps its greatest prosperity. The question, however, is, Has not Wall Street discounted this prosperity? The prices of stocks show that it has, and the proof of it lies in the fact that gilt-edged shares now yield less than one could get at a first-class savings-bank. We have had years of depression, with great crops, when these crops did not bring good prices. If you had lived as long as I and been as closely in touch with Wall Street, you would realize that the situation is analogous to others which have preceded it. Just as certain as three or four years of prosperity and high prices have always been followed by a period of depression and low prices, just so surely will the present era of Wall Street expansion be followed by one of contraction. We may not have it this year, but, unless all signs fail, we shall have it next year. So far as the iron market is concerned, the importations of the foreign product continue. It is true that our iron and steel mills are busy and cannot meet the domestic demand, but the intrusion of the foreign seller means that he is seeking our markets, and if he obtains a new foothold he will struggle to retain it, in competition with us. The reason we found a market abroad for our iron and steel a year or two ago was because the home demand in England and Germany was so heavy that it could not be met by the domestic supply. Severe depression has now fallen upon the iron industries of Germany and England; the tide has been reversed, and foreign iron is pouring into the United States. What may happen abroad is very likely to happen at home. It is not necessary to wait until the rain falls before taking out your water-proof. Cut this out and paste it in your hat, for reference a year from to-day. I doubt if you will remind me of it at that time.

Continued on following page.

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#### OFFICIAL LEGAL NOTICES.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD of August 27 to September 10, 1902, of the confirmation by the Board of Revision of Assessments, and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of Assessments for LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS IN THE BOROUGH OF THE BRONX.

23D AND 24TH WARDS, SECTION 11. IN-WOOD AVENUE REGULATING, GRADING, CURBING, FLAGGING, LAYING CROSS-WALKS AND FENCING, from Cromwell Avenue to Featherbed Lane.

24TH WARD, SECTION 11. EAST 180TH STREET REGULATING, GRADING, CURBING, FLAGGING, LAYING CROSSWALKS AND FENCING, from Webster Avenue to 3d Avenue.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller, City of New York, August 28, 1902.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD of August 30 to September 13, 1902, of the confirmation by the Board of Assessors and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of Assessments for LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS IN THE BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

22ND WARD, SECTION 4. 12TH AVENUE PAVING, CURRING AND LAYING CROSS-WALKS, from 59th Street to 58th Street. 12TH AVENUE SEWER, east side, between 56th and 58th Streets, also SEWERS IN 5TH AND 38TH STREETS, between 11th and 12th Avenues.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller, City of New York, August 29, 1902.

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## American Lumber Co.

is Treasury Stock, full paid and non-assessable; and in order to provide a reasonable working capital for development purposes only, a portion of this Treasury stock, par value, \$10.00, is now offered for sale at \$2.50 per share, subject to advance. Your attention is called to the personnel of the Board of Directors, all of whom have paid for their stock in cash. They are successful business men of affairs that merit your confidence and will ensure a careful, conservative management of the affairs of the Corporation.

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## Revolutionizing River Traffic

THE AMERICAN tendency to do everything in haste and at the same time to do it well is manifested in the successful running of new-century, twenty-hour trains between New York and Chicago; the extension of rapid-transit facilities throughout New York and all our great and populous centres, and the effort to secure a speed of one hundred or more miles an hour by electric traction. It is natural, therefore, that the thoughts of navigators also should turn to some method for increasing speed on the water. It is not surprising to hear that the Central Railroad of New Jersey has placed an order with the Cramps for a steamboat which will make twenty-five miles an hour and thus cut the time from New York City to Atlantic Highlands to fifty-five minutes. Nor is it surprising to hear that swift steamboats are about to conquer time on the great highway of passenger and freight traffic, the Hudson River.

The eminent financier and banking king, Mr. Charles W. Morse, who now controls the night passenger traffic between New York and Albany and Troy, proposes also to put fast day lines in service, and is having two new fast steamboats designed. They are to have a guaranteed speed of from twenty-five to thirty miles an hour, are to be palatial in all their fittings—floating palaces, in fact; and it is Mr. Morse's purpose to make the distance between New York and Albany and Troy, by these day boats, in about five hours, or only an hour or an hour and a half longer than the run by many of the passenger trains. At present the journey consumes the entire day, and while it is delightful, because of the charming scenery, the fresh air, and the changing character of the view from hour to hour, yet many forego this pleasure trip, the finest that can be taken in the United States, or perhaps in the world, because of lack of time. Mr. Morse



CHARLES W. MORSE, THE WELL-KNOWN  
CAPITALIST.—Davis & Sanford.

has also contracted with the United States Ship Building Company for a magnificent mate to the Hudson River night boat *Adirondack*, of the New York and Albany line. This will be built by next season and will cost a million dollars; and it means the retirement of the *Dean Richmond*, once regarded as the pride of the Hudson, and which will hereafter be utilized only as a spare boat. It is interesting to note that Mr. Morse has also just awarded contracts to the United States Ship Building Company, for two steamers, to be the mates of the *Governor Dingley*, now running from Boston to Bar Harbor and St. John's. They will have a speed of eighteen knots an hour, will cost not quite a million dollars, and will be running next season.

Mr. Morse believes in doing well whatever he does, and he is impressed by the fact that a great opportunity is open on the Hudson River for fast passenger boats by day and night. Starting a steamer from New York at a reasonable hour in the morning, he believes he can arrange to connect at Albany with fast west-bound trains leaving New York but a short time later than the steamboat. This would give the traveler from abroad, for instance, an opportunity to compare the Hudson River with the Rhine and still catch his "limited" at Albany and virtually lose no time. A faster steamer on the Hudson River at night would enable a New Yorker to attend an entertainment, reach a steamer at eleven o'clock or thereabouts, and be at Albany or Troy early in the morning. The new steamers which Mr. Morse proposes to place in service will far surpass anything of the kind now running in the United States, and will embrace all the latest comforts and conveniences that this age of luxury has suggested. He is enthusiastic over the latest undertaking of his active and resourceful mind, and promises a surprise to the traveling public.

## Hints to Money-makers.

Continued from preceding page.

"C." Omaha: They have no rating.  
"B." Los Angeles, Cal.: Request complied with.  
"V." Albany: Inadvertence. You are on the preferred list.  
"G." St. Dak.: You are on the preferred list.  
(1) Not rated.  
"H." Auburn, N. Y.: I would not advise the purchase of either.  
"N. M." Greene, Ia.: Neither of the companies has any merit from the investment standpoint.  
"S." Drifton, Penn.: (1) So it claims. (2) Not rated. (3) I certainly do not. (4) Have none.  
"B." Chicago: Nothing is known of the concern on Wall Street, and there are no transactions in the shares.  
"E. S." Mapleville, R. I.: So far as I am able to ascertain the Mt. Shasta Mining proposition is not particularly attractive.  
"Extra." Helena, Mont.: Alfred M. Lamar is a commission broker, and a member of the N. Y. Consolidated Exchange, with good rating.  
"S." New York: The Brooklyn Union Elevated firsts have been selling since January 1st from par to 105, and do not look dear at 102 or 103.  
"W." Far Rockaway: A new pool has been hulling Pacific coast shares with some success, but money conditions are unfavorable to speculation.  
"L." Pittsburg: Not an investment. So far as I am able to learn there is nothing attractive about the proposition of the Vista Hermosa Sugar concern.  
"A. C. T." Gloucester: I do not recommend the purchase of the shares of the Wyoming Oil Company unless you are desirous of engaging in a speculation.  
"F." Rockville, Conn.: Metropolitan Street Railway shares declined because they were abnormally high and the recent juggling with the company's finances has not commended it to investors. I think Manhattan Elevated is cheaper and better.  
"L." St. Louis: One of the largest holders this week advised an intimate friend not to sell his holdings of American Ice preferred, but he declined to advise regarding additional purchases at present prices. Just why he did so was not explained.  
"M." Belleville, Ont.: Four dollars received. You are on my preferred list for another year. I appreciate your kind words. Jacob Berry & Co. are members of the Consolidated Exchange and do a large business. Mr. Berry was formerly a member of the New York Stock Exchange.  
"G. H. F." St. Louis: The Virginia preferred certificates, Brown Bros. Receipts, have ranged in price since January, from 8 to 104, with few transactions. It has been intimated that a speculative

movement in them might be anticipated, but I am unable to obtain the reasons for the same.

"B." Zanesville, O.: It is exceedingly difficult to get at the inside of the concern. One of the heavy owners told me it would be unwise to sell the preferred, but he did not advise the purchase at present. If his statement of the earnings was correct, I should think you might even up and hold for a long pull.

"B." Albany, N. Y.: But for unfavorable municipal and State legislation, People's Gas ought to sell much higher in order to rank with other gas and electric light properties. It seems to be strongly held, with many predictions that it will sell considerably higher. On reactions it might be a purchase.

"Tarheel." Charlotte, N. C.: I dislike to advise the purchases of any shares while money-market conditions are so unsettled. Almost any of the stocks you name is a fairly good speculation on reactions. Among the best are Great Western, Ontario and Western, Toledo, St. Louis and Western, and Corn Products.

"S." Brooklyn: It hardly seems possible that Atchafalpa common can go much higher on its merits. Absorption by the Pennsylvania would, of course, advance it, but unless money becomes easier it is doubtful if any more extensive combinations, involving large financial requirements, will be put through in the near future.

"Montana." (1) It is difficult to ascertain what the copper situation really is. Obviously, if an agreement has been reached, it will be concealed until the copper clique is ready to disclose it, after having taken advantage of their private information. Ultimately, no doubt, an agreement will be reached. (2) Whoever pays best.

"W." Ithaca, N. Y.: The American Writing Paper Company's last annual report showed an increasing surplus. I should not think there was much value in the common stock, as there is \$12,500,000 preferred stock and \$17,000,000 of bonds ahead of it. I would be inclined to take a profit whenever I had it, in the light of the history of the industry.

"B." Albany, N. Y.: One dollar received. You are on my preferred list for three months. (1) The proposition of the California-Nevada Mining Company does not commend itself to me in any way. It is all well enough to guarantee dividends, but who is back of the guarantee? (2) I think better of the Montreal and Boston copper shares, but these are also highly speculative.

"C." Providence: (1) For investment your Boston and Maine and Pullman stocks, especially the latter, had better be retained for the present. (2) I am not inclined to advise operations in such a market. (3) It is highly speculative and I would take a profit at any time. (4) No. (5) If you are looking for a speculation pure and simple, without any regard as to whether you win or lose, and with chances, as they always are in mining schemes

## EYE DISEASES

**CURED WITHOUT THE KNIFE.**  
Cataracts, Membranes, Granulations, Etc., Optic Nerve Diseases—all causes of Blindness—yield to the marvelous **ONCEAL DIAPHRAGMATIC METHOD.** Without the knife or in any way injuring the eye. Dr. Onceal, Chicago's famous oculist, has cured thousands of cases in this way; he has never failed where any sight remained and his treatment was given a fair trial. Illustrated book on eye diseases, testimonials and Dr. Onceal's advice, free. Wm. Cronbach, McConnell, Ill., cured bad case of cataracts. Write him. Cross-Eyes Straightened—a new method—without knife or pain. Over 5,000 cures.  
**ONCEAL, M. D., Suite 157, 52 Dearborn St., Chicago.**



## THE ALTA



**IT'S A MINE** in the San Juan Region, Colorado, owned by **THE ALTA MINES COMPANY.** January 1st its \$100,000 mill will be treating **One Hundred Tons of Ore a Day.** Shipments now being made to smelters. **Nearly a Mile** of developmental tunnels completed. Indebtedness of \$514,000 has been reduced to \$125,000. To pay a portion of this the Company offers full-paid stock at a low figure. No promoter stock. **Booklet Free.** Write to us. References: Du'a's, Bradstreet, or any Business Bank.  
**WIN J. MORGAN & FINCH**  
12 Fabst Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.

against you, go ahead. (6) I know nothing about it.

"R." Shiremanstown, Penn.: (1) Not an investment, but a speculation. (2) Leave it alone. (3) The Empire State Oil and Refining Company, which offers its stock at five cents a share and speaks of it as an "investment," can hardly justify this characterization. Its prospectus claims the ownership of a number of acres of oil lands and a gusher, but when it asserts that the shares are an "investment" and not a speculation, it makes a statement which the prospectus does not prove.

"J." Wilkesbarre, Penn.: The decline in St. Paul, following the declaration of an increased semi-annual dividend, made it look as if insiders were unloading on good news. (2) The annual report of Chesapeake and Ohio shows about 1 1/2 per cent. earned on the capital stock. Hard times would hit this road severely, as a great part of its business comes from the mines. The West Virginia coal strike is responsible for the decreased earnings in June.

"W." Patchogue, L. I.: Four dollars received. You are on my preferred list for a year. Thank you for your complimentary words. (1) I think well of Central Georgia first income bonds as well as of the subordinate bonds. The earnings of this property make an excellent showing, but are largely being used for the improvement and development of the property. (2) The Fort Worth and Rio Grande also are reasonable at the prices mentioned. (3) The earnings of American Maltine are looking better. The preferred would be safer to trade in.

"S." Sanford, Me.: (1) Glad you profited by my advice. (2) On reactions, American Ice common, like United States Leather common and American Can common, presents opportunities for a speculative turn. You would be safer in dealing in Ice preferred, however. I am not recommending the stock as an investment, because of the failure of the company to frankly and honestly set forth its condition. I regard it now as highly speculative. (3) The Mexican Central and Mexican Telephone do not commend themselves to me as investments.

"Novice." Brantford, Canada: (1) The future of Metropolitan Traction Railway was regarded with greater favor before it was recently "financed" so as to virtually take away its control from the stockholders. It is a great property, but heavily encumbered. (2) No. (3) Not rated very highly, but seem to be doing quite a business. (4) The Eastern Consolidated Mining concern has been pretty well exploited, and I agree with you that the dividends do not seem to be paid on a conservative basis. I hesitate to advise its purchase. (5) Will make inquiries.

"H. A. E." New York: (1) Mexican Central first consolidated income 3s have ranged in price since January 1st, from about 31 to 36, without much activity in them. Of course they are highly speculative. (2) I hardly think there is anything in the bicycle shares at present. The condition of the company is shown by the low price of the bonds. It would be better to speculate in these if you want to touch the property at all. The plan of reorganization will probably include an assessment on the shares. (3) I am unable to advise you, as I have no statement of the earnings.

"C." Mansfield, O.: Your letter should have been addressed to LESLIE'S WEEKLY, not to Leslie's Magazine. They have no connection with each other. (1) Ultimately, Colorado Fuel and Iron ought to be a purchase, from the mere fact that great interests are rivals to secure its control; but it must also be remembered that this rivalry might in some contingencies lead to lower values, though this is not as probable as that the competition will strengthen the price. (2) I hesitate to advise purchases on margin while the money market is in its present strained condition. (3) Harrison & Wyckoff, 71 Broadway, deal in small lots on the Stock Exchange.

"St. K." Chicago: The American Exploitation Company has been organized under the laws of Colorado, to acquire gold prospects and mines and to develop the same and sell their stocks and bonds; to deal in mining shares and bonds, and in mine themselves. While it is true, as the prospectus points out, that a great deal of money has been made in mining exploitation, it is also true, and the prospectus fails to point this fact out, that for every dollar of profit taken out of a mine a hundred dollars has been spent in unpredictable and unsuccessful mining ventures. I therefore regard the proposition as purely speculative; in fact, nothing more than this seems to be claimed for it.

Continued on following page.



## Life-insurance Suggestions

[NOTICE.—This department is intended for the information of readers of *Leslie's Weekly*. No charge is made for answers to inquiries regarding life-insurance matters, and communications are treated confidentially. A stamp should always be included, as a personal reply is sometimes deemed advisable. Address "Hermit," *Leslie's Weekly*, 110 Fifth Avenue, New York.]

THE FACT that a Denver investor recently gave a check for a good sum to the Mutual Life Insurance Company, in payment of a policy for \$250,000, issued on the 3½ per cent. guarantee gold bond plan, indicates the confidence of the business world in the great and prosperous life insurance companies of New York City, including notably the Mutual Life, the Equitable, and the New York Life. The absolute solidity of these and of all the other great life insurance companies is so well established that no one who holds a policy in any of them has a single doubt that it will be met on maturity. What fraternal beneficial association, what assessment insurance concern, or experimental life insurance company, can offer inducements to the public to be compared with those offered and abundantly guaranteed by the best companies? And in what is security more essential than in life insurance? A man who sets aside from his weekly earnings a surplus for the protection of his wife and family, or for his own protection, in case of misfortune, will have little peace of mind if he feels the slightest doubt regarding the safety of his investment. I am in receipt of so many letters complaining of increasing assessments or of failure to fulfill obligations on the part of beneficial associations, that I again call attention to this most important matter. Remember that cheap insurance, in the end, is always the most expensive.

"T." Middletown, O.: Not of the highest class.  
 "T. E. C." Scotchboro, Ala.: (1) I do not regard it favorably. (2) Am told that it is very small. It is difficult to be exact.  
 "F." Hale, Mass.: There is such a concern as the American Temperance Life Association, but a request for information at its headquarters was not very courteously received. I do not recommend its propositions.

"F." Hot Springs, Ark.: The Old Wayne Mutual Life is not a very large company, and I do not regard the policy of which you speak, as having superior merit, beyond its cheapness. I should prefer one of the largest companies. (2) Yes, the Germania stands well.

"J. C." New York: (1) The better way would be for you to take the matter up directly at the home office of the Equitable and enter, if necessary, into a written stipulation, properly attested, which you can take with you when you go abroad. (2) The premium is not excessive, considering the returns you will receive. I regard the bond as in every way most advantageous to you.

"H." Denver: The Equitable Life, New York Life, the Mutual Life, the Northwest Mutual, the Prudential of Newark, N. J.; Connecticut Mutual, Mutual Benefit of New Jersey, Penn Mutual, Provident Life and Trust, the Travelers, of Hartford; and the Aetna, of Connecticut. (2) Your points are the ones first to be considered. (3) I do not see how the writing of insurance in foreign countries would militate against the high standing of a well-conducted concern. It certainly has not injured any of the great New York companies engaged in that business.

"C." Chicago: (1) There is no difference in rates or returns. In the light of experience, none better. Both are very conservative. (2) At the end of the stipulated period you receive the face of the policy, if you live, and in case of your death before the end of the period it goes to your heirs. (3) They are excellent. (4) Technically it is not a straight guarantee. (5) It depends upon your resources. If you have an income justifying an expenditure for both investment and insurance, an endowment policy would probably satisfy you best of all. If your resources are limited and you care to provide only for your family, take a straight life policy. If you are alone in the world, purchase an annuity with your surplus funds.

### The Hermit.

#### Hints to Money-makers.

Continued from preceding page.

"H." North East, Penn.: I do not recommend the acceptance of the offer.

"S." Newark, N. J.: The concern has no rating. You are on the preferred list.

"G." Detroit, Mich.: (1) It has no rating, though it does considerable business. Mostly speculative.

"M." Chicago: A man of limited means in such a market better wait for a reaction and then buy some dividend-paying stock that has not been unduly advanced.

"H. L. S." Lawrence, Mass.: I do not know anything about the scheme you present, but on its face I do not regard it favorably. If you can withdraw with a profit, my advice would be to do so.

New York, September 18, 1902. JAMES

#### How Force Was Popularized.

THE BENEFICIAL effects of liberal advertising, which has made the fortunes



WILLIAM BOGART HUNTER,  
Advertising manager of the  
Force Food Company.

of many enterprising men and firms, were never more strongly apparent than in the case of "Force," the breakfast cereal prepared by the Force Food Company, of Buffalo. "Force" was first put on the market about a year ago and it was confronted with serious competition from well-known articles of a similar kind. But, thanks to the nerve and energy of Mr. Edward Ellsworth, the guiding spirit of the company, and his liberal expenditure of money for advertising space in the newspapers, "Force" is to-day a household word, and the sales of the commodity are vast and increasing. The appropriation for advertising is estimated at \$750,000, the largest sum ever spent to boom a new product. In April last the Force Food Company engaged as its advertising manager Mr. William Bogart Hunter, who, although not yet forty years old, is one of the leading men in his line in the country. One of his chief achievements was the wonderful success which he made of the advertising department of the Lackawanna Railroad. Mr. Hunter was formerly a newspaper man in Chicago and New Mexico, making his mark in the profession, and he is a brilliant writer. He has organized a system which has already given an immense impetus to the sale of "Force," and which bids fair to place it in the front rank of breakfast foods.

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You will never have the gout if you stick to God's Imperial Extra Dry Champagne. It is made of the pure juice from grapes.

Use BROWN'S Compound Saponaceous DENTIFRICE for the TEETH. 25 cents a jar.

Advice to Mothers: Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhea.

It would be idle to attempt to prove the popularity of the Sohmer Piano. Every child in the United States and Canada knows the Sohmer.

"The Busy Man's Train."

Appropriate in its Name,

Appropriate in its Route,

Appropriate in its Character ::::

### "THE 20th CENTURY LIMITED."

This is *The* century of all the ages.

The New York Central's 20-hour train between New York and Chicago (the two great commercial centers of America) is *The* train of the century, and is appropriately named

### "THE 20th CENTURY LIMITED."

A copy of the "Four-Track News," containing a picture of "The 20th Century Limited," and a deal of useful information regarding places to visit, modes of travel, etc., will be sent free, post-paid, on receipt of five cents, by George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent, New York Central, Grand Central Station, New York.

# Eden

That fine exclusive brand of  
**Imported Cigar**

that took the Gold Medal at  
the Paris Exposition, 1900.

We were appointed to make  
the cigars for the Official  
and Royal Banquets at the  
Coronation of H. M. King  
Edward VII. of Great  
Britain.

**CALIXTO LOPEZ & Co.**

137 Pearl Street, New York  
Zalusta Street, Havana.

#### Through the Upper South.

AN AUTUMN TOUR VIA PENNSYLVANIA  
RAILROAD.

A PERSONALLY conducted tour, covering nine days, and including Gettysburg, Blue Mountains, Luray, Natural Bridge, Chattanooga, Lookout Mountain, Asheville and Washington, will leave New York by special Pullman train of sleeping, dining, and observation cars on October 8. Rate, covering transportation, carriage drives, hotel accommodations, and all necessary expenses during the entire trip, \$85 from New York and Newark, \$83 from Philadelphia, and proportionate rates from other points. The party will be under the direction of an experienced Pennsylvania Railroad tourist agent and a chaperon. An entire day will be spent on the Gettysburg Battlefield, another day at Chattanooga and Lookout Mountain, two days at Asheville, and two days at Washington.

Apply to Tourist Agent, 263 Fifth Avenue, corner Twenty-ninth Street, New York; or, George W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Philadelphia.

"How will you have your eggs cooked?" asked the waiter.  
 "Make any difference in the cost of 'em?" inquired the customer cautiously.  
 "No."  
 "Then cook 'em with a nice slice o' ham," said he, greatly relieved.

The man who had dropped in to see him was smoking a cheap cigar.  
 "I think you will find it comfortable," said Uncle Allen Sparks pleasantly, "if you'll sit over there by that open window. There is no draught from it, as you will see from the fact that your cigar smoke goes out through it."

\$3000.00  
Rochester, N.Y. Aug. 1, 1902

**Bausch & Lomb Lenses and Shutters**  
SOLD ROUND THE WORLD

Pay to The Best Photographers in the World  
Three Thousand and 00/100 Dollars

NOTICE: The amount of this check will be placed at the disposal of competent judges to be awarded for the best photographs made with Bausch & Lomb Lenses and Shutters submitted for judgment on or before January 1, 1903. Clauses for all kinds of work and for Kodak, Perov, Penta and other hand cameras with B. & L. Lenses being provided. who will send full information on request.

Rochester, N. Y.

Your name here?

**2 STICKS FOR 10¢**

POST-PAID TO ANY ADDRESS  
OR  
AT YOUR GROCERS

**E.P.C. ironing WAX** is chemically prepared keeps the irons clean and smooth and imparts a beautiful silky finish to fabrics. Retains its shape & will out-last any other wax.

**FLAME PROOF CO.**  
New York.





IT MIGHT BE IN THE AIR.  
No, nothing terrible has happened to her; it's only Mrs. New-mamma, who has caught sight of the Brown baby, who has the whooping-cough. The Brown baby is three blocks off, but still—

Established 1823.

## WILSON WHISKEY.

That's All!

THE WILSON DISTILLING CO  
Baltimore, Md.

THE "SOHMER" HEADS THE  
LIST OF THE HIGHEST  
GRADE PIANOS

## SOHMER PIANOS

Sohmer Building,  
5th Ave., cor 23d St.

Only showroom  
in Greater New  
York.



**GOOD INCOMES MADE**  
By selling our celebrated  
goods. 25 and 30 per cent.  
commission off.  
**BEST and MOST  
ECONOMICAL 33c.**  
1-lb. trademark red bags.  
Good Coffees 12c. and 15c.  
Good Tea 30c. and 35c.  
The Great American Tea Co.,  
31-33 Vesey St., New York,  
P. O. Box 289.



Strengthens  
System  
Body  
Brain  
and Nerves.

## VIN MARIANI

WORLD FAMOUS MARIANI TONIC

Before Meals APPETIZER  
After Meals DIGESTIVE  
At All Times TONIC

Sold by all Druggists. Refuse Substitutes

MENNEN'S BORATED  
TALCUM

## TOILET POWDER

for After Shaving.

A positive relief for Prickly Heat,  
Chafing and Sunburn, and all other  
irritations of the skin. It cures all sorts of perspiration, dandruff,  
and keeps the skin soft and smooth. Sold everywhere, or direct from  
25c. Avoid harmful imitations. Sample Free.  
GERHARD MENNEN CO., Newark, N.J.

**MYSELF CURED** I will gladly inform  
anyone addicted to  
**COCAINE, MORPHINE, OPIUM  
OR LAUDANUM**, of a never-failing  
harmless Home Cure. Address  
MRS. MARY S. BALDWIN, P. O. Box 1212, Chicago, Ill.

## CALIFORNIA

Reached in greatest luxury by  
the magnificent trans-conti-  
nental train, leaving Chicago  
8 p. m. daily and reaching San  
Francisco in less than 3 days

### THE OVERLAND LIMITED MOST LUXURIOUS TRAIN IN THE WORLD

The best of everything  
Compartment, Observation,  
Drawing Room, Dining and  
Buffet-Library Cars (with Bar-  
ber and Bath). Telephone.

ELECTRIC LIGHTED THROUGHOUT

Two other fast trains daily leave  
Chicago 10 a. m. and 11:30 p. m.  
Special low rate round-trip  
excursion tickets on sale daily

CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN  
UNION PACIFIC AND  
SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAYS

Tickets from any railway agent.

**3 TRAINS DAILY**

## NEW ENGLAND Belt Watches



One of  
the styles  
we make  
for

### Ladies' Chatelaines

Sterling silver  
throughout and  
every detail perfect

Soft Gray Finish

FOR SALE BY ALL JEWELERS

Send for our  
BELT BOOKLET

We show NINE styles  
of these watches

### New England Watch Co.

NEW YORK CITY  
27-29 Maiden Lane

CHICAGO, ILL.  
121 Wabash Ave.

SAN FRANCISCO  
Spreckels Building

ACTUAL SIZE

WM BARKER CO. TROY, N.Y.  
LINEN  
COLLARS &  
CUFFS  
ARE THE BEST  
BUY THEM.

**BALL-POINT PENS**

**MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD**

LEWIS' WRITING (H. Hewitt's Patent).  
Suitable for writing in every position; holds over any  
surface; never smears; never runs out.  
Made of the finest Sheffield rolled steel. BALL-  
POINT pens are more durable, and are made of  
all others FOR EASY WRITING.  
Assorted sample box of 25 pens for 25c. extra, from  
any stationer, or address:  
H. BARKER & CO., 20 William St., E. ROME-  
TOS, 40 John St., or TOWER MFG. CO., 205 Broad-  
way, New York; HOOVER, LEWIS & CO., 2 Milk  
St., Boston; A. C. MULLER & CO., 117 Wabash  
Ave., Chicago.

ANTI-BLOTTING  
FEDERATION  
WELDER

ORMISTON & GLASS  
LONDON

CHEW...  
**Beeman's**  
THE ORIGINAL  
**Pepsin  
Gum**

Cures Indigestion and  
Sea-sickness.  
All Others are Imitations.

**ABSOLUTELY FREE ABSOLUTELY**

25 PAIR  
ALLIGATOR  
SELF-  
PUNCTURE  
PROOF  
HEALING  
BICYCLE TIRES

to the 15 persons whose letters are received and opened  
first on Sept. 26th at noon. In order to win, post your letter  
so it will reach us some time in the morning of Sept. 26th  
before noon. Attach this advertisement and give size of  
wheels wanted. Persons from afar have exactly same  
chances as others, for letters will be opened promiscu-  
ously as received from postmaster by the Chicago  
representative of the Leslie's Weekly. Tires will be  
shipped same day and list of winners will be mailed you.  
All others will receive our free catalogue and special ad-  
vertising offer on a pair of these tires, the greatest of all  
pneumatic tire inventions. Only made by this company.  
Address THE VIN COMPANY, Cor. Randolph and Fifth Ave., CHICAGO



## THE CLUB

are the original bottled Cocktails.  
Years of experience have made  
them THE PERFECT COCKTAILS  
that they are. Do not be lured  
into buying some imitation. The  
ORIGINAL of anything is good  
enough. When others are offered  
it is for the purpose of larger profits.  
Insist upon having the CLUB  
COCKTAILS, and take no other.

G. F. HEUBLER & BRO., Sole Proprietors  
29 Broadway, New York, N. Y.  
HARTFORD, CONN. LONDON

**King Mantels**

ARE THE MANTELS FOR THE DIS-  
CRIMINATING BUYER

They cover a line of designs suitable from the  
smallest cottage to the finest residence, and in  
every point of material, construction, design  
and finish have no  
superior at prices  
asked.

Sold Direct  
From Factory

and we pay the  
freight. Our hand-  
some catalogue,  
10x14 inches, the  
most complete book  
of its kind ever  
issued, will be sent  
to interested parties  
for 10 cents in  
stamps to cover  
actual cost of post-  
age.

**KING MANTEL  
COMPANY**  
Knoxville, Tenn.  
622 GAY ST.

**Stomach Trouble**

I am in possession of a scientific method of re-  
lieving stomach trouble and abdominal diseases,  
a revelation in the correct application of medical  
treatment, based on scientific knowledge, re-  
search, and experience, the new philosophy of  
stomach troubles. I claim to have the one  
method that will do the work, and my best  
recommendation is that I am successful in curing  
my patients of indigestion, dyspepsia, mal-  
nutrition, chronic constipation or diarrhoea, head-  
aches, reflex nervous conditions, etc. Nine-tenths  
of all diseases are caused by the imperfect work-  
ing of the digestive system. My specialty is the  
permanent relieving of these disorders, and I  
have so thoroughly mastered these troubles that  
I can treat patients by correspondence at any  
distance with most satisfactory results. Address  
me confidentially.

**Dr. A. H. SWINBURNE**  
Dept. W, St. Clair Bldg. MARIETTA, O.

**MORPHINE  
OPIUM, LAUDANUM  
AND LIQUOR HABITS**

The only method absolutely and positively free from all  
pains, nervousness and distress at all stages. Continue  
your regular work every day. Your own household need  
not know you are in treatment. No substitution, no alter-  
nate last cure. Write to-day for free trial treatment  
and sealed booklet to DR. PERRY, Room 65 Mitch-  
ell Bldg., Houston, Texas.

**LONDON (ENGLAND).  
THE LANGHAM HOTEL,  
PORTLAND PLACE.**

Unrivalled position at top of Regent Street. A  
favorite hotel with Americans.  
ALL MODERN APPOINTMENTS. MODERATE TARIFF.

20-Hour Train to Chicago—20th Century Limited—NEW YORK CENTRAL & LAKE SHORE.



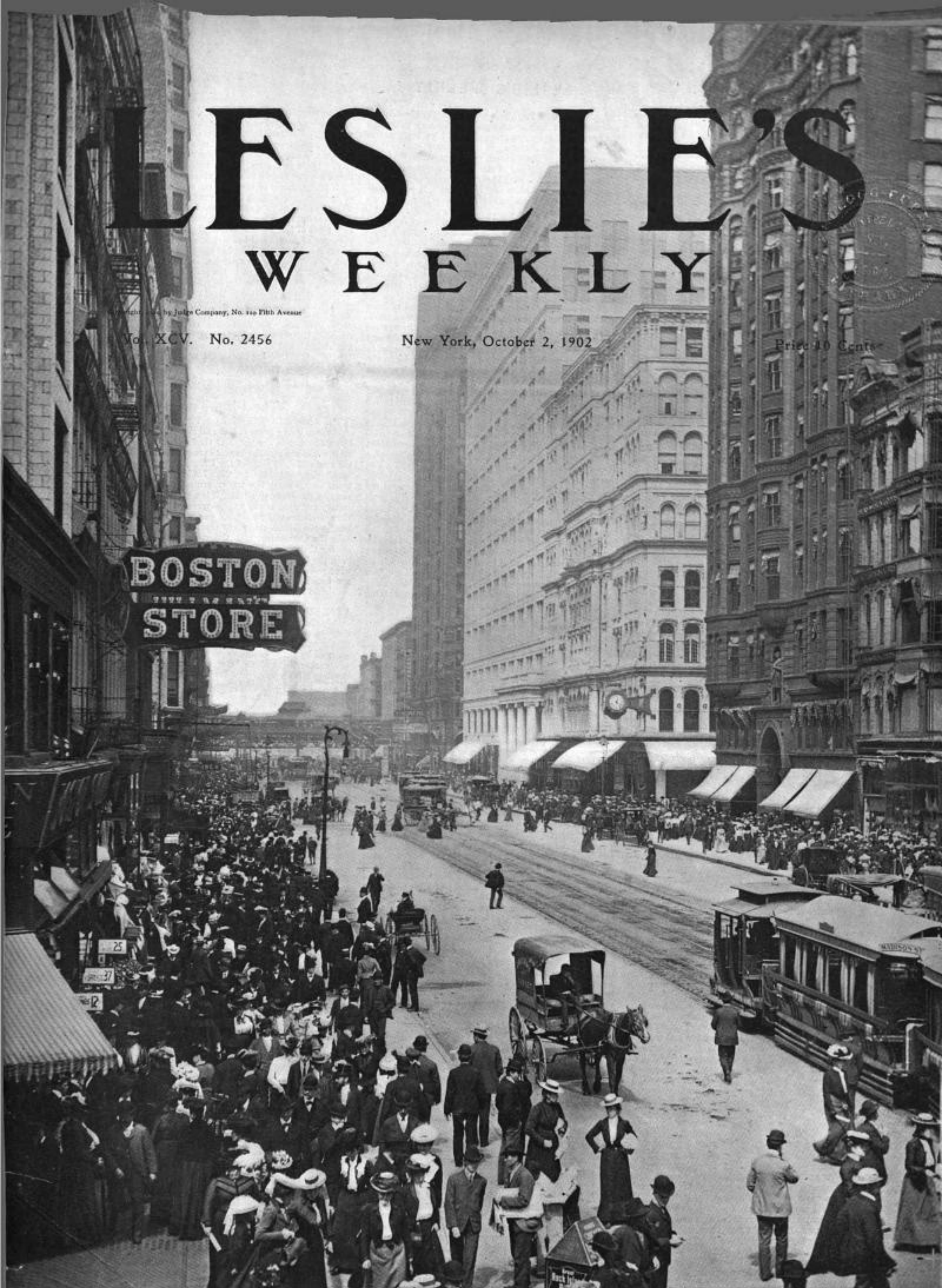
# LESLIE'S WEEKLY

Published by Judge Company, No. 110 Fifth Avenue

Vol. XCV. No. 2456

New York, October 2, 1902

Price 10 Cents



BUSIEST STREET IN IMPERIAL CHICAGO.

STATE STREET, LOOKING NORTH FROM MADISON STREET—THE TALL MASONIC TEMPLE IN CENTRE.—Wright.



# LESLIE'S WEEKLY

THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY IN THE UNITED STATES

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS

PUBLISHED BY THE JUDGE COMPANY, JUDGE BUILDING  
NO. 110 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

WESTERN OFFICE

838-839 MARQUETTE BUILDING, CHICAGO, ILL.

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Mexico. Subscriptions payable in advance by draft on New York, or by  
express or postal order, not by local checks, which, under present banking  
regulations of New York, are at a discount in that city.

Thursday, October 2, 1902

## What and When?

ARE WE to have a repetition of the granger craze of twenty-five years ago? Are prosperous business conditions to be overturned and the integrity of our industries to be undermined because of a new political scarecrow? It hardly seems credible, but those who recall the mercurial disposition of the American people, as evidenced by the ridiculous rag-money craze, the anti-monopoly fever, the populist delusion, and the free-silver whirlwind, realize how easy it is to make the masses talk and how difficult it is to make them think.

The public outcry just now is directed against the trusts. Men who do not know the difference between a trust and a truncated cone are clamoring for relief from dangers they imagine they see and from difficulties that they know not how to describe. Such a condition of the public mind opens a first-class opportunity for demagogues, and especially for those who are outside of the breastworks and want to break in. Not satisfied with assailing the speculative combinations of capital which are properly classed as trusts, the demagogue stigmatizes every great American industry as a wicked trust and caps the climax of his folly by denouncing protection as the mother of all trusts.

There would be little to fear from the demagogue or from any following he might be able to attract from those enemies of the tariff who have been properly classified by the Grand Rapids *Herald* as "the natural free-trader, the revenue reformer, the man without a party, the half-Democrat, and the half-Republican without deep political conviction or wide information," but for the fact that just at this juncture comes a demand from the Republican party, in convention assembled in Iowa and Idaho, for tariff reduction as the handiest weapon with which to slay the trusts. True, only two States have been so silly and short-sighted, but one of them is the great Republican State of Iowa, and in its party platform, by calling for a revision of the tariff schedules in all cases where they shelter monopoly, it has virtually conceded that monopolies are so sheltered. It is not surprising, therefore, that the sensational announcement is made by Speaker Henderson, of Iowa, that he cannot accept a renomination for Congress, because, as he says, "I do not agree with many of my people, that trusts, to which I am and have always been opposed, can be cured, or the people benefited, by free trade in whole or in part."

Speaker Henderson says he does not believe that for the purpose of controlling the American trusts we should make a market for foreign trusts, thereby crushing out the industries of this country. He does not believe in the free trade idea of slaughtering every industrial interest in the United States in a wild effort to provide a remedy for trusts. He believes, with Senator Platt, of Connecticut, in a tariff revision "which will not destroy our home market or take away work from our own workmen, to give it to the workmen of foreign countries." He does not believe, with the free traders, in destroying the trusts and all the business conducted by them, but rather in the Republican purpose to regulate trusts and the business conducted by them, so that no unfair advantage shall be taken of the people of the United States. Protection is not the mother of trusts but the parent of prosperity, and those who attack the protective tariff, as Senator Platt points out, have never yet proposed a plan, relating either to tariffs or trusts, which would result in the employment of one additional workman in the United States or the enhancement of the wages of a single laborer.

If we are to revise the tariff, when shall we do it and on what articles shall the tariff be removed or reduced? While McKinley lived, and while Blaine was the spokesman for his party, the forces that stood behind these sturdy advocates of protection marched in solid ranks to meet the enemy and won memorable victories. The cleavage was clear and certain. On one side was Republican protection; on the other side Democratic free trade and tariff reform. Not until the first nomination of Cleveland were party lines broken on the tariff question. The effect of that break on the Republican party was disastrous. What is to be the result now? Dissension means disaster, and that radical differences exist among Republicans on this question is plain on its face.

Think of the situation! Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, a Republican leader and the intimate friend

and adviser of the President, proclaiming, in his eloquent speeches in the Maine campaign, that the way to destroy the beef trust is by removing the tariff on beef, and at the same time the Secretary of the Treasury, ex-Governor Shaw, of Iowa, in the Vermont campaign, declaring to the people that the removal of the tariff on beef would not hit the beef trust, but would only hurt the farmer. Massachusetts wants free hides and free meat. It is a manufacturing State. Iowa wants the protective tariff retained on hides and on beef. It is an agricultural State. Attack the sugar trust, say the Republicans of Iowa and Idaho, the only two States in which the Republican platforms have winked at the suggestion that the tariff protected the trusts. Protect the cane-sugar producer, says the Republican convention of Louisiana, and "Protect the beet-sugar interests" is the demand of the California Republican State platform. How shall these conflicts be reconciled? Let Speaker Henderson answer.

If the tariff is to be revised, and the demand of Iowa and Idaho Republicans for the removal of duties on trust-made articles is to be carried out, when shall the warfare on protection begin? We are told that the President and his advisers have decided that no attempt will be made at the approaching short session of Congress to begin the work of destruction. The resentment of the people against the trusts having been stirred up so fast and so far, does any one imagine that at the forthcoming short session of Congress the matter will not be the burning issue? We predict that among the first bills introduced will be one much like the Richardson bill of the last House, for the immediate removal or reduction of the duties on all trust-made articles. A constitutional amendment aimed at the trusts would be smothered. The South would oppose it as an infringement of the sovereignty of the States, and the West would object to it as dilatory and impracticable, if not impossible. With all the public discussion of the trusts, intensified, needlessly, as we believe, by the well-intentioned speeches of the President, by what skillful subterfuge or process of postponement and elimination can the Republicans evade the issue? Now that it has been made not only by our political opponents but also by our foolish Republican friends in Iowa and Idaho, prompt action against the so-called tariff-protected trusts will be demanded, and Republican Congressmen who are now seeking re-election on such promises as Tawney is making in Minnesota, of free lumber, and as others are making of free beef and free leather, must face the music or beat a humiliating retreat.

But Speaker Henderson's retirement opens a possible way out of the Republican labyrinth. Let Representative Littlefield, with his drastic anti-trust bill, be chosen to the speakership if the Republicans control the next House—as we expect and hope they will—and let Senator Lodge, with his free-meat bill, lead against the trusts the decisive Republican majority in the Senate. And we shall see what we shall see!

Wanted, a leader!

## Advantages of Poverty.

WITH SO many of the restless sons of Japheth given over to the pursuit of wealth, it is surprising that there is so little consideration of the discomforts and disappointments attaching to its possession. The prime object of great accumulations, at least with Americans, is to mark success. The wealthy man is the successful man, his riches representing what rank and power do in other countries. But as fortunes tend steadily to increase, it is more and more difficult to attain the highest success, and to keep it when once it is grasped. The aspirants for wealth thus often find themselves unable to gain the object of their ambition, or see it slipping from them, the result being a permanent feeling of disappointment and defeat.

To the sensitive mind, moreover, there is something humiliating in the knowledge that the man is so often lost in his fortune that his name only gives a label to it. In the popular estimate he is only Mr. Millionaire, his accumulations being held fully to express his mind and character. Not infrequently he contributes to their estimate by the manner of spending his wealth. For as he wants his success to be visible, he must spend; and though he does not shoe his horses with silver, as did the Peruvian viceroy, the objects of his expenditure do not differ greatly from those of the Roman patrician.

Moreover, as great fortunes are seldom won save by long years of toil, the habit of work has by that time generally bitten so deep that the accumulator has lost ability to use the leisure necessary to the highest enjoyment of wealth. Equally unfortunate, when he retires he falls under a popular ban; for with so much to be done, opinion will not permit a man to live in luxury without making some contribution to the welfare of the community. To these discomforts may be added the incessant care necessary to preserve a fortune, often greater than that of getting it, the frequent ill effects of wealth upon sons and daughters, the hard work of the social life of the rich; in short, in many ways the very wealthy illustrate the excellent saying of Bion, the philosopher, "No man has so much care as he who endeavors after the most happiness."

On the other hand, it is equally true that the poor have more of the pleasures of life than are popularly credited to them. To begin with, they are more contented with the conditions of their lot, the mass of mankind having little ambition to climb socially. They thus largely escape the social jealousies which so diminish the happiness of the wealthy. Besides, they command far more sympathy from their fellows, testimony as to the kindness of feeling and helpfulness of the poor toward each other in affliction being universal. Poverty, also, unless of too dire a sort, tends to increase family affection,

the community of interest and dependence upon each other necessarily being much stronger than with the wealthy. Further, it greatly modifies, if it does not destroy, the force of opinion as to mode and style of living, which, with the rich, amounts to social compulsion. There is greater independence in furnishings and dress, a wider liberty to adjust means to ends.

If the pleasures of the poor are small, in the keenness of appreciation of them they count for more. The rich buy pleasure, so to speak, in bulk. The poor, unable to purchase but one thing at a time, treble their joys. Every new piece of furniture added to their store brings all the pleasure of a general home-furnishing. Moreover, the number of poor men who have hobbies, and so get rest and diversion from their leisure, is greater than is generally believed. Just sit in the galleries during the opera season, and listen to the intelligent criticisms of the hard-working clerks and artisans there! A man with a hobby—music, carving, gardening, or what not—is never eaten up with chagrin, has, in short, a panacea against half the ills of life. No doubt the enviable state is that described by the Apostle Paul as having neither poverty nor riches. But of the two extremes, viewed from the standpoint of true happiness, the misfortunes of wealth, when summed up, serve to make fairly attractive the blessings of poverty.

## The Plain Truth.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT from Pittsburg that the advance in the prices of iron and steel has been followed by an advance in the wages of the iron workers, and that their wages are now the largest ever paid in the history of the iron and steel trade of the United States, is worth remembering. At this time, when behind the attack on the trusts stands every free trader, armed to begin a new assault on the protective tariff, it is well to recall the satisfactory situation of our wage-earners, and the fact that if the necessities of life are high, wages are high also. As a rule, when times are prosperous, they are so because both the wage-earner and the commodity-seller are receiving their best and highest profit. We need only turn back the hands of time seven or eight years to remember when prices were abnormally low, wages on the same level, and hundreds of thousands clamoring, because they could obtain no wages at all.

WE SUPPOSE we ought to have enough "patriotism" about us of the gunpowder and "old glory" variety to rejoice in the announcement from Washington that a new time fuse for armor-piercing shells has been adopted by the ordnance department of the army which will enable these shells before detonation to pierce the heaviest Krupp armor now used on any battle-ship in the world. Perhaps we might grow enthusiastic if we could be assured that the armor-plate makers would not now proceed to turn out material to meet the emergency just so much thicker than before, which will not alter the relative situation of things while it will add immensely to the expense. And then who can say that, after a million or so of public money has been spent upon new time fuses, some evolution will not take place in war engineering that will consign the device to the junk heap along with the dynamite guns and other costly trash?

WE FAIL utterly to see the justice of the recent decision of the Treasury Department to the effect that the anti-oleomargarine law passed by Congress does not include renovated and adulterated butter, under the export regulations, and that no certificates of lading in a foreign country are required for the former product. "Renovated butter" is nothing more or less than spoiled butter put through some process of boiling, coloring, etc., to make it passable in the market. Why such miserable and unwholesome stuff should be given an advantage over oleomargarine, a clean and healthful food product, when properly made, it is hard to understand. The decision seems to be of a piece with the anti-oleomargarine law, an instance of legislative favoritism which ought never to have been permitted. There is no reason why oleomargarine should be subject to a prohibitory tax any more than any other honest product of our farms and factories. It has as clear a right to free existence as any of them.

WHILE WE are heartily glad that a *modus vivendi* has been established between the warring divisions of the Republican party in Wisconsin which seems to insure the return of Mr. Spooner to the Senate, we can see no good reason why the Senator should not consent to run on the State platform on which Governor La Follette was renominated. It may not be entirely agreeable at all points with Senator Spooner's private convictions, but since the platform evidently embodies the sentiment of the overwhelming majority of his party in Wisconsin, as the action of the State convention showed, it seems to us that it would be a proper and eminently politic and graceful thing for him to waive his objections and give the platform his support. The proposed primary election law and the tax bill may, or may not, have all the merits their advocates claim for them, but they are questions of State concern and neither of them touches the great issues in which the Republican party at large, of which Senator Spooner is such an able and devoted representative, has, at present, any vital interest. If it is true, as we are informed, that the Republican opponents of Governor La Follette have dragged Mr. Spooner into the contest they are waging to secure control of the next State Legislature they are taking a great risk both for him and for themselves. Governor La Follette should be re-elected for another term with a Legislature to support him, and Mr. Spooner should be sent back to the Senate. Whatever tends to interfere or to defeat these objects is not working for the best interests of Wisconsin.



## PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT

A LITTLE RIPPLE was caused on the surface of Paris society recently which may or may not lead to further unpleasant consequences, by a personal assault made upon Maître Barboux, a well-known French advocate, by the Prince de Sagan. The encounter was not a very serious one, although the lawyer is said to have received several severe blows in the face from the prince, and thought it necessary to summon his assailant before a magistrate to answer for his action. The Prince de Sagan referred to is Helle de Talleyrand-Périgord, whose brother Baron married Miss Helen Morton, of New York. He declared that he only struck Maître Barboux lightly in order to provoke a duel because the lawyer had insulted his fiancée, Madame de Cast, in an action in court in which that lady appeared as a plaintiff while Maître Barboux was the defendant's lawyer. Whether the sought-for duel has come off or not the waiting world has not yet been informed, but as it is not the present fashion in France for duelists to do each other serious bodily harm no anxiety need be felt in this case.



PRINCE DE SAGAN,  
Who figured in a recent Paris sensation.

THE TIME is not far distant when the religious public would have been inexpressibly shocked at the spectacle of an ordinary clergyman laying aside the vestments of his profession to indulge himself in such a worldly amusement as a game of baseball, and had a church dignitary holding the exalted and dignified office of a bishop ventured to do such a thing, it makes one almost tremble to think what might have happened. But times and men have so changed that we are now able to read of a baseball match in which the opposing nines are made up entirely of bishops, deans, and rectors without so much as a tremor of protest or any thought of a heresy trial. No good reason now occurs to any reasonable person why a bishop or any other clerical personage should not play ball if he feels that way, while a number of excellent reasons will suggest themselves why men engaged in such pursuits should seek health and strength for their arduous duties in the wholesome recreation of the baseball field. A recent occasion of this sort was the annual outing of the Clerical League of Long Island, one feature of the programme being a match game of ball between the members of the League. Bishop Burgess, of the Long Island diocese, was the "short-stop" of one of the teams and distinguished himself, it is said, by fine work in the field. He also made two home runs, and his batting is said to have delighted the spectators.

ONE MIGHT think that a salary of \$50,000 a year, the sum paid the President of the United States, would be sufficient to keep the wolf from the door of almost any man, even though he held the exalted station of Governor-General of the new Commonwealth of Australia. But Lord Hopetoun, who was appointed to that office a year ago last January, when the federation under the Southern Cross began its existence, did not think so, and therefore he threw up his commission and has recently returned to England via the United States. The explanation given is that the demands upon the hospitality of the Governor-General are so great that \$50,000 a year fails to pay the bills; and as Lord Hopetoun did not feel like eking out the balance from his own income, he surrendered the job. If this is true, it would seem as if hospitality in Australia comes higher than it does in most other lands and much too high for a country just starting out on the path of political independence. Doubtless much of the expenditure was due to needless ostentation. During Lord Hopetoun's brief stay in the United States he impressed all who had the pleasure of meeting him as being a vigorous, intelligent, and capable young man. The acting Governor-General of Australia, pending the appointment of a successor to Lord Hopetoun, is Lord Tennyson, a son of the famous poet.



LORD HOPETOON,  
Who resigned as Governor-General of Australia because the salary was too small.

THE FACT that a mere lad is able to operate an automobile efficiently and safely should go far to convince people that there is less danger in the use of these vehicles than is commonly supposed. Stanley B. Arnold, of Chicago, only thirteen years old, and the youngest automobilist in the world, has acquired such mastery of his horseless wagon that he runs it with more skill than most older owners of automobiles display. He recently took part in a one-hundred-mile endurance race and made the distance in schedule time, a feat which many of the contestants of mature age failed to accomplish. In recognition of his performance he was awarded a blue ribbon. Although he is so proficient in managing the "machine," young Arnold has been refused an automobile license by the city authorities simply on account of his age. It is probable, however, that in a competitive examination he would gain a higher mark than some present holders of permits. His example is one that should find imitation everywhere, for the automobile is the coming vehicle and our boys should as early as possible be trained to operate it skillfully and prudently.

MR. LOUIS WAIN, the inimitable delineator of the domestic tabby, is forty-two years old. He is the son of a North Staffordshire gentleman, but his mother was a French lady. He first began to draw cats in 1883, and became president of the National Cat Club in 1891.



MASTER STANLEY B. ARNOLD,  
The world's youngest automobilist.—Photograph by Wright.

THE WORLD has become quite accustomed to having musical prodigies sprung upon it at intervals; and persons who compose ravishing sonatas at the tender age of six, after the manner of Liszt and Beethoven, and others who hold vast audiences spell-bound with their performance from the perch of a high-chair, as Josef Hoffman did, are not rare enough to create more than a passing sensation. But infants who "lisp in numbers" and write novels and plays are exceptional enough in literary history to make their advent worthy of special emphasis. It is such a remarkable personage who has appeared in Paris in the person of Mademoiselle Chammoynat, otherwise "Carnien d'Assilva." Only ten years old, this little girl has already presented to the world five novels, seven plays, and a volume of poems, and has actually been elected a member of the Paris "Société des Gens de Lettres." As we have not been favored with the reading of any of Mademoiselle Chammoynat's stories and verses we shall reserve our opinion as to the intrinsic merit of these productions until they have passed under our critical eye. It is barely possible, of course, that they may be up to the level of Hugo and Balzac, but we greatly fear that such is not the case.



MADemoiselle CHAMMOYNAT,  
The literary prodigy who is astonishing Paris.

A HUNGARIAN genealogist, Stefan von Michailovitch, has been inquiring into the relationship of the Kaiser with the Hungarian Arpads. He finds (says the *Kölnische Zeitung*) that the wife of Frederick III., Burgraf of Nuremberg, was descended on the female side from King Wratislav of Bohemia, who married Adelheid, daughter of Andreas I., of Hungary. The genealogist also deduces, from the fact of the marriage of an English prince with a Countess Agathe, a daughter of Stephen the Holy, of Hungary, and an ancestress of the Stuarts, a family connection between the latter and the Hohenzollerns.

IT MAY not be generally known that Senator Mason, of Illinois, made his first appearance in the political arena as a singer and not as a speaker, but such is the case. This appearance dates back to 1856, when "Billy" was at the tender age of six years. About that time the budding statesman had learned from his father, or from some of the "abolitionists" who frequented his father's wagon-shop, two songs; one of them was denunciatory of the "peculiar institution," the other was like unto it, "only more so." Next door to the "squire's" shop was "Merrill's store." Merrill was a Democrat, with all that that implied in 1856. Some mischievous, or it may be patriotic, souls thought it would be a good thing to induce "little Billy" to warble his "wood notes wild" in the publicity of Merrill's store. Accordingly a purse of twelve copper cents (cents then were of the size of the present half dollar) was made up, and the infant prodigy was lifted upon Merrill's counter and bidden to discourse sweet sounds. He did. It was a shockingly incendiary performance, too. Being encored "little Billy" followed with a verse of "Rock of Ages." Merrill was mollified somewhat by the second air, but declared that the piety of the encore did not fully atone for the iniquity of the original number, and offered a silver sixpence to the young warbler if he would "sing something better than that." Sixpences were scarce in those days; moreover, William E. Mason never was averse to a call from his fellow-citizens, and so he gave "the other," which was rather more shocking to Democratic sensibilities than the first. Merrill, however, magnanimously paid the sixpence. Five years later, when the war broke out, the irrepressible young man tried to turn his musical gift to his country's account by getting into the service as a band-boy, and for this procured a fife and made himself master of "Yankee Doodle," "Rory O'More," "The Campbells Are Coming," and "The Girl I Left Behind Me." But when he presented himself for enlistment, he was rejected as deficient in health.

THE REVUE HEBDOMADAIRE, of Paris, must have been hard pushed for a sensational story when it printed an article in which it was alleged that King Edward did not get through the whole coronation ceremonies personally, after all, but that after the actual crowning a man who is the King's double and was clad in royal robes personated King Edward. This little tale is almost as good as the story of the sea-serpent seen off Cape May a few days ago wearing green goggles and an ulster.

ALTHOUGH BOTH Englishmen and Americans, and especially the residents of towns, seem in imminent danger at times, of being "clubbed" to death, it is difficult to see how anything but good can come from the new society, or club, organized in London, to be known as the "Pilgrims" and open alike to residents of England and the United States. It is proposed to establish branch societies or clubs in all the principal cities of both countries, with headquarters in New York and London. The dues are to be only ten dollars a year. The object is to promote the spirit of fellowship and good feeling among the members. A leading figure in the movement thus far has been Mr. Harry Brittain, who is also the honorary secretary. At the initial meeting of the "Pilgrims," held in London early in August, Lord Roberts presided. Senator Chauncey Depew is one of the vice-presidents of the club, and among the members of the executive committee are such well-known men as Lord Charles Beresford, General Stewart L. Woodford, and Sir Henry Irving. Among the members already enrolled are General Joseph Wheeler, Frank Munsey, Hon. Don M. Dickinson, Mr. Charles T. Yerkes, Mr. M. H. de Young, Lord Strathcona, Mr. Egerton Castle, and Mr. Henniker Heaton. The first banquet of the "Pilgrims" is expected to take place in London this month.



SENATOR MASON,  
Of Illinois, who started in politics as a singer.



MR. HARRY BRITTAIN,  
Honorary secretary of "The Pilgrims," a new Anglo-American club in London.





ONE OF OUR FINEST INDIAN SCHOOLS—SHERMAN INSTITUTE, THE NEW SCHOOL AT RIVERSIDE, CALIFORNIA.

## How We Educate the Indian

THE POLICY of the government in past years, of selecting a few Indian youths from each tribe and removing them to distant schools, there to be given, free of cost to the Indian, all the advantages that American youths have to pay for either in money or work, seems in the end to turn out unfortunately for the Indian himself. The youth is weaned from his old associations and accustomed to a life of luxurious ease. After his education is completed there remains no course open to him but to return to his old tribal relations, the very life that his school training has unfitted him for. The government does not provide a career for him as it does for the graduates of West Point and Annapolis. All he can look forward to must come to him as a member of his tribe. He returns to the reservation, where he is not even given land in severalty in case he should wish to try to support himself by tilling the soil. He is not given any occupation or office; even his rations are dependent on his being recorded on the family ration ticket. To live in peace with the tribe, he must not appear to put on airs. If he tries to adopt the customs of civilization he becomes a subject for ridicule and ostracism until he submits and falls back into the old, filthy life of the tepee.

With a view of remedying some of the evils of the present system, which at its best confers education on a very few and that at great expense to the government, Mr. Little, of Arkansas, secured the adoption of an amendment to the last Indian appropriation bill, directing the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to "examine and decide on the feasibility and expediency of educating the Indians in schools on the reservations and in communities where such Indians reside, and to submit the best plan to accomplish this end to Congress at the next session." The establishment of adequate common schools on the reservations would, it is believed by many, benefit not only far greater numbers of the Indian children, but would also act as a civilizing leaven in the home life of the tribes. The total amount appropriated by the last Indian appropriation bill, No. 11,353, was \$8,441,505. It carried appropriations for the erection of a good number of reservation schools, and construction work is now under way on several of the reservations.

The largest appropriation for building purposes, however, was not for a reservation school, but was in line with the old policy of locating the schools at a distance from the reservations. In this case the government has entered upon a generous scheme for a co-educational institution. A school of this character was established several years ago at Perris, about thirty miles east of Riverside, Cal., with accommodations for one hundred boys and girls. The new school is located at Arlington, a suburb of Riverside, six miles south of that city. The site fronts on Magnolia Avenue, and adjoins the polo grounds and the park of the electric street railway. The corner-stone of the institution was laid July 17th, 1901, and the present group of buildings, which is to have several additions, however, was completed June 1st, 1902. The group consists of a large central assembly building,

containing an auditorium provided with stage, dressing-rooms, and footlights. The hall has a gallery and inclined floor. There are also recitation rooms in this assembly building. The buildings on either side, connected with the assembly hall by covered perambulatories, are the girls' dormitories. At the right and left of the girls' dormitories are those for the boys. In the rear of the assembly hall is the mess hall. The central room in this building is an immense dining-room with seating capacity for three hundred. At one side of the dining-room are the kitchen and pantries for the students, and on the other side similar rooms for the service of the employees. In the rear of the mess hall is the warehouse, where the supplies for this small village will be stored. The buildings are in the mission style and are all constructed of brick, plastered on the exterior with lime and cement mortar. The trimmings are of Ventura sandstone. Ample bathing facilities have been provided in the way of tub, sitz, spray, and shower baths, in the dormitories. The government has already expended \$237,000 on the institution and an additional appropriation of \$40,000 was made for more buildings. Twenty-five thousand dollars of this is for buildings on the school grounds, a hospital to cost \$5,000, a manual training school building, for boys, to cost \$8,000, and another for training girls to be domestics. The superintendent's residence will cost \$6,000. Fifteen thousand dollars will be invested in buildings at the school-farm at Alvord. One hundred acres are to be devoted to training the boys and girls in farming. All the buildings are to be of brick.

In the Indian appropriation bill passed by the last Congress, provision is made for maintaining the school this current year in the following clause: "For support and education of three hundred pupils at the Indian school at Riverside, Cal., \$50,100." Provision was also made in the bill for maintaining the Indian school at Perris, as follows: "For support and education of one hundred Indian pupils at the Indian school at Perris, Cal., \$16,700; for pay of superintendent of said school, \$1,500; for general repairs and improvements, \$500; in all, \$18,700." According to these appropriations, it costs the government \$170 a year to support and educate an Indian at these schools. The department has honored Mr. Sherman, of New York, chairman of the Indian committee, who had charge of the measure, by naming the new school at Riverside, Sherman Institute.

The miserable condition of the Indians on some of the reservations is a reproach to the American people. In some cases the school facilities are not sufficient for more than one in ten of the children of school age. No churches or missionaries are provided, and on Sundays the Indians play cards and the troops at the post play baseball as well as cards. Sometimes very anomalous conditions exist, as when a troop of infantry is stationed on an extensive reservation to keep in control thousands of mounted braves; or when a cattle company pays pasturage for 10,000 head of stock on a reservation and

actually pastures 40,000 head; or when the rations are reduced to half the quantities issued in previous years in a year of drought; or when white settlers have taken out irrigating water from above the reservation, thus depriving the Indian irrigators of the means of raising crops. Many more of the Indians are able and willing to become self-supporting if given land in severalty and provided with means of irrigating it. As common laborers on railroad construction they have proven superior to the imported laborers from Europe.

### Reform in Advertising.

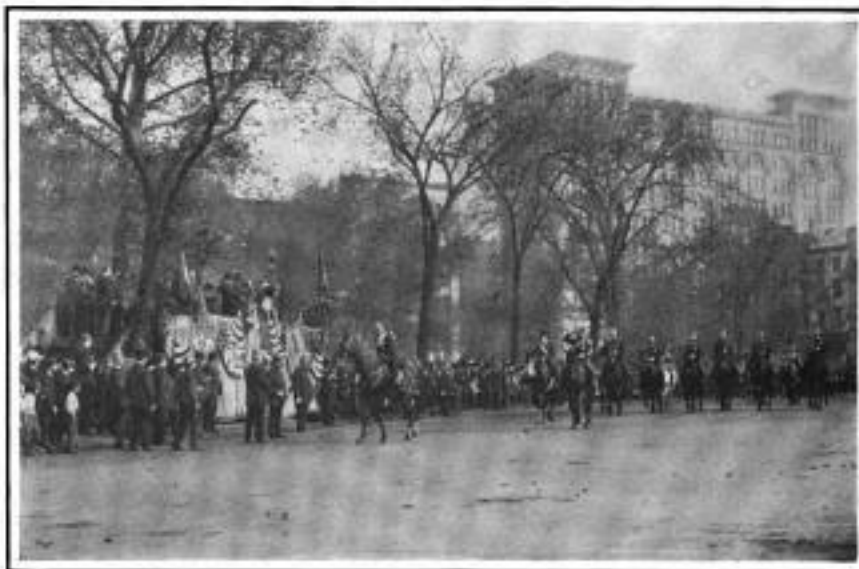
THE AUTHORITIES of the city of Washington propose to adopt an ordinance directed against freak advertising on the streets and other public places. It is designed, among other things, to prohibit such nuisances as the sandwich men, the carriers of transparencies, and the distributors of dodgers. The proposition is an excellent one, and the regulation proposed cannot be put into operation too soon. The national capital is a good place to start such a reform. It has already gained the reputation of being the cleanest, best kept, and most beautiful city in the Union, and if it suppresses these advertising abominations within its borders its appearance will be still more improved.

And the reform proposed for Washington ought to be carried out in every city and town in the country. The methods of advertising mentioned are always and everywhere offensive and abominable, and with no legitimate excuse for being. Such devices as the sandwich man and the perambulating transparency are an obstruction upon the streets, and an invasion of public rights which ought not to be tolerated. If adopted by all tradesmen they would make every thoroughfare impassable and convert every street into a huge public sign-board. As a matter of fact, few reputable tradesmen resort to these sensational and clap-trap methods, their use being confined, for the most part, to the vendors of cheap and shoddy wares, to fly-blown restaurants, or places of amusement of which it is better that no one should know. No worthy and genuine business interest, in brief, would be injured in the least by the absolute prohibition of all such advertising schemes along with huge bill-boards and the street-car signs, while the pleasure and comfort of the public would be greatly increased thereby. Since a movement is now on foot to beautify New York, and develop its artistic side, an excellent beginning can be made by passing an ordinance aimed at the advertising nuisances. This would relieve the city of one of its ugliest and most offensive features at one stroke.

TELEPHONE Service saves time. Time is the stuff of life. Have telephone service at your home as well as at your office and save time at both ends of the line. Rates in Manhattan from \$48 a year. N. Y. Telephone Co.



PROCESSION OF SOCIETIES STARTING FROM WASHINGTON SQUARE FOR THE LOWER PART OF THE CITY.



HEAD OF THE PARADE PASSING THE REVIEWING STAND AND SALUTING MAYOR LOW.

NEW YORK ITALIANS CELEBRATE THE THIRTY-SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF THE OCCUPATION OF ROME.

Photographed by E. F. Keller, with Goetz Lens.



### New York's Promising Dramatic Season

THOSE who prefer the light and trifling things of the stage will enjoy "The New Clown," which Charles Frohman has presented so neatly at the Madison Square Theatre. It is an English importation and the plot hinges about a nervous young lord, who accidentally pushed a friend into the river and thinks he has drowned him, and in his anxiety accepts the offer of a traveling showman to take the latter's engagement to appear as a clown in a circus, under the assurance that no one will recognize him in his disguise. It is easy to see that this plot affords the basis for a good deal of funny work, and Jameson Lee Finney, as the clown, gives a capital characterization of a somewhat trying part. It is not one that requires the highest abilities, but there is much cleverness in Mr. Finney's acting. A lot of circus girls and performers, an attractive representation of the green-room of a traveling show, and a glimpse of the circus itself, all make the comedy entertaining, though there is a little prolixity and dullness in the first act. The cast is not notably strong, but meets all the requirements of the play. It embraces a dozen young women, none of them strikingly beautiful, but all pleasant enough on the stage. Miss Jessie Busley, as the star circus rider, is as smart as usual, and Miss Margaret Gordon and Miss Beatrice Morgan, as two high-society ladies, carry themselves gracefully and graciously. Winchel Smith, as Thomas Bacon, the bibulous clown, does some of the best acting in an eccentric part, and the honors are shared in this respect by Ralph Delmore, as Mr. Dixon, proprietor of the circus. A feature of the entertainment is the singing by Julius P. Witmark, the jockey, and by Maud Raymond, the well-known serio-comic. The latter would make an excellent understudy for May Irwin, especially as a singer of coon songs. It looks as if "The New Clown" could stay the season out at the Madison Square.

The leading novelties of the opening months of the fall dramatic season include Sir Arthur Sullivan's last opera, "The Emerald Isle," at the Herald Square, with Jefferson de Angelis as the chief attraction; "King High Ball," with a fine company, an excellent chorus and well-selected ballet, at the New York; "Sally in Our Alley," a musical novelty well worth seeing, at the Broadway; an excellent comedy, "A Rose o' Plymouth Town," at the Manhattan; the sensational drama, "Hearts Aflame," at the Bijou; "Twirly-Whirly," well characterized as "a musical absurdity," at Weber & Fields; "Mrs. Jack," a laughable comedy, at Wallack's; "The Rogers Brothers in Harvard," perhaps the most laughable thing of its kind thus far this season, at the Knickerbocker; Mrs. Patrick Campbell, in "Aunt Jeannie," at the Garden; a delightful comedy from the French, "There's Many a Slip," at the Garrick; a fairly strong drama at the Empire, with John Drew as the star; the musical play, "A Country Girl," at Daly's, and Virginia Harned, in "Iris," Pinero's latest, at the Criterion. The revivals include some of the best things of last year, among them "Soldiers of Fortune," at the New Savoy, in which Robert Edson does exceedingly well; Mrs. Leslie Carter, in her wonderfully strong performance of "Du Barry," at the Belasco Theatre, and Lulu Glaser, in "Dolly Varden," at the Victoria. It is unnecessary to add



A NOTABLE APPLIANCE FOR THE FIGHTING OF FIRE—TESTING A NEW EXTENSION LADDER BEFORE THE FIRE CHIEFS AT THEIR RECENT MEETING IN NEW YORK.—Lazarevich.

that the continuous performance of "A Chinese Honey-moon" goes on at the Casino. It is too good a show to close.

Dramatic education will be materially helped, it would seem, by the plan outlined by the American Academy of Dramatic Arts to admit all worthy young men free of tuition. The board of trustees of the American Academy of Dramatic Arts and the Empire Theatre Dramatic School has recently passed the following resolution, to take effect October 1st, 1902: "No tuition will be charged young men for the junior or senior terms who satisfactorily pass the entrance examination and who meet the requirements and standard of the board of examiners."

The continuous performances at the leading variety houses are specially good this year. Proctor's companies, at his various theatres, are giving their best; the variety bill at Keith's cannot be surpassed, and is seldom equaled, and at the Eden Musée the latest things in wax works and cinematograph pictures are constantly being brought out.

JASON.

### Are the West Indies To Become a Continent?

THE CHANGES which are continually, though often imperceptibly, taking place in the surface of the globe have been newly brought to the notice of the public by certain recent statements of the scientists. For instance, apropos of the late violent volcanic outbreaks in Martinique and St. Vincent, Dr. Herbert E. Gregory, professor of geology at Yale University, was credited with saying:

The whole chain of islands in the Caribbean Sea is undergoing a change from island to continental structure, as in Japan. Earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, etc., will continue till this is completed. In time the whole chain will be a new continent, connected by land surface throughout.

Professor Gregory's specific grounds for his prediction were not given, but Professor James A. Kemp, who fills the chair of geology at Columbia University, in response to inquiries on the subject, explained that the islands of the West Indies were slowly rising to a higher level and thus gradually enlarging. Coral formations of comparatively recent origin had been found in Cuba at a considerable distance inland, which was clear evidence that that island had been undergoing elevation. There was similar proof, the professor remarked, in the case of other islands, and if the upheaval continued the water between the islands would eventually be displaced by dry land. This process, however, would probably require some millions of years for its completion, so that the changes to be effected were purely of scientific interest and of no practical importance at present.

From other sources it is learned that the volcanic eruptions also are to be a prominent factor in building up a connection between the islands. In the Greater Antilles there are no active craters, but the frequency of earthquakes there proves that this group is in the volcanic belt. Each of the Lesser Antilles contains an active, quiescent, or an extinct volcano. The overflows from these volcanoes have already constructed considerable portions of the islands. Two processes, therefore, gradual upheaval and eruption of land-forming material, are looked to by scientific men to fill up the gaps between the now separate small bits of land. Volcanic action of the kind mentioned would, of course, accelerate the movement toward physical union. On the other hand, there are intimations that the volcanic disturbances may result in the final collapse and elimination of some of the islands.

Should a West Indian continent ever be formed, in the ages to come, it would be simply a restoration. Geologists maintain that the islands, about 1,000 in number, extending from near the coasts of Florida and Yucatan in a wide curve down to and along the northern coast of Venezuela, are but the remnants of a once extensive prehistoric continent, the greater part of which was submerged. Should a new continental formation be effected, it would comprise the Greater and Lesser Antilles, the islands near Venezuela, including Trinidad, and possibly the Bahamas, the combined area of which at present is 92,641 square miles of actual land, with such increments as would be yielded up by the sea, which would doubtless be very extensive. The Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea would then be merely great salt lakes. So serious a geological rearrangement would obviously have a remarkable influence on the climatic, geographical, and political conditions of that section of the world.



NETTLESDOME FOOTBALL SQUAD ON ITS FIRST RUN OF THE SEASON—CAPTAIN CHADWICK LEADING.



HOGAN, THE ABLE TACKLE FROM WHOM BIG THINGS ARE EXPECTED.



KENNY, THE 212 POUND GUARD, RECEIVING INSTRUCTIONS FROM COACH SWAN AND CAPTAIN CHADWICK.

### PREPARING AT YALE FOR THE GREAT SPORT OF AUTUMN.

STRONG AND ACTIVE FOOTBALL TEAM OF THE FAMOUS UNIVERSITY BEGINS TO TRAIN VIGOROUSLY FOR COMING STRENUOUS CONTESTS.

Photographs by H. M. Sedgwick.





# Why We Must Have a Greater Navy



By Captain A. T. Mahan

AT THIS time, while our naval manœuvres are attracting so much attention, it is pertinent to point out that it is commonly, but mistakenly, supposed that the present necessity for naval enlargement rests upon the acquisition of the over-sea territories by the United States, as a consequence of the war with Spain. The mistake is natural, for undoubtedly the war convinced our people of the advantage—nay, the necessity—of a great navy, and so led to the increase we are witnessing; but the necessity was approaching unobserved, and would have come upon us unawares and unprepared, but for the fortunate intervention of the war, and its demonstration of the usefulness of navies.

We have the highest military authority for saying that the best and only sure form of defense is to take the offensive, or at least to be evidently ready so to do at brief notice. The navy is essentially and pre-eminently a force that thus acts, in virtue of the mobility which is its prime quality; and it is scarcely necessary to argue that the more widespread the interests open to attack, the more valuable in this sense the navy is, and the more numerous and powerful must it be. So long as we had no external possessions, it was comparatively easy to blind people to the usefulness of a navy, or to the necessity for it. A navy for coast defense only was then a plausible, though deceitful, cry; and it was a very easy further step to say that fortifications, stationary land defenses, were cheaper and more effective. On the narrow ground of passive defense, that is true; therefore, ignorance of military principles being characteristic of mankind generally, and of Americans perhaps particularly, the need of a mobile force to act offensively could not obtain recognition.

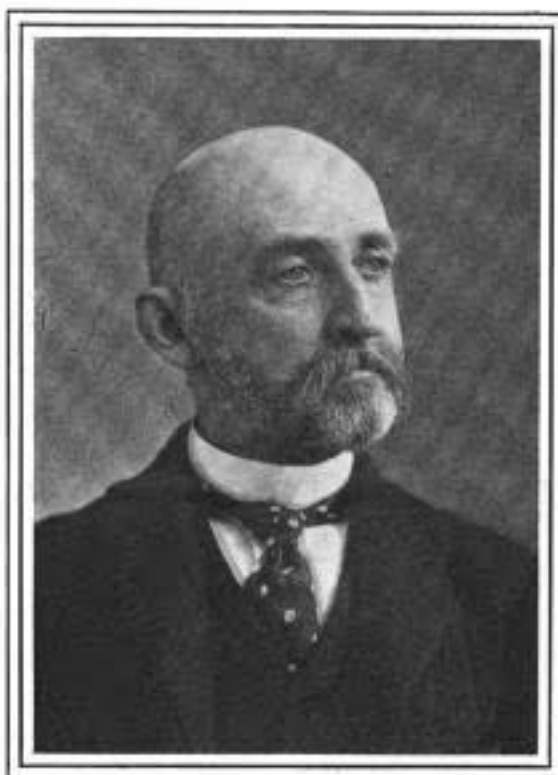
It is not the least of the advantages we have derived from our new possessions that this condition of the public mind can exist no longer. It was very soundly argued, by the opponents of the expansion which has been realized in the last decade of the nineteenth century, that transmarine acquisitions would be so many new exposed points, to be supported by sea only, not by land, as our continental territory can. They were very right, and this is very true; the flaw in their argument, as well as the beam in the eye of the American public, which prevented it from seeing clearly, was the failure to note that, even when not possessing a square foot of territory without our borders, we had manifold interests abroad, assailable by a superior navy, and only to be protected by such display of force on our part as should make it not worth while to arouse us to action.

The argument of the opponents of territorial expansion, even within moderate limits, and with due regard to locality and consequent utility in the positions acquired, was thus plausible, and was deplorably successful; but it was fallacious. It adduced a sound military reason—the increased exposure—but wholly ignored qualifying considerations of the most serious character, reverse of conclusions. It may with much more certainty be now alleged, and the assertion can be supported to the point of demonstration, that the acquisitions of recent years, despite the additional requirement of their defense imposed upon us, have not necessitated any increase of our naval force beyond that which would have been imperatively demanded at the present time, had they never passed into our hands.

Even more, they have lessened the burden of purely naval increase, which but for them would have been necessary; for by the tenure of them, and due development of their resources, the navy itself receives an accession of strength, an augmented facility of movement, by resting upon strong positions for equipment and repair,—upon bases, to use the military term,—in several parts of the world where our interests demand naval protection of the kind already mentioned; namely, readiness to take the offensive instantly.

Facilities of this character add a percentage of value to a given mobile force, military or naval, for they by so much increase its power and its mobility. This percentage may be difficult of precise definition as to amount, but it none the less exists. That coal can be obtained near at hand, plentifully, and with certainty; that ships can remain in readiness, and in security, near the possible scene of operations; that they can be repaired there, instead of returning to the United States; all these conditions, which our new possessions will afford, enable the work on the spot to be done by fewer ships, and diminish by their storage facilities—by their accumulated and natural resources—the immediate dependence upon home by a long chain of communications, which is the great drain on all military operations.

Thus, according to the particular conditions, one ship may do the work of two, or three ships of five, or perhaps nine of ten; but, be the proportion more or less, the gain in efficiency means, as such gain always does, smaller numbers and therefore less expense. When a battleship in war time runs upon an uncharted rock, as the *Oregon* did a year ago in the China Seas, it makes an immense difference to an admiral, and to the operations in hand, whether she can be repaired at a distance of five hundred miles, or of five thousand. The case is the same with minor repairs, and with the renewal of coal, one of the greatest of naval anxieties. For instance, it would be difficult to exaggerate the value of Guantanamo, only fifty miles from Santiago de Cuba, to the American fleet off the latter port, which otherwise had to coal in the open, or depend upon a base many hundred miles away.



CAPTAIN A. T. MAHAN,  
The eminent authority in naval affairs.

This is not, in itself, an argument for large annexations, or indefinite territorial expansion. These, if desirable, rest upon reasons other than military. We are dealing here with a purely military consideration, and supporting it by military argument, which, however, cannot be pressed to the extent of supporting an action political in origin. The military argument amounts simply to this: that a moderate number of such bases, suitably chosen in view of their position and resources, strengthen a military or naval situation, and thereby enable fewer men or fewer ships to do the necessary work; but it must be at once qualified by the other perfectly familiar military maxim, that the multiplication of such bases, as soon as you pass the limits of reasonable necessity, becomes a source of weakness, multiplying exposed points, and entailing division of force. It is not even a matter of indifference that you have too many; it is a positive injury. Consequently, the necessity of naval bases to efficient naval action cannot by itself be made into an argument for indefinite expansion.

Such over-sea expansion as the United States has so far made has not been primarily for military purposes. Incidentally, it has contributed to naval power, and it has not as yet transcended the limit of utility to that end. What we so far have is useful, either directly or indirectly; the increase of exposure, as yet, does not equal the increase in strength. It is, of course, very possible that considerations of political or commercial expediency—or even necessity—might lead to acquisitions, the exposure and burden of which would find no compensation in increase of naval strength, or general national military security. The justification of such measures, if taken, must rest on other than military, or naval, reasons, and would not concern this argument; but in fact no such undue expansion has yet occurred.

The march of events, not in the United States only, but over the world at large, not of military or naval events chiefly, but of political events, events economical and commercial, has brought about the necessity, which is now universally recognized, for large navies; navies much increased over the standard of twenty years ago. Of this course of events in those two decades, and their result to-day, our war with Spain, which led directly or indirectly to the acquisition of every foot of insular territory possessed by us, is simply one incident; and that an incident rather disconnected, something of a side issue, though one most timely for the welfare of the country.

Had that war not occurred, there is no reason to believe that the mighty events which have transpired in Africa, Egypt, the Levant, and China would not have happened; still less that there would not have been the immense commercial developments, which, if less striking, are even more momentous, and more influential at this moment upon the policy of nations. The difference would have been, had we not had that war, that events and conditions which are moving the world would have been as they are, but that we should have been without Porto Rico, Hawaii, and the Philippines; without reserved rights in Cuba, the key of the West Indies and Gulf of Mexico; and that we should not have received the impulse, which the war and our consequent acquisitions most timely gave, to the building of our navy toward a point necessary to meet the demands of a political and commercial future, which in any case would have arrived, and, but for that war, have found us unprepared.

The general strenuous impulse of the great civilized states of the world to find and to establish markets and commercial relations outside their own borders and their own people has led to multifold annexations, and to commercial and naval aggressions, in which the United

States has had no part, but which have constituted a political situation that immensely increases our political and commercial anxieties, and consequently our naval responsibilities; for, as interests of this kind are outside our continent, it is upon the navy that their support rests. This external impulse of the commercial nations is of two-fold character. First, there is the perfectly legitimate and unobjectionable form of commercial competition, in open field and without favor; but there is, besides, the effort to extend and sustain commercial advantage by the extension of political power, either by controlling influence or by actual annexation, under cover of either of which the commercial system of the particular country obtains favored conditions, injurious to others, from special privilege all the way up to a practically exclusive market. The history of the past twenty or thirty years abounds in such instances, reverse of the course of trade even to the destruction at times of a well-established commerce.

Much of this politico-commercial movement has occurred in regions where the United States has been compelled, by her recognized traditional policy, to abstain from intervention, or even remonstrance. The politics is none of our business, and the resultant commercial inconvenience, if it touch us, has to be accepted. This applies to Europe generally; to Africa, which, both by position and now by annexation, is an appendage of Europe; and probably also to those parts of Asia commonly known as the Levant, which by juxtaposition are European in interest. The case is very different in South America, in eastern Asia, and in the Pacific. From interest in none of these are we excluded by the Monroe doctrine and its corollaries, by which we simply define our policy to be hands off in matters of purely European concern; while by our express declaration political interference in South America, of a character to intrude European political control, will be resented as directly injurious to us.

As regards the Pacific and China, the movement there, and especially in the latter, has been lately so much before the public that it is unnecessary to recall details. It is obvious, however, that where the commercial interests at stake are so great, and political conditions so uncertain, the desire to secure commercial opportunity will lead countries that possess force into a dangerous temptation to use it for the extension of their influence. Therefore, unless prepared to maintain our rights, either singly or in combination with others, backed by force at hand, we may find ourselves excluded, more or less, by the encroachment of rivals.

The case in South America is even more serious; for political interference there not only may injure us commercially, but would certainly dishonor us, in face of our clearly avowed policy. It must be remembered that this extension of commerce by political pressure is a leading element in the spirit of the times; and when such a spirit is looking watchfully for a field in which to act, one so fruitful and so promising as South America can secure exemption only by a display of power to resist, which South America itself does not possess, and which the United States alone can supply.

These are among the less favorable conditions which necessitate the creation of a powerful United States navy, and they are quite independent of our relatively small possessions, most valuable though these are from the naval point of view. We are confronted, in short, by a general movement of the nations, resting upon a spirit spread among their peoples, which seeks to secure commercial advantages in all quarters of the world; peaceable, if may be, but, if not, by pressure. In this collision of interests, force will have a determining part, as it has in all periods of the world's history; and force, in such remote localities, means necessarily naval force. It is upon the spread of this spirit and the action ensuing from it that the necessity for a great navy lies, and not upon the fact of our having assumed over-sea burdens. Porto Rico, Hawaii, the Philippines, and if there be any other acquisition at present, have not created the necessity; on the contrary, they have relieved the extent of the burden, by contributing to support it.

## The Value of the Historical Novel.

THE PRESENT-DAY historical novel has reached but the first of its possibilities, but even for this it deserves our gratitude. It has added some heroic and otherwise interesting types of character to those with which all readers of fiction are acquainted; and with them it has given a new lot of scenes, which, with the historic characters, compel much increase and variety of action. Great men of other days have been presented with fair deference to history and biography—some of them in pen-pictures absolutely brilliant, and in scenes that have prompted thousands of readers to their first search of pages more serious than fiction. Of most of these great characters it must be said that their appearances in the novels have been, like angels' visits, few and far between, but there is something inspiring and ennobling in even a momentary glimpse of a great presence.

HEALTH means strength. Abbott's, the Original Angostura Bitters, means health. At druggists' and grocers'.





LARGEST POLITICAL MEETING ON RECORD IN THE WEST.

GRAND RALLY OF REPUBLICAN CLUBS AT SANS SOUCI PARK, CHICAGO, ATTENDED BY OVER 100,000 MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN, WHO WERE HANDSOMELY ENTERTAINED.  
 Photograph by S. E. Wright.

### The Coming of Duse.

I WISH I had a collection of all that has been surmised, intimated, or boldly asserted about the "relation" which exists between Eleonora Duse and her great countryman, D'Annunzio. Who of us failed to read "Il Fiore" and enjoy our own little private thrill at the thought of the marvelous but deplorable love of the two great Florentines? Did Eleonora Duse carry a wicked little stiletto concealed about her person for months, awaiting her opportunity to slay D'Annunzio for thus exposing to public view her life's great passion? I fancy not, since D'Annunzio spent a great many mornings in the workroom at the Duse villa about that time, discussing with the great tragedienne the plans for the production of "Francesca da Rimini," which took place at Rome not so long after the circulation of these wonderful stories anent the murderous enmity existent between the two.

When we heard that Duse was coming to America this year the first question which agitated our minds was, "Is D'Annunzio coming, too?" How eagerly we awaited the answer, and how disappointed we were to find he was not. Indeed we were. We wanted to lower our voices and say "Duse and D'Annunzio" behind our fluttering fans. The names blend so euphoniously. Too bad that most of us pronounce D'Annunzio as if it were spelled with a ch instead of a musical Italian z.

But he isn't coming over—at least not now. He and Duse fought all their difficulties and differences about stage business and interpretation of his play long before she thought of producing it in America; and now she will be rid of an exacting playwright for a while, and he will be free from the vexations of a self-willed, erratic star.

No, D'Annunzio is not coming to America. Alas! for our itching tongues. But somebody else is. The beautiful daughter of the Duse, the beloved daughter for whom she toils, hopes, suffers, and strives; the beautiful daughter upon whose ebony-crowned head she has cast all her laurel wreaths with a mother's prayer of thanksgiving that she has won them to that end; her beautiful daughter, now verging on womanhood, of whom the world has heard so little, but who is all in all to the great tragedienne—she is coming over with her illustrious mother, and we will have to find somebody else to talk about.

But the Duse! Should we not lower our eyes before that sad, womanly face, which bears the stamp of struggle and toil and years of bitter trial, but through which shines a soul so great as to be above the reach of the earth stain we would blacken it with? Our great ones of earth, why should we not burn incense to them in thanksgiving for the mind life they have given us, instead of enveloping them in the murky, dun smoke of sensual gossip? We are iconoclastic when we should be makers of idols, and so we retard our own development.

So D'Annunzio is not coming, while the beautiful signorina is, and those Americans who are fortunate enough to catch a glimpse of this exquisitely moulded young Florentine will not wonder that her countrymen repudiate, with true Italian vehemence, the insinuations, speculations, and assertions that smirch the soul of their idol, her lovely mother.

ELEANOR FRANKLIN.



SIGNORA ELEONORA DUSE.

The famous Italian tragedienne, who re-visits America this season.

### A Novel Political Rally in Chicago.

THE BIG scale on which things are done in the West was exemplified by the opening rally of the Republican clubs of Chicago held recently in Sans Souci Park. More than 100,000 men, women and children were in attendance, by far the greatest number of persons that ever gathered at a political meeting in the West. The speaking was good and there were some unusually attractive features. The afternoon was set apart especially for women and children, although thousands of men were present. Each child was given a small purse and ten new cents fresh from the mint. Thousands of valuable and useful presents were distributed among the women. These included almost everything imaginable, from a house and lot to a bottle of perfume. Everything was free, and enough lemonade was drunk to float the Oregon. One thousand gallons of ice-cream and countless thousands of cakes and sandwiches were eaten, and yet there was not enough for all, the attendance having surpassed all expectations. For their ingenuity in devising methods to interest the people and bring out the crowd the Republicans of Chicago must be accorded the palm.

### Oregon's New Law-making Scheme.

THE INITIATIVE and referendum, an exercise of popular suffrage on which many civic and political reformers place large hopes, is to have a practical test in Oregon. At the recent election in that State a constitutional amendment was adopted, applying the initiative and referendum to State legislation. According to the provisions of this new amendment, whenever eight per cent. of the voters of the State shall petition for the passage of a specific piece of legislation, it must be submitted to the popular vote, and shall become a law if approved by a majority of those voting on the proposition. An enactment by the Legislature may be referred to the popular vote for approval by the Legislature enacting it, and must be whenever five per cent. of the legal voters of the State shall petition for such referendum, and the law shall not take effect unless approved by a majority of those voting on it. The Governor's veto power does not extend to measures submitted to the people under the initiative and referendum. It remains to be seen to what extent the people of Oregon will take advantage of the opportunity thus offered them to secure legislation to their liking. It is beyond question that the initiative and referendum is a method with large possibilities for good, having the effect, as it does in operation, of giving the people more direct power in legislation than any other law-making system ever devised and freeing them absolutely from the dictation and influences of cliques, factions and bosses. In brief, it is designed to make "a government of the people, by the people, for the people" more of a reality than ever before.



### Curious Story of the Cunning Filipinos

TWO MOST interesting Filipino images are now held up at the San Francisco custom-house awaiting a decision as to whether duty must be paid on them or not. The carvings represent a famous black Christ and a white Virgin Mary, carved by Filipinos and used by them to extort money for war funds. The images are intended for the museum at West Point, but the officers of the Eighth United States Infantry, who brought them in, are unwilling to pay duty and there the matter stands. The story of the black Christ is interesting. It was the duty of the Eighth Infantry, as part of its work in the southern provinces, to suppress the gathering of a war tax in support of the insurgent cause. Word came to the command at Pagsangan, a town of 1,500 people in Laguna province, that 10,000 pesos, or Mexican dollars, had been secretly gathered there for the rebel fund cause. This was in the district occupied by a religious sect called the "Calorum." Captain M. B. Stewart, of the Eighth Infantry, started out to search for and confiscate this insurgent war fund. In one of the buildings indicated he discovered 400 pesos and seized that amount, but that was all he secured of the reported 10,000.

The small sum was found in a peculiar place. The money was secreted under the robe of a black image of a man worshiped by the sect. Near this image was one of a white woman. They consisted of wooden heads and hands affixed to a small upright standard, over which the robes were properly draped to hide the lack of bodily form. Hempen locks made into wigs were used for hair. These images were not further disturbed by the soldiery, but the officer took the money back to headquarters and reported its discovery as part of the hidden war fund. Later on, the following explanation was received of the manner in which the images had been utilized by the insurgent chiefs in extorting money from the natives.

When the various war-revenue schemes had been suppressed by the vigilant soldiery of the United States, some shrewd Filipino devised the idea of a black Messiah. The color would be a novelty and its effect telling upon the superstitious natives. It was called "The Coming Messiah." To heighten the effect and add to the awe of the thing the image was further endowed with speech. José Zaide, a much-traveled native Filipino, who had been valet for an Englishman in many parts of the world and had learned several languages and the art of ventriloquism, was the hidden voice power of this image. Screened himself, Zaide would throw his words so that they seemed to emanate from the mouth of the black image. This voice exhorted the natives to give of their money to the end that the white man might be swept from the land. When this whole story was reviewed in the headquarters of the Eighth Infantry it was decided



THE BLACK CHRIST—CURIOUS IMAGE USED BY INSURGENTS TO EXTORT MONEY FROM SUPERSTITIOUS FILIPINOS.



BARE CARVED HEADS OF THE TWO PECULIAR FIGURES.

that the scheme should be suppressed and the image confiscated. Accordingly, Captain Stewart, accompanied by First Lieutenant J. F. James and a detail of men, returned to the place where the money had been found. The images were gone, and with them the cheap vestments. A bribe to the old native woman in the house secured her personal services as guide to a little neighboring village, where, in one of the houses, she pointed out a plain Filipino trunk. In that trunk the officers found the wooden heads, the double pair of hands, and the wigs and garments. The trunk was taken to regimental headquarters, and thence to Manila. Then

came the question what to do with the images. No disposition could be made of them. It was not expedient to return them to the schemers who had used them with the ventriloquist's help. As the Eighth was about to embark for America the officers decided to bring the heads along with them.

The carvings give evidence of having been made within the last two or three years. The face and hands of the black image had been smeared with blood, into which, for added effect, had been sprinkled the fuzz from some red woolen garment.

### The Elephant as a "Plow-horse."

THE USE of a sledge-hammer to drive a tack would appear scarcely more incongruous than the occasional practice of the Hindu husbandman of having an elephant draw his plow. Employment of this powerful and sagacious animal in important work where heavy lifting is required does not seem to detract from his dignity, but plowing appears a petty task for so noble a beast. That he does his duty, here as elsewhere, when well trained, need not be asserted. Neither stump nor stone in the way of the plowshare could stop him, though the implement itself might give way. The latter, as it is in India, is a peculiar device, with a single handle and a very long beam. The farmers of the United States would utterly scorn it. The area which can be turned up in a day with an elephant as a "plow-horse" is large, and he is remarkably handy in one respect. At the close of the day's labor he picks up the plow and carries it home in his mouth.

### A Puzzling Problem in Meteorology

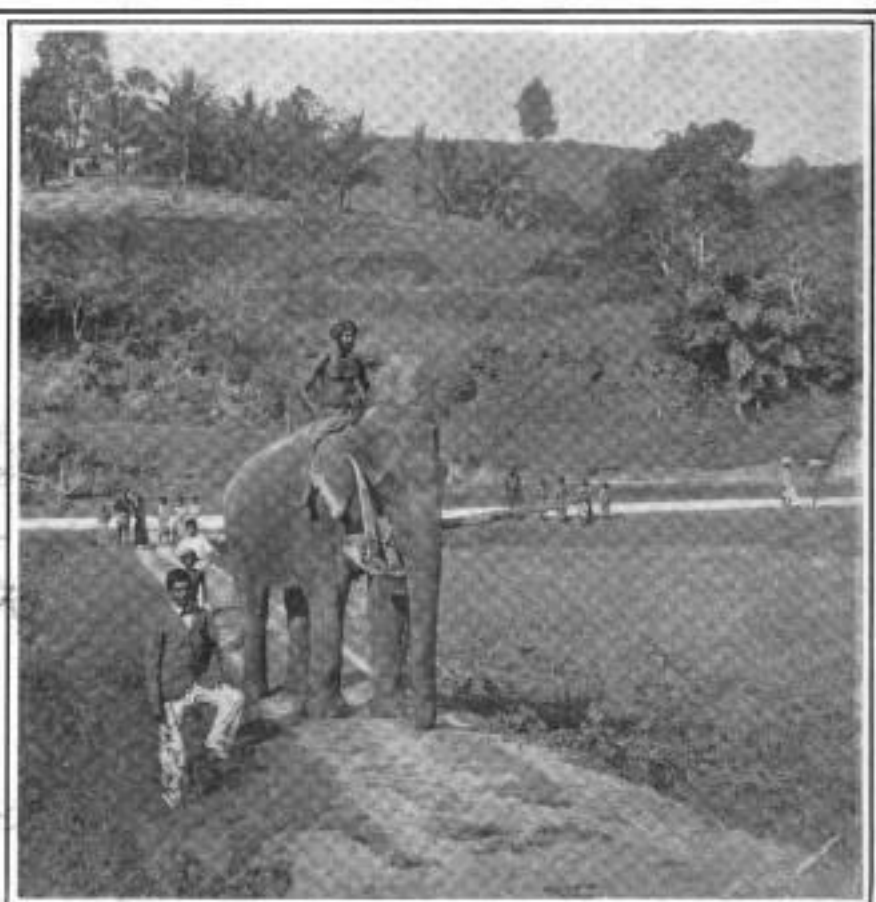
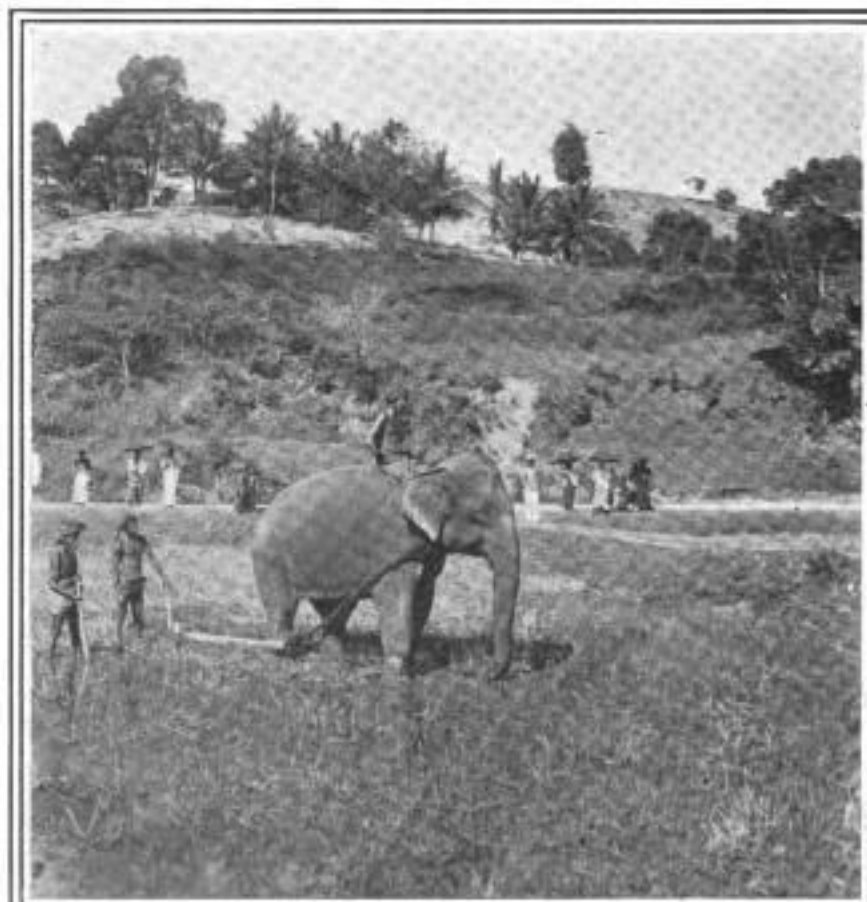
THE FACT that the past summer in the Northern States of the Union was an abnormal one, both as regards temperature and precipitation, presents a puzzling problem in meteorology. In June, July, and August the weather averaged cooler than for many years, with comparatively few days of excessive heat. While August was not an over-moist month, June and July, in most localities, were wetter than the mean for several decades. During the latter two months not only was the rainfall frequent and heavy, causing widespread discomfort and damaging the crops, but also the storms were marked by unusually severe electrical disturbances. Various theories have been advanced to account for these phenomena, but none of them has been verified.

The notion that the influence of the planets or of the serious seismic and volcanic happenings of the year had a bearing on the peculiarities of the weather is discredited by so eminent an authority as Astronomer William R. Brooke, of Geneva, N. Y. But a more ingenious explanation of the electrical storms of the summer is the one suggesting a connection between them and the artificial creation of electricity by machinery, now proceeding on an extensive scale throughout the civilized world. It is questioned whether this vast diversion of electric currents from their normal channels or reservoirs may not have destroyed the equilibrium of the natural forces and thus have bred atmospheric conditions which occasioned the storms. Scientists generally do not approve of this theory. President Olcott, of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, indeed almost completely refutes it by showing that the most violent of these storms occurred in sections such as the upper lake region, Upper Canada, and the Northwest, where very little electrical energy is being produced by artificial means. There were, it is true, very angry storms in the vicinity of the greatest electrical plant of the world at Niagara Falls and in New York City, where there is an immense artificial production of electricity. But Mr. Olcott says the storms in New York this season have not differed essentially from those of previous years, and the amount of electrical energy artificially developed is insignificant compared with that evidenced in a storm.

This scientific argument is reinforced by a historical one. The year 1816 is known as the "summerless year," because snow fell and ice formed during every month of the summer season and the crops were almost totally ruined. These wintry storms certainly were in no wise the effect of any displacements of electricity due to the agency of man, for there were at the mentioned date no important efforts made in that direction. The basic causes of meteorological phenomena are no better understood now than they were then, and the advent of a great discoverer in this field is likely to be long awaited.



IMAGE OF WHITE VIRGIN MARY, A COMPANION PIECE OF THE BLACK CHRIST, AND SERVING A SIMILAR PURPOSE.



COLossal KING OF THE JUNGLE DRAWING A HINDU FARMER'S PLOW.

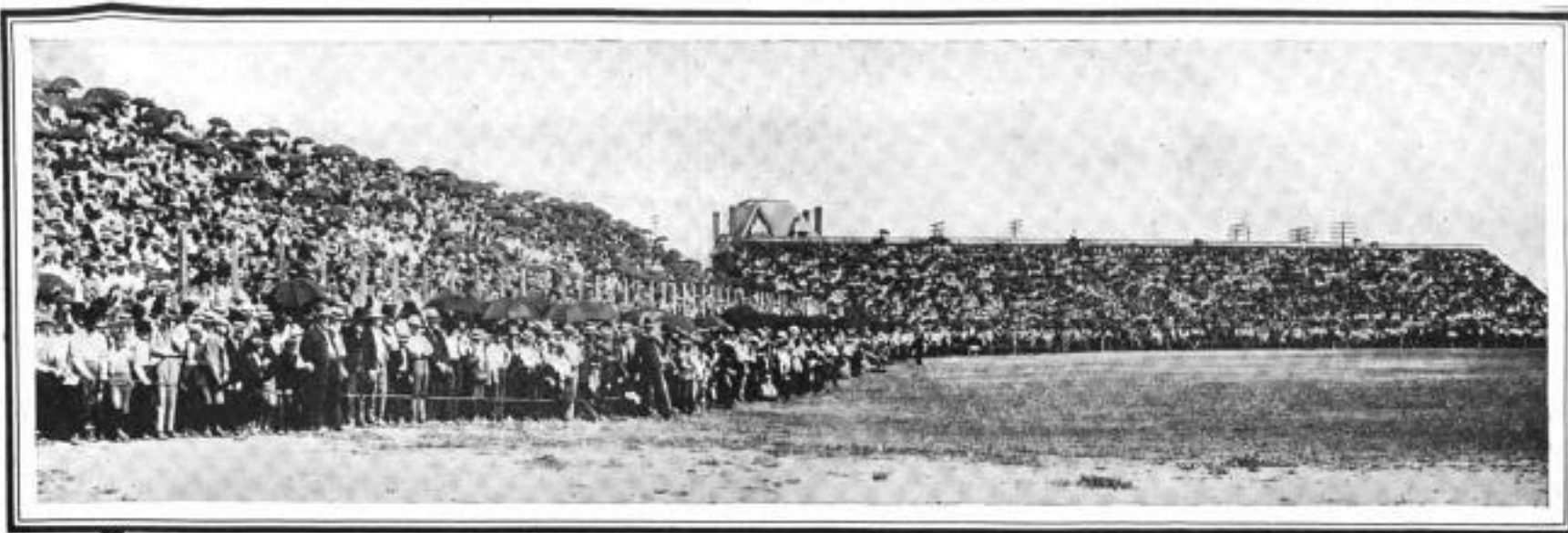
CARRYING THE IMPLEMENT IN HIS MOUTH, LIKE A BONE, AS HE PLOWS PEACEFULLY HOMEWARD.

PUTTING A GREAT AND NOBLE ANIMAL TO COMMON USES.

HINDU HUSBANDMEN IN INDIA PLOWING A FIELD, WITH A HUGE ELEPHANT ACTING AS PLOW-HORSE, AND FAR EXCEEDING THE WORK OF OXEN OR HORSES.

From stereoscopic photographs by Underwood & Underwood. Copyright, 1902.





TWENTY THOUSAND PERSONS WITNESS A NEW YORK-ST. LOUIS GAME.



"THE GAME IS COMING OUR WAY ALL RIGHT."



AN EXCITING AND CRITICAL MOMENT—ROOTERS TO THE RESCUE.



A THREE-BAGGER BY THE HOME TEAM MAKES THE CROWD HAPPY.



FANS AND  
ROOTERS FULL OF  
ENTHUSIASM.

"AFRAID  
OUR FELLOWS ARE  
GOING TO LOSE."

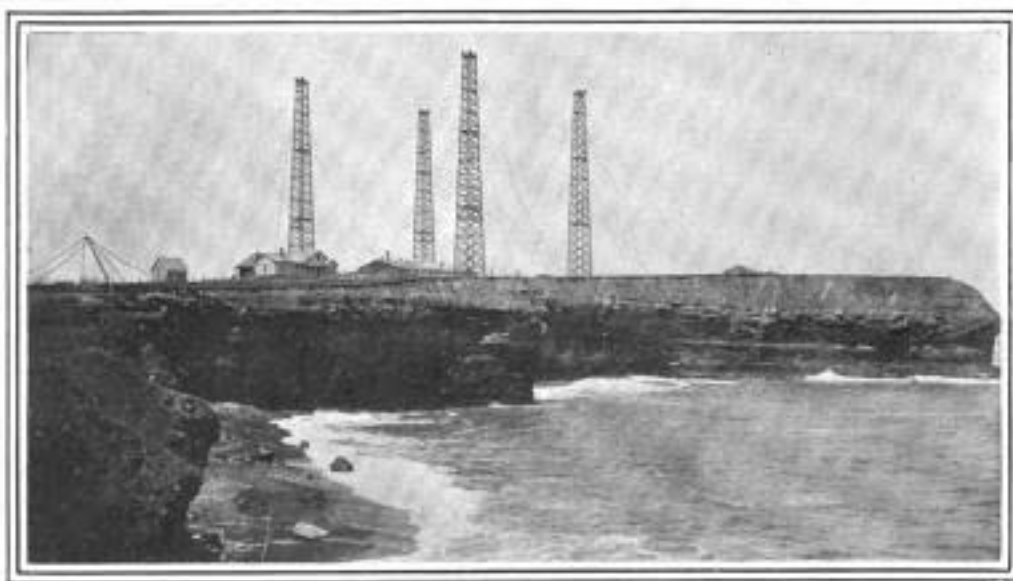
DISGUSTED WITH THE UMPIRE.

# BASEBALL STILL THE NATIONAL GAME.

THE CAMERA REVEALS THE ABSORBING INTEREST OF THE PUBLIC IN THIS OUT-DOOR SPORT.

Photographs by George Stark.





THE MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPH STATION AT GLACE BAY, N. S., AS SEEN FROM THE ATLANTIC.



MR. VYOYAN, MARCONI'S FRIEND, AND SUPER-INTENDENT OF THE STATION.

## Two Remarkable Inventors Experimenting in Nova Scotia

Marconi Keeping His Latest Wireless Telegraph  
Invention a Secret—Professor Bell  
Devising a Flying-machine

By Everett Wilkes

HALIFAX, N. S.,  
Sept. 21, 1902.

**T**WO EMI-  
NENT in-  
ventors have  
during the past  
summer been  
making Nova  
Scotia the scene  
of their experi-  
ments, aiming

to effect things that shall revolutionize the world. At his station at Glace Bay, Mr. Marconi has been striving to perfect his wireless telegraphy apparatus, while at his summer home on Bras d'Or Lake, Professor Graham Bell, the deviser of the telephone, has been dabbling in the possibilities of a flying-machine. Two such inventions as these, if made to be of practical use, would obviously have a profound influence on the destinies of mankind.

In view of the wide interest taken in Mr. Marconi's invention, I recently visited Glace Bay, with the object of securing photographs of the station and the instruments it contains. The station is situated on a rugged part of the Cape Breton coast, at almost the extreme eastern bound of the island. It comprises some suitable, but not very costly, buildings, including a receiving house, and there are four lofty towers of steel, from the summits of which overhead receiving wires are yet to lead to the receiving house. One of these towers is 210 feet high. Similar structures will exist at other stations, and it is from the level of the tops of these that the electric vibrations will proceed from one station to another. The site has been selected with good judgment and the work done there is expected to be decisive as to the practical avail of wireless telegraphy.

Mr. Marconi was absent at the time of my visit, but his personal friend and chief of staff, Mr. Vyoyan, to whom I presented my letters of introduction, received me cordially and talked freely on the great subject which he and his employer have nearest at heart. I was allowed to take pictures of the exterior of the station, but not of the interior of the receiving room, the most important part of the plant. During Mr. Marconi's absence nobody is permitted to enter this apartment except Mr. Vyoyan. It appears that the new instruments installed there embody some novel processes, one of which enables the transmission of a message which can be received only by the station to which it is directed. These instruments are not yet perfectly adjusted, and they will be carefully guarded from prying eyes until they have been tested and made thoroughly adequate and patents on them have been granted. Should Mr. Marconi succeed along this line, he will have cured a defect that threatened to be fatal to the commercial value of his system. Secrecy in the transmission of dispatches by wireless telegraph has not hitherto been possible. Any receiver adapted to the purpose, within the radius of the sender's efficiency, has been able to catch the message as well as the instrument for which it was intended. Mr. Marconi has been endeavoring to specially "attune" senders to receivers, so that communications can pass only between instruments fitted to each other. It is supposed that he has now hit upon the correct method and is simply trying to improve his mechanism.

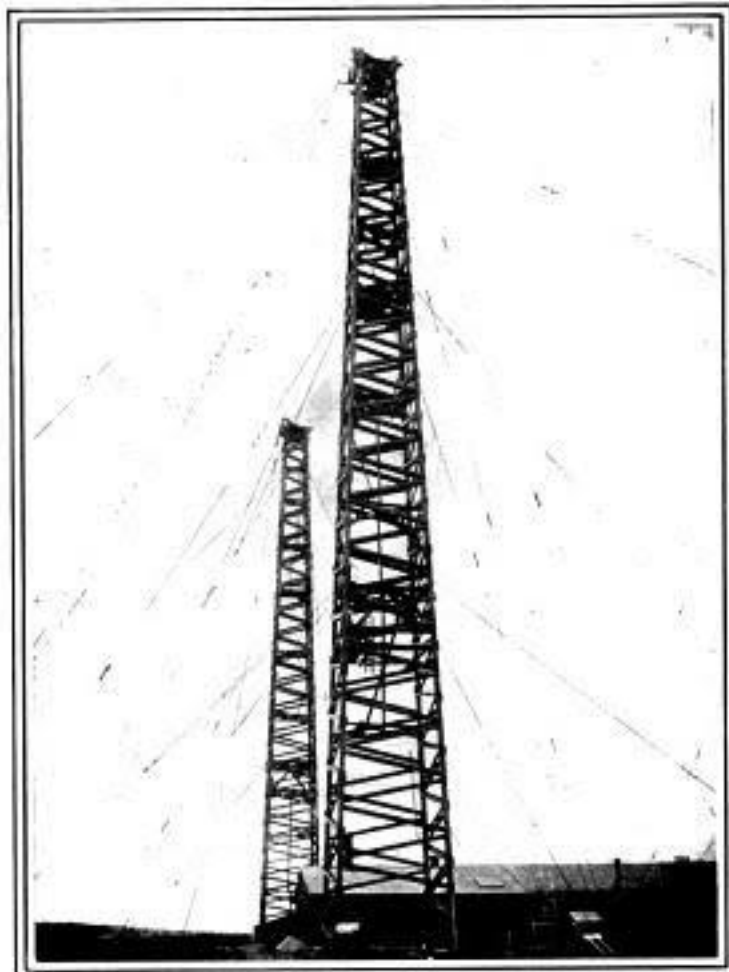
In response to my questions, Mr. Vyoyan stated that the delay in commencing operations was due to Mr. Marconi's anxiety to have his system thoroughly tested before offering it to the public, and to the experiments he had been conducting in his efforts to preserve the integrity of individual messages. Mr. Vyoyan said that these experiments had been most successful and the last serious objection to the wireless system would have been over-

come when a public test was made. Mr. Vyoyan would neither affirm nor deny the rumor that messages had already been exchanged between his station and the wireless station at Cornwall, England, but in view of the experiments which have been conducted it is safe to assume that the rumor is correct. He gave an emphatic denial to the statement that the delay in the completion of the station was intentional, or that operations were being suspended until such time as the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company's stock could be unloaded on the public. He did not think that there would be any public exchange of messages across the Atlantic until late in the present year. The Glace Bay station, he informed me, is subsidized to the extent of \$80,000 by the Canadian government, and for this concession Mr. Marconi contracts to convey transatlantic messages for the public at the rate of ten cents a word and government and press messages at five cents a word. The new instruments are expected to receive and transmit at the rate of at least one hundred words a minute.

Asked as to what actual proof there existed beyond Mr. Marconi's own assertion that a message had been sent by the wireless system from England to Newfoundland, Mr. Vyoyan stated that Mr. Marconi had an assistant with him at the time and that this assistant as well as Mr. Marconi himself affirms that the letter "S" was received distinctly several times. He instanced besides the recent exchange of messages between the steamship *Philadelphia* at sea and the station at Cornwall, a distance of 1,551 miles. At that distance messages regarding the condition of the weather at the respective points were distinctly exchanged. A greater achievement, however, he claimed, was the exchange of messages (at the time of the King of Italy's visit to Russia) between the Italian war-ship *Carlo Alberto* at Kronstadt, Russia, and the Cornwall station, a distance of 1,400 miles, 800 of which was over land. This, on account of the land resistance, was held by Mr. Marconi to be equivalent to 1,000 miles over sea. Mr. Vyoyan also called attention to the fact of the late exchange of "marconigrams" directly across Spain, between the Italian war-ship *Carlo Alberto*, which is at Cadiz, and the wireless station at Poldhu, Cornwall. He said it was anticipated that a commercial line would before long be in operation between Italy and England. King Victor Emanuel has placed the *Carlo Alberto* entirely at Mr. Marconi's disposal for conducting experiments between England and America. Mr. Marconi has been on board that vessel himself for some time and will sail on her to Glace Bay and later to Cape Cod, where he will make tests of wireless telegraphy with Italian stations.

A late dispatch from Rome stated that Mr. Marconi declared that he had completely solved the problem of sending wireless messages over a distance of more than 1,500 miles, and that he was confident that communication would be established between Europe and America in the near future. Mr. Vyoyan made a still more emphatic statement, saying: "So confident is Mr. Marconi of the complete success of his wireless telegraph system, that he contemplates erecting at once another station in Cape Town, South Africa, and that messages will be exchanged between that point and the Canadian station direct as easily as between the Canadian station and England." It is evident that if the inventor's full expectations are realized there will be no use for, at least, any additional ocean cables.

I called Mr. Vyoyan's attention to the recent Associated Press dispatch alleging that Mr. Marconi was not the inventor of the system that bears his name and that the man to whom the credit belonged was Marquis Luigi Solari. Mr. Vyoyan said the report was grossly exag-



CLOSE VIEW OF AERIAL TOWER, SHOWING THE METHOD OF CARRYING RECEIVING WIRES FROM THE RECEIVING HOUSE TO A HEIGHT OF 210 FEET.

gerated. Mr. Marconi never had laid claim to the discovery of wireless telegraphy, but he did claim the credit of putting it to practical use. He meant unquestionably to give Solari credit for a minor invention, patented under his own name, but beyond that there was no truth in the press dispatch. Solari was a warm personal friend of the inventor's and had been associated with him in his early experiments, but he had nothing whatever to do with the discovery of the Marconi wireless telegraph system.

My visit to the Marconi station was supplemented by a call on Professor Graham Bell, which required a not very long journey from Glace Bay. The summer residence of Professor Bell is situated on a neck of land running into the beautiful Bras d'Or Lake, about seven miles from the pretty village of Baddeck, Nova Scotia. If the professor's idea was to seek seclusion he has certainly found it there, among the hills of Cape Breton Island and out of the beaten track of the ordinary tourist. There, for the last five years, during the summer months, he has been experimenting, and the goal to which he is looking forward is the construction of a dirigible flying-machine. There are two large laboratories erected on the grounds, and the impression one has on first entering them is that they are big play-houses for boys, for they are both filled with hundreds of kites of all shapes and sizes and in all stages of construction. A glance, however, at the air current diagrams on the walls and the complicated models on the tables soon convinces one that behind all this is a scientific brain that is slowly, but surely, solving the problem set before it.

Professor Bell's theory of a flying-machine differs from that of modern aeronauts, inasmuch as he claims that the kite principle is the only one by which the air can be successfully navigated, and it is along this line that he is conducting his experiments. It was the appearance of one of these combinations of kites (constructed in cylindrical shape, about ten feet long and five feet in diameter at the centre), flying in the air and apparently rising and falling at the will of the operator, that gave rise to the rumor that Professor Bell had at last completed the construction of his flying-machine. This, however, is not the case. The inventor's plans are very little advanced beyond the initiatory stages, and it is understood that three or perhaps four years more will elapse before the results of his experiments are given to the public.

It is perhaps an unfortunate thing for science that Professor Bell is now a wealthy man; otherwise he might work a little harder at this project of his. At present he appears to devote to it but a little of his spare time. The professor guards his models with the utmost care and will not permit the picturing of them at present. He is apparently a firm believer in the eventual success of aerial navigation.

### Summer Weariness.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE

relieves the languor, exhaustion, and nervousness of summer. It strengthens and invigorates permanently.

### An Adapted Food

for infants is a scientifically-prepared cow's milk—just the right percentage of fats and proteids. For forty-five years Borden's Eagle Brand Condensed Milk has been the leading infant food of the world. Use it in tea and coffee.





HUNGRY FLOCK GRAZING AFTER A WEARY DAY IN THE SHEARING-PEN.



THE NOBLE BRAVE WHO GLEANS AFTER THE SHEARERS.



RUNNING THE SHORN AND UNCOMFORTABLE SHEEP DOWN THROUGH THE CHUTE.



SHEARING THE FLEECE-WEARERS WITH CLIPPERS OPERATED BY MACHINERY.



COUNTING OUT THE LAST HUNCH SHEARED ON A BIG RANCH.

### GATHERING A TREMENDOUS WOOL CROP IN MONTANA.

IMMENSE FLOCKS OF SHEEP SHEARED BY MACHINERY ON THE EXTENSIVE RANCHES OF THE FAR WEST.

Photographs by S. W. Matteson. See page 224.



### The Fair Women of St. Louis

ST. LOUIS is famed the world over for her beautiful women. To designate the belles of the Mound City is not an easy matter, as marriage in early life is quite the fashion, the young matron in many cases having made her debut but a few months before her nuptials, and thus it is that the most attractive of St. Louis's young women are equally divided amongst the maids and matrons. A very popular social leader is Mrs. Dr. Otto Forster. She is a woman of rare culture, having traveled extensively in foreign lands. Her collection of paintings by famous artists is a valuable one. Mrs. Forster is well known for her extensive charities, despite her propensity to "hide her light under a bushel." Mrs. Ralph Orthwein, of Orthwein Heights, is one of the young matrons who are the pride of St. Louis. She was formerly Miss Neva Andrum, and, although born in the southwestern part of Missouri, she was reared in sunny Tennessee. She is tall and fair, and an ideal complement to her tall, dark, athletic, good-looking young husband. Mrs. Orthwein is a charming hostess and is never happier than when entertaining her friends, except when she is responding to some call for aid, and many a "God bless her!" is echoed at the mention of her name. The champion saddle horse of the Western country, "Rex McDonald," is among the roadsters in the Orthwein stables, and Mrs. Orthwein is an expert horsewoman, riding astride.

Miss Lucille A. von Overstolz, a daughter of Mrs. Dr. Otto Forster, is one of the most admired belles of St. Louis. She is a descendant of a celebrated German family, was born in St. Louis and educated at Miss Annie Brown's school in New York. She has a voice of exquisite sweetness and marvelous power. She is petite and dainty, and her brown eyes elicited the admiration of Baron Bodenstedt, the great German poet who wrote "Mirza-Schaffi." Last winter New York added to the coterie of St. Louis's handsome women when Miss Marie Whitmore, daughter of Dr. Whitmore, editor of the *New York Medical Journal*, became the wife of David Randolph Calhoun, vice-president of the Ely-Walker Dry Goods Company. Mrs. Calhoun is a woman of remarkable beauty, and the interior of her mansion on Lindell Boulevard bespeaks the traveled hostess. She is an accomplished musician, a fine linguist, speaking French and Italian with fluency, and is as much at home in the water as on dry land, having won four prizes for long-distance swimming. She ranks among the leading horsewomen of St. Louis, her favorite mode of driving being a tandem four-in-hand.

A very lovely little woman of the Dresden-china type is Mrs. Walter Edmund Grayson, of McPherson Avenue. She has golden hair, blue eyes, and perfect features, and was born and bred "in Missouri." She is an ideal hostess and prides herself on being an excellent housekeeper. She is the devoted mother of a two-year-old son. Miss Marietta Dwyer, of Lindell Boulevard, is of an unusual style of beauty, having bewitching brown eyes and a wealth of golden hair. Her complexion is of a richness which bespeaks plenty of outdoor life. She is said to be one of the best-gowned young ladies in St. Louis. She is a gifted pianist and possessed of a voice of unusual sweetness. In her delightful home, near the entrance to Forest Park, are many pieces of decorated china and other paintings, testimonials to her ability with brush and palette. She is a graceful dancer and a capable whip. Horseback riding is her favorite exercise. Miss Dwyer is a member of the Alumni Association of the Georgetown Convent, Washington, D. C.

Another young and fascinating matron is Mrs. A. W. Lawnin, of West Pine Boulevard, daughter of the late Benjamin Chouteau Sandford, one of the pioneer settlers of St. Louis. Mrs. Lawnin was married August 4th and as Miss Virginia B. Sandford she held sway among the leading belles of St. Louis. She is an heiress in her own right. Miss Juliana Frieda Werth is the daughter of G. Louis Werth and the granddaughter of Henry Christian Werth, who, in 1850, founded the first German Presbyterian Church, now located at the corner of Tenth and Rutger Streets. Miss Werth is descended from Jean de Werth, who was one of the greatest generals of the seventeenth century, and the only one to whom the great old fortress, Ehrenbreitstein on the Rhine, ever capitulated. He was made general-in-chief of the imperial army by Emperor Ferdinand II., and in 1648 earl of the empire. Miss Werth was for three years in Europe, where she gave most of her time to the study of music and languages. She is the possessor of a highly cultivated voice of great sweetness, and has, in a number of instances, taken part in light opera and concerts for charitable purposes. On her mother's side she is also descended from a noble family, the Luderus von Ludetrum. Another handsome and popular young matron is Mrs. Crawford Duncan, of West Pine Boulevard. She is among the leading horsewomen of St. Louis and is noted for her fearless riding. She is of the brunette type of beauty, of a sympathetic nature, and possesses a charming personality. She is an ideal hostess. One of the most winsome beauties of



"THE AISLES ARE QUIET REACHES."

### GOD'S CATHEDRALS

WE DO not know;  
We only go  
Our way—  
We who live within the wood.  
Each day  
We feel the presence of the Everlasting Good.  
The woods are God's cathedrals—hospitable  
churches  
Whose pillars are the pearl-white birches  
And the rugged hemlocks green;  
The chancels are agleam with the balsam's  
tender sheen;  
The aisles are quiet reaches  
With domes of golden beeches;  
From Nature's leafy organ-loft  
Mystic harmonies swell marvelously soft—  
Offertories tremulous and sweet, floating down-  
ward from the height  
Where the choristers of the forest stay their  
flight;  
Everywhere—from the mountain's rocky peak  
down to where the golden-rod  
Bends above its mossy sod—  
Everywhere the breath of God.

F. G. BARRY.

St. Louis is Mrs. May Maguire, of Bartmer Avenue. She is a brunette with vivid coloring, has an animated manner and an exceptionally sweet voice.

DOLLY KENNEDY YANCEY.

### The Great Value of Cotton Seed.

IN NO direction have modern processes for the utilization of so-called waste material produced larger or more gratifying results than in the conversion of cotton seed into a valuable commodity. Forty years ago there was no use for cotton seed, the decaying accumulations of which were a menace to the health of Southern communities. In 1900, when 53 per cent. of the seed produced was utilized, the planters received \$28,632,000 for seed sold to the oil mills, and the value of the products of those mills was \$42,411,000. Half (46,902,000 gallons) of the oil made in that year was exported. To thus change the value of an article which could only have been represented forty years ago by a minus quantity into many millions is certainly an achievement worthy of a place among the miracles of modern times.

### Millions in Montana Wool

MONTANA HAS this summer again demonstrated its great importance as a wool-producing State. The Great Falls (Mont.) Wool Exchange closed August 9th, the actual sales having amounted to 9,846,000 pounds, and this being twenty per cent. greater than ever before. Billings (Mont.) was a close second with 9,108,000 pounds. Each claimed to be "the greatest initial wool market in the world." The average price at Great Falls was 15.54 cents per pound, at Billings 13.42 cents. The highest price at Great Falls, and in any market in the world for that matter, was 17½ cents. The largest company clip was that of Bower Brothers, of Fergus County, 270,000 pounds.

The Escallier Sheep Company, of Shelby, sold 3,500 fleeces from French merino ewes at 15½ cents, the fleeces averaging thirteen pounds each, or \$2.01½ per fleece. This is a record for Montana on a fair-sized clip. J. Sturgeon & Co., of Dupuyer, sold 23,000 pounds, averaging eleven pounds to the fleece, at 16½ cents, or \$1.80 per fleece. These were from Spanish merino ewes, some going a few ounces over twenty-one pounds per fleece. The total amount of wool baled and shipped from Billings was 13,261,000 pounds, while the wool sold at Fort Benton (1,500,000 pounds), Malta, Chinook, and other outside towns was all handled in Great Falls. The wool sheared in Montana in 1901 amounted to 29,796,080 pounds, and the total for 1902 is estimated at 33,000,000 pounds.

Hand shears are fast giving way in Montana to the machine clippers, though the record is still held by a hand shearer. The best record ever made in Montana was by Dick Marquis, who sheared two hundred and ninety-six sheep in one day with a machine, but worked fourteen hours. The average price paid was eight cents per fleece, the shearer paying one-fourth of a cent to the gatherer. The men at the Long Nelson sheds, running twenty-four machines, struck for nine cents clear, or a raise of one and one-fourth cent per fleece, but the strike failed. The shearers of the State have since organized a union and hope by another season to have enlisted most of the shearers in the United States. The field work of the wool buyer is over for this season, Great Falls being their last market, the circuit starting in Texas in April and following up through California and the Northwest as the season advances. For the rest of the year he may be found in the Eastern warehouses, sorting his purchases and selling to the consumer, while the stockmen, herders, and freighters have already returned to their routine work, and the freight clerks, though still in the midst of their shipping, are planning annual vacations before returning to their normal every-day business. The range never was in better condition at this season of the year, and the stockmen, though well satisfied with the past season, hope for even better returns in 1903. Northern Montana is certainly an ideal sheep country.

### Chinese Superstitions

#### Regarding Foreigners.

THE STATE of affairs in China continues to be one of great unrest, to which there appears at present to be no end. Apart from sporadic rebellions, the constant ill-feeling there toward foreigners threatens the peace of the country, and may yet embroil it with other nations bent on vengeance. The existing disagreeable conditions are clearly revealed in the following letter, written by one of his employes to a distinguished American now living in China and having business connections there, and which we have been permitted to print for the first time.

YIN-TAO-LING, July 28th, 1902.

There is great excitement among the people here at present, caused by the fact that rumors are prevalent that we—the foreigners employed by the mine and railway—have hired a lot of bad men to come here to kill small Chinese children and cut out their eyeballs and some other parts. The idea is that we ship these things abroad where they are used by foreigners to make medicine. About six weeks ago two children were killed and mutilated near by, and I think two more were killed near another town. Since then several Chinese peddlers, travelers, and other strangers have been seized in the villages up and down the line, tortured, and done to death. Strong proclamations have been issued and several hundred more troops have been sent here to re-enforce our guard. A few nights ago Mr. — came to my camp to spend the night, because a mob of six hundred people (as Mr. — was told) were burning a suspect to death in plain view of his camp. About three days ago one of our mail coolies was seized and beaten nearly to death near Lao-Kwan. He was rescued by soldiers or probably would have been killed. The reason given by the mob for attacking him was that he was carrying foreign letters, probably containing matter relating to the subject of eye-cutting. Night before last the head office in — was besieged by a mob, but I hear this was because one of the gentry inside struck a man. The situation may get better, but you need not be surprised at any time to hear that we have cleared out to wait until order is re-established.





MRS. CRAWFORD DUNCAN,  
Holborn.



MISS MARIETTA DWYER,  
Rosh.



MRS. W. E. GRAYSON,  
Strauss.



MISS JULIANA FRIEDA WERTHE,  
Lohn.



MRS. DAVID RANDOLPH CALHOUN.



MRS. DR. OTTO FORSTER,  
Stedman.



MISS L. OVERSTALL,  
Strauss.



MRS. RALPH ORTHWEIN,  
Rosh.

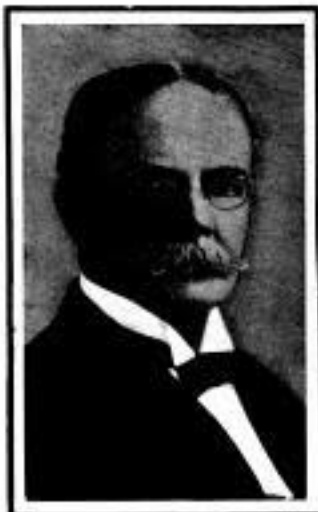


MRS. B. LAURINE,  
Strauss.

ST. LOUIS BEAUTIES WHO WILL WELCOME VISITORS IN 1904.  
HANDSOME AND FASCINATING MAIDS AND MATRONS WHO ARE PROMINENT LEADERS OF ST. LOUIS SOCIETY.

See page 224.





MR. JAMES LANE ALLEN,  
The Distinguished Author of "The Choir Invisible."

IT IS said that no living American author has such an intense dislike for newspaper fame and for being "written up" for any purpose as James Lane Allen. Nevertheless, since Mr. Allen has brought popularity upon himself by such books as "The Choir Invisible" and "The Reign of Law," he cannot well escape the penalty which attaches itself to all successful men and women in these days of the interviewer and the camera. When a person has achieved the real distinction which Mr. Allen has won in literature he becomes public property, in a certain sense, and must submit with all the grace he may to being discussed in public print. Mr. Allen was born on a farm near Lexington, in the very heart of the blue-grass region of Kentucky, where the Allens had been gentlemen farmers for three generations before his birth. They were originally Virginians of English ancestry, and by blood and by marriage were related in Virginia, and afterward in Kentucky, to the Madisons, Paynes, Johnsons, Lanes, Conyers, and Clays, all historic families. On both sides the author comes of Revolutionary stock; his maternal great-grandfather, Daniel Foster, was killed in the Revolution, and the widow, Mary McCullough, drew a pension until 1833. Mr. Allen's mother, Helen Foster, was born in Mississippi, married at fifteen, and lived the greater part of her long life in Kentucky. Mr. Allen's novels have had almost as large a sale in England as in this country, and the demand for them both here and there keeps up steadily.

THAT THE new and marvelous features of African life and scenery have not as yet been exhausted by writers on that country is evident in the work on "The Uganda Protectorate," by Sir Harry Johnston, which is announced for immediate publication by Dodd, Mead & Co. The Uganda region is very extensive and affords the most striking contrasts both in the character of its people and its scenery. It contains the highest snow peak in Africa, the largest extinct volcano, Elgon, and a hundred square miles of perpetual snow and ice. In the Upper Nile valley is one of the hottest places on earth. In the same region are the strangest human contrasts, from the ancient pigmy nation, living naked, like forest animals, to the scrupulously clothed Buganda, who insist that the wild tribes who do business with them shall wear trousers or an equivalent; and besides these wonderful men are the strange beasts, "the okapi, the chimpanzee, the five-horned giraffe, the rhinoceros with the longest horn (the white rhinoceros, extinct in the south, but rediscovered in Uganda), and the elephant with the longest tusks." The book gives the best account extant of the pygmies. Sir Harry rescued a number of these from a German trader, who had kidnapped them and was taking them to the coast, and first kept them about his camp and then restored them to their homes. They became his devoted friends, and were full of cleverness, sympathy, and imagination. Perhaps the most extraordinary fact about the race is that it appears to have been the primitive one of central Africa, and still remains widely scattered among the large agricultural races, the language of which the pygmies invariably adopt, though they never copy their way of life. They generally have a friend or two in the big negro villages, and if this friend goes out into the forest and shouts to them the little people will appear silently, as if sprung from the earth or trees, come up, and be friendly. They are naturally very fond of music, but are not good at inventing instruments. They greatly admire the more elegant string and other instruments of the big negroes, and when they make friends with these one of the first things they do is, like children, to borrow their fiddles and drums, which they twang and thump with ecstasy, and immediately improvise an elaborate piece of orchestration.

WE OBSERVE that the London *Spectator* heads its review of Professor John C. Van Dyke's "The Desert" (Scribner), "An American Prose-Poem," a truly apt and just characterization. The volume furnishes a striking illustration of the fact that one who has a cultured and well-stored mind and an imaginative temperament, who has trained his eyes to see and his ears to hear, can find things that are marvelous and beautiful in nature at any time and everywhere; that through his trained observation even the wilderness and the desert places may be made to blossom as the rose. Professor

Van Dyke's enthusiasm is so contagious that it gives one, for the first time, a notion that, after all, these vast spaces on the map that are labeled "desert" may have a good purpose in the scheme of things. French engineers talk largely about the possibilities of irrigating and fertilizing the Sahara. English engineers think that one day, when the coal is all burnt up, the world may derive its heat from the "leagues and leagues and leagues of desolation," where the school-books tell us that an egg can be cooked by simply laying it on the sand. Mr. Van Dyke has found a simpler and cheaper use for our great American desert—that of gratifying the nature-worshiper who thinks that our effete old Europe is too much "clammed up" with man and his handiwork. It is there that he urges us to find the ampler ether and diviner air of which poets always dream.

OF LATE years there has been much complaint to the effect that the art of spelling has been neglected in our public schools. With a view to the correction of the deficiency Mr. Eugene Bouton, Ph. D., has produced a text-book, entitled "Spelling and Word Building," which appears to have much merit. It contains a vocabulary



MRS. EDITH WHARTON,  
Author of "The Valley of Decision," one of the successes of the season.

of 2,300 words, which pupils in primary grades are required to learn. The words are presented on the same page, both as individuals and arranged in columns according to phonic laws, and suggestive illustrations aid the children in fixing the meanings in their memories. (University Publishing Company, New York City.)

WE HAVE only words of sincere and hearty commendation for the little volume on "Maternity" recently issued by the Vir Publishing Company, of Philadelphia. The author, Mrs. Emma F. A. Drake, is a wife and mother, as well as an eminent and successful physician, and her counsels to women are based on personal knowledge and experience as well as wide study and research and extensive practice. Like all the books issued by the Vir Publishing Company, this volume is pure in tone as it is plain in diction and practical as it is wise and helpful.

WE HAVE heard nothing yet as to the feelings of Mr. Alfred Austin, Mr. Watson, and some thousands of other gentlemen who wrote odes for the coronation that did not coronate on schedule time. As most of them who were lucky enough to get early in print were probably paid for their efforts "on receipt of manuscript," it may be supposed that they are not feeling very badly about it. If there is one thing that the average poet likes better than getting his verses printed it is to be paid for them in advance of publication.

BISHOP HENRY C. POTTER, of New York, is the author of "The East of To-day and To-Morrow," which the Century Company will soon bring out. It is the result of the bishop's recent visit to Japan, China, India, the Hawaiian Islands, and the Philippines, dealing with the religion, traditions, class prejudice, method of living, and politics of each of these countries. Bishop Potter's visit to the East was made just after the close of serious hostilities in the Philippines and the quelling of the Boxer movement in China.

IT WILL be pleasing news to many that the Messrs. Scribner are about to issue a one-volume edition of Edith Wharton's "Valley of Decision." Two-volume novels have never been popular in America and never less so than at the present time. It speaks highly for Mrs. Wharton's story that, in spite of the form in which the first edition appeared, it has been one of the best selling novels of the present year, and has been in constant demand at the public libraries ever since it appeared.

"LUCAS MALET" (Mrs. M. St. L. Harrison), author of "Sir Richard Calmady," which is one of the few powerful novels of recent days, did not publish a book until she was thirty years of age, although, being a daughter of Charles Kingsley and a niece of Henry Kingsley, she was born and reared in a literary environment. "Sir Richard Calmady" itself was a labor of years—of five years, in fact, Mrs. Harrison continuing steadily at work upon it for that period.

#### Millionaire Lawson Prints a Book.

WHATEVER ELSE may be said of "The Lawson History of the America's Cup," which Mr. Thomas W. Lawson, the Boston millionaire and yachtsman, has given to the world, the volume will be accorded universal praise as a fine specimen of the bookmaker's art. An octavo of more than four hundred pages, beautifully printed, illustrated, and bound, it would have been a fit repository for the best and noblest things in literature. It is but rarely in these days that so handsome and sumptuous a book issues from the press. Mr. Lawson evidently spared no expense in making attractive the vehicle of the message he had to deliver. The work was printed for private distribution only, and the edition was limited to three thousand copies. It comes from the publishing house of Winfield M. Thompson, of Boston, to which establishment its make-up and appearance do great credit.

As for the contents of the book there will be little or no dispute regarding the merits of that part of "a record of fifty years" which was prepared by Mr. Winfield M. Thompson. This is a careful, adequate, and in the main an impartial story of all the contests for the famous trophy since American yachts first participated in them. Every lover of yachting will find Mr. Thompson's competent recital both entertaining and useful for reference. Mr. Lawson's contribution to the history, however, being inspired by a grievance, will necessarily arouse more or less criticism and controversy, the more so as it is written vigorously and ably. The author bitterly assails the officials and the membership of the New York Yacht Club, under the auspices of which the cup contests have all taken place, because the entry of his yacht, the *Independence*, as a possible competitor of *Shamrock II.*, was not permitted. The club managers took the ground that only yachts flying the New York Yacht Club's flag had a right to qualify for the great race. Mr. Lawson was not a member of the club and claimed that any American yacht was eligible to the speed trials, and that the fastest boat, irrespective of the club connections of her owner, should be deputed to meet Sir Thomas Lipton's craft. Mr. Lawson's desire to state his side of the case fully and strongly was the motive for this publication.

In behalf of the New York Yacht Club it may be stated that its position was supported by the custom of half a century and by weighty technical reasons. Mr. Lawson's charges of unfairness against a body of sportsmen of such high standing would have been more effective if he had not resorted to personal strictures. The latter are, to say the least, unsportsmanlike and tend to discredit his attitude. It is not likely that the majority of yachtsmen will take his vengeful remarks seriously.



MRS. M. ST. LEGER HARRISON,  
(Lucas Malet), author of "Sir Richard Calmady."





PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S HEARTY WELCOME AT  
DOVER, N. H.  
*Harry G. Grimes, Dover, N. H.*



THE TROOPS AND THE COAL STRIKE—DRESS  
PARADE OF EIGHTH PENNSYLVANIA REGI-  
MENT AT SHENANDOAH, PENN.  
*Walter E. Swab, Gettysville, Penn.*



FERRIS WHEEL, MADE BY INGENUOUS YOUNG COAL  
STRIKERS IN PENNSYLVANIA.  
*Gust. Rietsen, Ashland, Penn.*



(PRIZE-WINNER.) A CURIOUS REMNANT OF OLD  
VIENNA—GRIECHEN GASSE.  
*Alfred C. Cook, Vienna, Austria.*



CLIMBING THE ENORMOUS PILE OF RUINS OF THE  
FALLEN CAMPANILE AT VENICE.  
*D. L. Corbett, New York.*



EXCITING MOMENT IN THE NAVAL DRILL NEAR CHICAGO—LANDING OF GUN CREW.—*S. E. Wright, Chicago.*

OUR AMATEUR PRIZE PHOTOGRAPHIC CONTEST—AUSTRIA WINS.  
PLEASING PICTURES PRESENTED BY CAMERA ARTISTS IN BOTH THE NEW WORLD AND THE OLD.  
(SEE OFFERS OF VARIOUS SPECIAL PRIZES IN OUR AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHIC ANNOUNCEMENT ELSEWHERE IN THIS ISSUE.)





# Side Scenes of a Brutal Bull-fight



MATADOR PRAYING TO VIRGEN BEFORE HE ENTERS THE ARENA.

THE MAIN features of that barbarous species of entertainment, so popular with the Spanish race, the bull-fight, are tolerably familiar to most newspaper readers, and are justly regarded by the more advanced peoples with horror. But there are incidents connected with this cruel pastime that are not so widely known. The side-scenes of the main show have also a gruesome interest.

In a niche of the hall reserved for the matadors at the bull-ring there stands an altar, decorated with wax tapers, before an image of the "Virgin of the Toreros," the patron saint of the bull-fighter. Her protection the matador invariably and piously entreats before each fight, deeming a calling held in such high honor as is his deserving of supernatural sanction. His prayers, however, do not always avail to ward off injury, and so a rude hospital is always an adjunct of the bull-ring. It usually contains two beds, an operating table, and a sinister-looking litter, and often one or more patients. The matador, who fights on foot, is more liable to come to grief before the onrushes of the bull than is the picador, who rides a horse. The enraged bull sometimes overthrows the steed and his mount, but



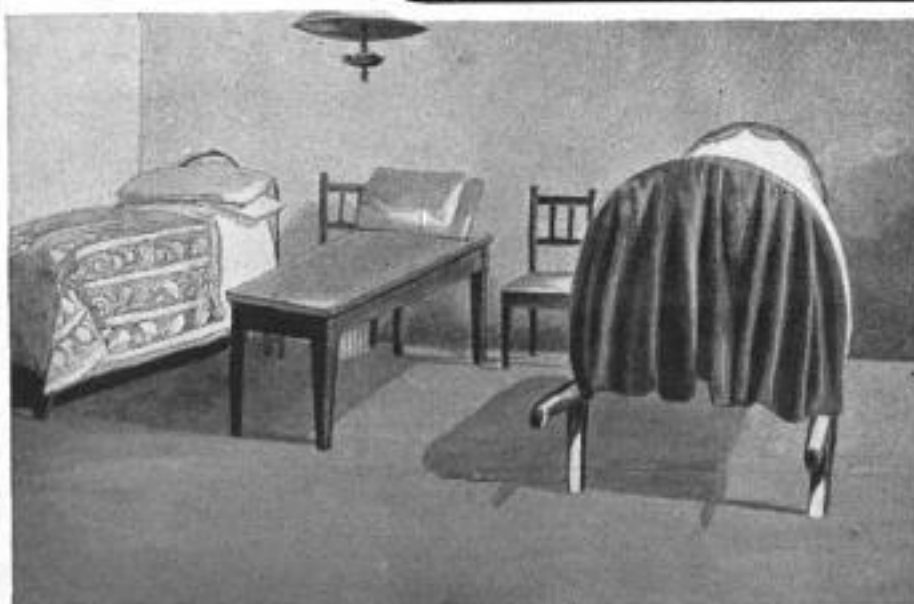
MATADOR BADLY INJURED BY A BULL.

the picador is rarely hurt, whatever may happen to the horse. He, however, may become covered with the blood of bull or horse, and then he hastens to a water-pipe near the stables and sponges himself off before he returns to the arena and bestrides another broken-down old nag.

The miserable horses fare worse in the conflict than do the human brutes. The most repulsive spot in the enclosure devoted to bull-fighting is the so-called charnel-house of the horses. In Seville, for instance, there is a court-yard to which the badly wounded steeds are dragged and there dispatched. It is no uncommon thing at the close of a lively day to see there heaps of fifteen to twenty-five dead horses. The carcasses are finally hoisted into carts with the aid of a windlass, and are then carried away for burial. The mangled bodies of the poor beasts, the pools and streams and odor of blood, the cries of young vagabonds who gloat over the spectacle, and the rough behavior and the oaths of the men engaged in handling the equine remains combine to form a disgusting scene, which long haunts the memory.



REMOVING CARCASSES OF HORSES AFTER BULL-FIGHT IN SEVILLE.



A HOSPITAL FOR DISABLED BULL-FIGHTERS.



PICADOR WASHING OFF BLOOD STAINS.





J. E. DODSON,  
Who is soon to appear as co-star with Miss Anne Irish  
at the Bijou. Mr. Dodson is here pictured as  
Sennacherib in "Ben-Hur."—*Langford.*



MISS ANNIE IRISH,  
In "An American Invasion," to be seen shortly at the Bijou Theatre.  
—*Marceau.*



MISS GERTRUDE BENNETT,  
Who will play an important role in "The Scepter of  
the King," Miss Henrietta Croswan's new  
production at Wallack's Theatre.



RAOUL PUGNO,  
The eminent French pianist, now touring the United  
States.—*Copyright by Deponet.*



MISS MINNIE DUPREE,  
The star in "A Rose of Plymouth Town," at the Manhattan.—*Frederick.*



PIETRO MARCAGNI,  
The famous Italian composer, who brings a special  
company to America to produce his operas.



ACT I OF "A ROSE OF PLYMOUTH TOWN," AT THE MANHATTAN THEATRE.  
Characters from the left—Mrs. Standish (Cornelia Bedford), Myles Standish (Augustus Cook), Rose (Minnie Dupree), Garret Foster (Guy Bates Post).—*Byron.*

DRAMA AND MUSIC IN NEW YORK.  
SOME OF THE GOOD THINGS WHICH THE STILL YOUNG SEASON IS OFFERING.

See page 317.



# In the World of Sports

HORSE RACING THE YEAR ROUND—THE FAILURE OF ATHLETIC CLUBS—THE CLOUD ON THE NATIONAL GAME



J. H. WRIGHT.  
A very promising young athlete, dual winner of the A. A. U. athletic championship.

**RACING NEVER ENDS.**—Horse racing comes nearer to perpetual motion in the sporting world than any of the other forms of recreation and pastime. As soon as the sport ends in the metropolitan district about New York the owners and trainers move on to Washington, and from the capital they go either to New Orleans or to California, where the merry game goes on right through the winter, moving north and east again in April. While some of the millionaire owners frown on winter racing, still the great majority of owners run their animals, when they are fit to run, whenever they think they can pick up a rich purse or stake, no matter what the season of the year. One hears much about the baseball-club owners paying ruinous salaries to players, yet the stupendous compensation paid to jockeys and track officials causes no comment. This is simply because the club owners must depend on the gate receipts alone, while the tracks receive enough money for privileges and from the bookmakers to make the outlay of thousands nothing to them. Of course, if bookmaking were permitted at baseball games there would be no limit to the salaries ball-players might be paid. Still the game could not stand it and baseball is better off as it is. A wise old turfman went to a baseball match one day. Betting had become second nature to him, and he could not get thoroughly worked up until his friend consented to bet \$5 on the result of the match. The team the horseman bet on was in the lead, but in the last inning the second baseman made one of those amateurish muffs and his team was beaten. "That's a lesson to me," said the horseman. "No more betting for me on anything that talks." While much nonsense has been printed this year regarding the fabulous sums won on the race-tracks, it is nevertheless true that more money has been wagered at them this season than in any previous year in the history of racing in America or England. A sportsman at the recent meeting at Saratoga had in previous years paid frequent visits to Monte Carlo. He said more money was staked at Saratoga on the tracks and in the gambling houses in one day than would be seen at Monte Carlo in a week, and I believe that he came pretty close to the truth.

**RELIEF IN SIGHT IN BASEBALL SQUABBLE.**—There is relief in sight in the undignified fight being waged between the two major baseball associations of the country. One hears much about what each rival organization intends to do next season, but most of the talk is silly twaddle which will be forgotten before the snow flies. A financier will ultimately settle the fight, which has been drawn out entirely too long for the best interests of the game. The players have profited hugely by the conditions and will continue to demand and receive salaries out of all proportion to what the club can afford to pay, just so long as those conditions prevail. The club owners realize that they are at the mercy of the players, and while they talk much about extermination for publication they are seeking wildly some way out of their troubles. The baseball fight simply comes down to a business basis, and it will be settled on that line. The club owners realize that they cannot afford to pay the salaries they are compelled to pay to-day, and they will find a way out of their troubles before another season comes around. As soon as the mag-

nates get their heads together all that will remain to be done will be a redistribution of territory and baseball will again be upon a sensible and paying basis. It is all very nice to say that wealthy men purchase baseball stock for sentimental reasons, but in reality they do nothing of the sort. The old New York club of several years ago came nearer to this ideal condition than any other team has ever done in this country. Unfortunately for the game, however, there are no Talcotts, Van Cotts, and McAlpins in the game at present.

**WHY ATHLETIC CLUBS FAIL.**—The passing of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club of New York will be sincerely regretted by every follower of track and field sports in the country. Under its original title of the Manhattan Athletic Club it flourished and the "Cherry Diamond" was known throughout the civilized world. The healthy rivalry existing between the New York Athletic Club and the Manhattan Athletic Club kept the interest up and helped athletics generally. Then the Manhattan club tried to follow in the footsteps of the New York club, having a club-house requiring the expenditure of many thousands of dollars, and went to the wall. Now its successor, the Knickerbocker, has followed suit. It is simply the old problem of careful business management. The New York Athletic Club, the Crescent Athletic Club, the Duquesne Country and Athletic Club of Pittsburgh, and kindred organizations succeed because they are more or less exclusive. The Knickerbocker admitted to membership on the presentation of the stipulated dues, and naturally failure was the result. The lesson is so plain that it is scarcely necessary to say that the exclusive clubs have long waiting lists and have had them for years. And yet the Knickerbocker came closer to being a real athletic club than does any of the more pretentious clubs with thousands in their coffers.

**FOOTBALL TO BEGIN EARLY.**—Unless the warm weather should hang on to an unusual length this year the chances are that the football players will take the field earlier than usual. With the formal opening of the colleges and universities the hardy athletes who survive the struggle and play on the 'varsity teams will have plenty to do from now to November, when the big games are played. At Princeton confidence is felt that Old Nassau will turn out an excellent eleven. Yale defeated Princeton last year and surrendered to Harvard. Trainer Murphy, at New Haven, thinks he has a good chance this year to win both of these games with the sons of Old Eli. Murphy did wonders with a green baseball team this year. A better trainer never lived.

**A NATION OF FADDISTS.**—Roller skating, bicycling, and other sports seem to Americans to be merely "fads." The day of the rink is past; the bicycle is now used as a means of transportation for workmen rather than as an enjoyment, and it remains to be seen whether the automobile will not follow the path of its slower predecessor. Golf seems to have maintained its popularity in this country, and tennis has increased in favor this year, owing largely to the international tournaments at Newport and at the Crescent Athletic Club. Football and baseball will continue to hold their popularity among the American patrons of sport, especially in the matches played between the teams of the different colleges. In most other sports the enthusiasm is at fever heat one day, only to cool off the next.

**WALTHOUR IS PACED KING.**—"Bobby" Walthour, the sunny-haired bicycle rider from Georgia, has again demonstrated that he is the fastest paced rider in this country, if not in the world. Like Kramer, the unpaired champion, Walthour is simply waiting for a suitable guarantee to go abroad and demonstrate his right to be called the international champion. Kramer ought to beat any sprinter abroad, and the chances are that Walthour will be able to more than hold his own with any of the pace followers

in France or England, where the best men are to be found. Elkes, Bald, Zimmerman, and "Jimmy" Michael are abroad at present, but too much should not be expected of any of them. Walthour and Kramer could ride them all off their feet in their present condition.

**YACHTS GOING OUT OF COMMISSION.**—The yachting season is over, and while no international contests have been held, outside of the Seawanhaka-Canadian struggle, still the sport has flourished. Next season Lipton will send over another boat to compete for the America's Cup, and yachtsmen will again occupy a large place in the public eye. Sir Thomas is laying his plans and talking little—unlike the Sir Thomas of two years ago. If the cup is to leave these shores yachtsmen would rather see Lipton take it than anybody else, for he has shown himself to be a thorough sportsman in all that the term means.



J. J. MCGREW,  
The Harvard 'Varsity crew's newly elected captain.  
Sedgwick.

## Sporting Queries Answered.

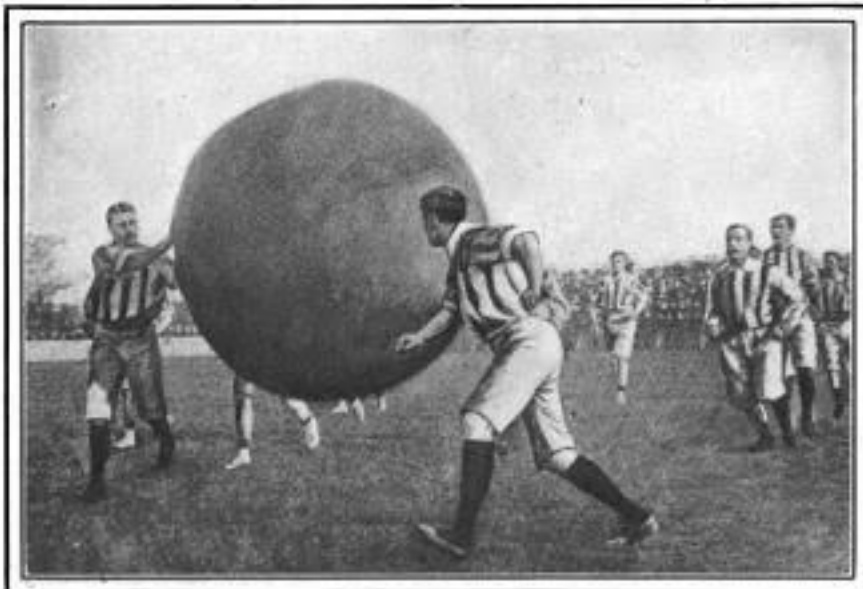
G. L. K., BOSTON.—A good wash to soften the skin is composed of borax, glycerine, and rose water.  
J. L. C., LOUISVILLE.—The game laws differ in nearly every State. Better make inquiries before starting.  
M. E. A., CHICAGO.—Complimentary tickets are not issued to bookmakers in the East. The layers of odds must pay their way into the tracks each day.  
G. E. S.

## The Harvard Crew's New Captain.

**THE UNEXPECTED** change in the captaincy of the Harvard crew gives the leadership in the rowing system for next year at Cambridge to J. J. McGrew, of Cleveland, stroke oar in the 'varsity eight last June. William James, Jr., son of the eminent psychologist at Harvard, was elected captain for next year after the Yale-Harvard race on the Thames, but he has changed his plans and has decided to study abroad next year. He resigned the captaincy recently, and a mail vote was taken of members of the crew. Their choice was Stroke McGrew, who assumed direction of the work in rowing at the beginning of the fall term. Mr. McGrew prepared for Harvard at the University School, Cleveland, and captained and stroked the Harvard freshmen eight two years ago, which left the Yale 1903 oarsmen six lengths in the rear. Last year he rowed No. 2 in the 'varsity eight, and was this year moved back to his old position at stroke.

## A Great Educator Favors Slang.

**BEFORE** A recent summer assembly the deliberate opinion was expressed by President G. Stanley Hall, of Clark University, the well-known expert in child study, that "during the period of adolescence the use of slang is essential and ought to be allowed free play." It helps boys and girls to acquire fluency, he says. Many parents will read this, no doubt, with a great sigh of relief, since they have never been able to stop the practice any way, try as they might. It would be an additional relief if President Hall would specify the kinds of slang which are particularly conducive to fluency. Do "gosh darn," for instance, and "too awfully sweet" belong to this category?



ENGLISHMEN MAKING A GOOD RUN IN THE ENGLAND-AMERICA PUSH-BALL MATCH AT BRADENGLEY, ENGLAND.



A KEEN STRUGGLE IN THE PUSH-BALL MATCH BETWEEN THE ENGLISH AND AMERICAN TEAMS.



# Hints to Money-makers

**NOTICE.**—This department is intended for the information of the regular readers of *LESLIE'S WEEKLY*. No charge is made for answering questions and all communications are treated confidentially. Correspondents should always inclose a stamp, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. Inquiries should refer only to matters directly connected with Wall Street interests. Subscribers to *LESLIE'S WEEKLY* at the home office, at regular subscription rates, namely, \$4 per annum, are placed on a preferred list, which entitles them, in emergencies, to answers by mail or telegraph. Address "Jaeger," *LESLIE'S WEEKLY*, 110 Fifth Avenue, New York.

**THE NEW** spirit of adventure in Wall Street comes from new men. They are mostly young men who have come into the Street in the last five or ten years, full of the hope and enthusiasm which add so

much to the charm, buoyancy, and freshness of youth. They know no such word as fail. It is a word they have still to learn by bitter experience. As an illustration, my esteemed friend, the Hon. James H. Eckels, recently issued a fifty-page pamphlet containing a digest of the opinions of nearly three hundred bankers in the South and West on the business situation. Their expressions led Mr. Eckels to conclude that the crop conditions of the country indicated a great yield of all the leading crops, that general business conditions were to continue at high-water mark in the agricultural communities, that there would be no unusual money stringency and no extraordinary requirements for crop movements, and that the banks would be amply equipped to care for all demands made upon them.

This opinion of the young financier was printed on the first of this month. Before the middle of the month frost had stricken the corn crop in several of the greatest States in the West and Northwest, the wheat crop had shrunk to 100,000,000 bushels less than that of a year ago, and the cotton crop to 2,000,000 bales less. Call money had reached 20 per cent. on Wall Street, the Secretary of the Treasury had been compelled to offer aid to relieve the embarrassment of the financial situation, and the banks were looking in all directions for additional funds and threatening to call in loans on every side. So much for one young Western prophet. Had Mr. Eckels witnessed the ups and downs of half a century's experience in American finance, he would have realized clearly that the continuance of a boom for more than five or six years is unprecedented and that every boom is as certainly followed by a period of depression as sunset follows sunrise day by day.

At home and abroad the most conservative and observant financiers realize that we have reached the height of the boom period in the United States. That fact is indicated not only by the attainment of the highest record average price for the leading railway securities, but also by the highest prices for nearly all domestic commodities. It is indicated also by the rise in money and the excess of the borrowing over the lending capacity of our fiscal institutions. Two of my predictions have come true: one made six months ago, of tight money, with a tendency to greater stringency, and the other of a decided decrease in the balance of trade, which has been so conspicuously in our favor during the past few years. With the Secretary of the Treasury besought to set aside all precedents and to accept other security than government bonds in exchange for deposits in national banks, and with our excess of exports for the past eight months less by over \$150,000,000 than that of a year ago, and the smallest balance since 1897, with financial schemes halted on every side and more men anxious to get out of the market than to get into it, we are a good way off from the long-predicted fall bull movement, and we are just so much nearer to the end of our financial spree.

The appearance of an able and daring bear leader at this juncture is all that is necessary to completely change the trend of events in Wall Street. Whether he appears or not, the rapid movement of circumstances is working out its own results and these will not be helpful to a continuance of the reckless buying which has prevailed so long. The condition of the banks is revealed by the weekly reports of the clearing house. It is shown that their reserves have been more than wiped out, but the real financial distress is not disclosed because the newly organized trust companies are not compelled to report, and no one knows how critical their condition may be, or how much of the load of the banks they may be bearing. That it is very heavy is known by all who appreciate the close intimacy between some of our greatest trusts and some of our strongest banks. Just how the financial situation is to be relieved no one seems to know. Gold imports would furnish the easiest and quickest method. But foreign bankers, realizing how reckless we have been borrowing, are not inclined to extend their loans, and foreign governments are carefully guarding their gold reserves in many instances to meet unusual conditions, or for special purposes.

If it were not for the fact that some of

the greatest interests in the country are compelled by force of circumstances to prevent a panic, stocks could not have escaped a heavy break as long as they have. This unity of purpose among the leaders is the salvation of the bull market. If some of these financiers, instead of wildly appealing to the Secretary of the Treasury for relief, would withdraw their numerous schemes for the exploitation of new issues of stocks and bonds at the expense of the public, we would see plainer sailing ahead. That such withdrawals may be compulsory is evidenced by the rumor that the United States steel trust may find it convenient to utilize its surplus earnings to the amount of \$50,000,000 for the purpose of discharging certain obligations and carrying out contemplated improvements, instead of adding that amount to its bonded indebtedness in addition to the \$200,000,000 proposed to be issued for the retirement of that amount of the preferred stock.

It has not escaped observation that public appetite for some of the new issues of bonds and stocks is not as keen as it was a year ago, and that even the Morgan proposition to the numerous Southern Railway shareholders, in favor of an extension of the trust which has been in control of that property, has raised many serious objections. The stockholders, who know that the money has been earned with which the dividend on the preferred shares could be paid and the property turned over to the real owners, naturally object to the non-payment of the dividend, apparently for the sole purpose of compelling an extension of the trusteeship. If the stockholders of the Southern Railway would combine to go into the courts and demand the payment of this dividend and the discontinuance of the trusteeship, there is little doubt that they would win. The purpose of Mr. Morgan in asking the stockholders to give their written consent to the five years' extension of his trusteeship is no doubt to prevent such legal action. If stockholders are foolish enough to give this consent they deserve to suffer. They can lose nothing by withholding it, and they will have much to gain by standing out.

"D." Warren, R. I.: The change has been ordered.  
"M." Fairhaven, Mass.: One dollar received. You are on my preferred list for three months.  
"B." Duluth, Minn.: I will make inquiries regarding the proposition of the Mutual Rubber Production Company. The offices of the company are at 96 Milk Street, Boston, Mass.  
"G." Cincinnati: The Butterick Company is the leading maker of paper patterns in the world, and one of its prominent officers told me recently that its earnings were very large.  
"W. M. E." Logansport: (1) Dougherty & Albers do a very large business and are financing the Standard Lead and Smelting Company's stock. It is highly speculative. (2) Will make inquiries.  
"N." Chicago: (1) There ought to be a substantial asset remaining for the American Bicycle Company, but the purchaser of the shares must be ready to pay an assessment, if it is levied, under the coming plan of reorganization. (2) Toledo, St. Louis and Western ought to be good for a long pull. (3) Talk of a rise in Chicago Terminal has been renewed of late. It is a fair speculation on reactions.

Continued on following page.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD OF September 18, 1902, of the confirmation by the Supreme Court and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears of assessment for OPENING AND ACQUIRING TITLE to the following named streets in the BOROUGH OF THE BRONX:

24TH WARD, SECTION 11, EAST 187TH STREET OPENING, from Grand Boulevard and Concourse to Marion Avenue; also, STEVEN'S PLACE OPENING, from East 187th Street to East 189th Street. Confirmed August 4th, 1902; entered September 17th, 1902.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller, City of New York, September 18th, 1902.

## FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE.

### Spencer Trask & Co.

BANKERS.

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### Hints to Money-makers.

Continued from preceding page.

"C." Washington: I am making inquiries about the Standard Mining and Milling Company.

"M. B." Denver, Col.: I am not an expert on the grain situation, or I would be glad to comply.

"T." Anacostia, Md.: One dollar received. You are on my preferred list for three months. Answer by letter.

"G." New York: (1) Not an investment, but the firm is well known. (2) I will make inquiries about the East Dewey Mining Company.

"W." Wilkes-Barre, Penn.: Nothing is known about it on Wall Street. The shares are not dealt in on any of the exchanges with which I am familiar.

"M." Battleboro, Vt.: (1) The annual report of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas is rather bullish. Some believe it was purposely made so, to shake out small stockholders. It would be well to watch the earnings. (2) Glad you made your profit on my suggestion.

"L." Holly Springs, Miss.: (1) All the New York bank stocks look somewhat high and do not pay returns at present prices. Still, they are a favorite with investors. (2) That has been the intention, I am told, but money market conditions and the general business outlook must be considered. (3) I know of no such publication.

"G." Chicago: (1) I find no report of its earnings. Little is known about it on Wall Street. (2) St. Joe and Grand Island first preferred sold last year as low as 55 and as high as 78. On reactions I think well of it, if business conditions continue favorable. (3) This is hardly a time to sacrifice a stock which has had a heavy decline.

"Banker." Des Moines, Ia.: (1) I think well of the Pennsylvania 34 per cent. convertible bonds, which are convertible after 1904 into the company's stock, at 100. (2) There is no confirmation of the reported amalgamation of the Greene Consolidated and several other outside copper concerns, though something has been going on in Greene which is not revealed to the public.

"Norris." Bradford, Can.: Wiser & Co. tell me that they are ready to verify all their statements and are willing to stand the expense of a trip to any one of their properties if an investor desires to make it, on the understanding that he will agree to purchase a reasonable amount of stock if the investigations bear out their claims and statements. This certainly is a fair proposition.

"C." Yonkers City, Miss.: One dollar received. You are on my preferred list for three months. I know of no industrial of a speculative character which is not highly inflated. The common stock of nearly all of them represents water. A little booklet which will give you a complete list of them and their capitalization is entitled, "The Organization of Industry." A copy will be sent you free of charge, if you will inclose a 2-cent stamp and mention LESLIE'S WEEKLY, by John Moody & Co., 25 Nassau Street, New York.

"R." Newark, N. J.: The Don Luis Copper and Gold Mining Company has a capital stock of \$1,500,000. Par value of the shares is \$5 each and they are non-assessable. The mining property is in Mexico and covers 111 acres, upon which the management reports that much development work has been done. The officers include a number of prominent business men of New York, and Newark and Trenton, N. J. A. J. Peyton & Co. are the fiscal agents and they make very encouraging reports of the condition of the property.

"S." Excelsior Springs, Mo.: Four dollars received. You are on my preferred list for one year. (1) No rating. I am not favorably impressed by the promises of the concern. (2) Amalgamated Copper has been picked up on the decline, I am told, by insiders who sold it at top prices. Considering the relative condition of the copper and iron markets Colorado Fuel looks safer. (3) Glad you profited by my hint regarding Toledo, St. Louis and Western. (4) I do not believe that we are to have a bull market of any proportions of a lasting character this year.

"R." Springfield, Ill.: (1) A recent sworn statement of one of the largest oil producers in the Beaumont field was to the effect that there are not more than 150 producing oil wells in that district and that their average daily capacity does not exceed 300 barrels per well. This is of interest to speculators in oil shares. (2) The recent accounts again appearing about the earnings of the United States Steel Corporation are intended to help maintain the price of the shares of a corporation which, while claiming to be earning an enormous surplus, is in the market to add \$50,000,000 of bonds to its obligations and willing to pay a commission to Morgan & Co. of \$10,000,000 to secure the loan.

"G." Hagerstown, Md.: The annual report of the Western Union shows that over 8 per cent. was earned on the capital stock last year. The stock would look cheap were it not for the fact that investors regard it as less stable than railroad properties showing the same earnings. They look upon it rather as an industrial. There is no doubt that its plant could be duplicated for half its capital, and that its contracts with the railroads, as they end, may not be renewed. The action of the Pennsylvania shows how the Western Union might be made to suffer. Of course, if the Western Union should make a close combination with the Bell Telephone Company or the independent long-distance companies, this would be advantageous.

"G." Cobleskill, N. Y.: The latest statement of the American Ice Company reports that of the \$5,000,000 of collateral bonds just issued, \$2,300,000 cannot be sold until the retirement of certain underlying bonds within a few years. The remaining \$2,700,000 has been taken voluntarily by Mr. C. W. Morse, the former president, by the Drexels, and other bankers. With so small a debt ahead of the preferred stock, the latter ought not to be sacrificed. (2) The rise in Wabash common and preferred has gone so far that some suspect that the Pennsylvania may be trying to get control of the property and thus checkmate the Gould attempt to get into Pittsburg. On the earnings, the common and preferred shares certainly look high enough.

"P." Helena, Mont.: (1) The prediction of the London Times was that financial trouble in the United States may be anticipated within the coming year, perhaps within eight or nine months. (2) It is said that the provision to permit the directors to use the surplus funds of the Rock Island to deal in the company's shares has been eliminated from the new charter. A similar scheme, it is said, is embodied in the charter of the United States steel trust. Perhaps this accounts for the latter's need of \$50,000,000 additional funds. The surplus may have been used to sustain the price of shares in the market. If it can be utilized for such a purpose why is it necessary to pay the Morgan syndicate a commission of \$10,000,000 to do what the board of directors have the power to do?

"W." Watertown, N. Y.: (1) You should not have waited so long before buying the Wabash B debentures. The facts you recite are not new. A year ago I pointed out the value of these bonds, based on the fact that they were entitled to 6 per cent. ahead of the preferred shares and that they had a voting power. This really makes them a first preferred stock, and there was every reason why they should sell higher, as long as the common and preferred shares were mounting upward. Hence my advice to purchase was given. These bonds have since almost doubled in value. (2) The quarterly report of the Stone-Island Steel Company for the past quarter showed only \$35,000 charged off for depreciation, repairs, and renewals. This is about 10 per cent of the net profit, and is altogether too little.

"H." Brooklyn: (1) Munroe, Rogers & Haynes of 20 Broad Street, New York, who are selling the stock of the White Horse Mining Company, of Arizona, are all interested financially in the company, and individually, and have good reputations. They act as fiscal agents for several mining companies, including an undeveloped copper property, the Verde Chief, and a gold mine, the White Horse Company. The commercial agency speaks well of them. (2) The Mexican Securities Company was organized last April and made extensive promises to its patrons. The capital was \$2,000,000, but the sheriff has just attached the furniture of the concern. It was claimed that a former Governor of Sonora was its president, that it owned sixty-four mining claims, and had valuable charter rights.

"I. C. R." Hudson: (1) Chicago and Great Western paid 4 per cent. during the past year on the debenture stock and 5 per cent. on the preferred A. (2) Ontario and Western does not pay dividends, and last year earned scarcely 1 per cent. on the \$58,000,000 outstanding stock. It has suffered severely from the coal strike, but will profit, if that strike ends, by the anthracite combination, in the usufruct of which it shares. (3) The Chicago Great Western debentures look like the best investment, but Ontario and Western like the best speculation, if held for a long pull. (4) Wisconsin Central, like Chicago Great Western, expects to profit by its absorption or combination with one of the great railroad properties eventually. It is not a dividend payer, but has speculative possibilities.

"C." Rochester, N. Y.: (1) The fact that some of the big packing houses are buying cotton-seed mills in the South suggests that the cotton-oil trust

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Don't let your dealer decide which beer you shall drink, for he makes most on the common kinds.

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I can give you the benefit of my vast experience in stock values in Kentucky oil and make money for you as I do for my regular clients.

FORTUNES WILL BE MADE IN KENTUCKY OIL.

Invest now in these great producing wells. Let me tell you what I can do with a small amount of your money. I handle only stocks of reliable companies.

Twenty-year Gold Bonds that will net 6 per cent.

A. G. MORGAN, Stock Broker, 41 Chesapeake, LEXINGTON, Ky.

References: Phoenix National Bank and Second National Bank, of Lexington, Ky.

may be about to have more lively competition. I am not advising the purchase of American Cotton Oil for investment. (2) The annual report of the Standard Rope and Twine showed over \$300,000 profit, as against a deficiency of nearly that amount last year. The company says it will make a more favorable new contract with the Union Selling Company, which disposes of its goods. This company received nearly a quarter of a million dollars last year as its commission on sales. Why should not the company enjoy this profit instead of turning it over to the members, who, it is said, constitute the selling company, and who have been growing rich on their monopoly, while the stockholders have been growing poorer? A stockholders' suit might shed light on this interesting situation.

"S." Providence, R. I.: (1) A late estimate of the copper market gives the surplus on hand as nearly a quarter of a billion pounds. It is said that the production is increasing, and the consumption not decreasing. If this is the real condition, the price of copper should decline. (2) The fight of the American Tobacco Company for control of the English markets has apparently failed, and has only stimulated the Imperial Tobacco Company of London to carry hostilities into this country by establishing factories at Richmond and Chicago. This has led the authorities to move against the American Tobacco Company as a trust. All this, in view of the fact that the American Tobacco common stock has

been virtually quadrupled in its exchange for Consolidated Tobacco bonds, does not look as if the latter were particularly desirable from the investment standpoint.

"J." Kansas City: The annual report of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad for the past year is a singular document. It points out that in spite of the increased earnings of the year the prospects of the road are not very good, that many improvements are necessary, that competition is growing, and that valuable auxiliary lines have been purchased by opposing interests. All this reads as if the insiders were anxious to lower the price of the shares in order to buy them in. We do not forget the report of President Mellin, of the Northern Pacific Railway, regarding the bad outlook of the road just before the Northern Pacific had its enormous rise over a year ago. Really these tricks of the trade are detestable. The Missouri, Kansas and Texas report says that "through a subsidiary corporation" the company is building the Oklahoma extension. Why does not the company do this work itself? The only reason is because, by doing it through a subsidiary corporation a good opportunity is given for some of the insiders to make a handsome profit at the expense of the corporation, which means at the expense of the stockholders. It is too bad that some of the latter cannot bring this case into the courts, to test the right of speculative officials to thus take advantage of their position.

Continued on following page.

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### Hints to Money-makers.

Continued from preceding page.

"K." Roxbury, Mass.: Not an investment.  
"S." Concord, Mass.: I regard Consolidated Mercantile as highly speculative, not an investment.  
"B." Brooklyn, N. Y.: (1) Have nothing to do with it. (2) Keep your money. (3) Worthless.

"C." Washington: They have no rating. I do not advise the purchase of the stock of the Standard Mines and Milling Company.

"C." Washington: Note prefatory lines at head of this article regarding preferred list. It explains why you are not on it.

"D." Allentown, N. J.: Monroe, Rogers & Haynes are spoken of favorably by the mercantile agencies. I have no personal knowledge of the mine.

"S." Atlanta, Ga.: All my information is favorable and his business standing is good, but, to satisfy yourself, secure a rating on your own account.

"M. F. K." Chicago: The shares of none of the three companies you mention are dealt in on either the exchanges or the curb in New York. They are regarded as highly speculative propositions.

"C. B." Pottsville, Penn.: The Butterick stock has been recently listed, but I am unable to obtain a report of its earnings. Some of the American Ice promoters are prominently identified with it.

"S. S." New York: (1) Nothing later than was given in my last article. (2) If you mean the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis refunding general issue, selling around 91, I think well of them, though I do not call them gilt-edged.

"C." New Haven: Douglas, Leary & Co. are members of the Consolidated Exchange and deal mostly in mining securities. (2) It is speculative, but well spoken of. It is not an investment, of course. (3) Nothing is known about it on Wall Street.

"A. F." Brooklyn: (1) Answer by letter. (2) British Columbia Copper is selling at a low figure, compared with its price in boom times. I have never believed very much in the cheap copper shares, but once in a while one turns out to be a good speculation.

"W." West Superior, Wis.: (1) Will make inquiries regarding Bruce & Seymour's co-operative investments. (2) I would rather have the Union Pacific convertible bonds than the common shares, because the former practically give you a three years' option on the latter.

"H." Newark, N. J.: Two dollars received. You are on my preferred list for six months. (1) Haight & Freese are not members of the New York Stock Exchange. I know little about them. (2) Those that are purely speculative, that pay no dividends, and that have enjoyed a great advance.

"MeV." New York: (1) Not gilt-edged, but a fair investment. (2) The earnings of the constituent company after the payment of fixed charges. (3) Surplus earnings of the Tobacco Company, after the payment of bonded indebtedness and interest on the preferred. The bonds are really a second preferred stock.

"F." Cripple Creek, Col.: One dollar received. You are on my preferred list for three months. (1) I should be afraid to do so because of the unexampled support which it is compelled to receive by force of circumstances. I cannot believe that the price of United States Steel common can be maintained. (2) The situation changes so radically from day to day that I cannot advise a week in advance.

"McN." Battle Creek, Mich.: One dollar received. You are on my preferred list for three months. (1) Spencer Trask & Co., 27 Pine Street, have a high standing as bankers and brokers. (2) As an investment I would prefer the Kansas City Southern 3 per cent. bonds to the Norfolk and Western preferred or Kansas City Southern

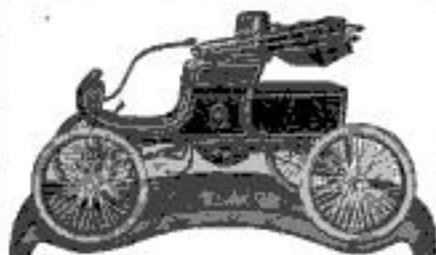
preferred. Speculatively, the preferred shares would be in favor.

"W." Brooklyn, N. Y.: I certainly do not advise the purchase of the shares of the Black Diamond Anthracite Coal Company. Better keep your money in a savings-bank. (2) Stocks are quoted at their selling price, regardless of their par value. Standard Oil, for instance, selling at about \$700 a share, has a par value of 100. (3) The purchaser of the shares, whether bought on a margin or not, is entitled to all dividends that may be declared, after he has made the purchase.

"M. O. P." Cincinnati: When M. O. P. sold at less than half of the prevailing price, I persistently urged its purchase. There has been much liquidation of it around 120, and its future is conjectural, depending somewhat upon what the insiders have up their sleeves. I should not prefer it to Union Pacific common with the present speculative outlook. As to the dividend on the latter, no one is yet ready to speak. The rise in Missouri Pacific was due to the great increase in its earnings and the extension of its business during the past few years of good times.

"H." Schenectady, N. Y.: The earnings of the Ohio Plantation Company, to which you refer, you will observe by the statement you submit, are estimated, and the basis of the estimate seems to be fairly and conscientiously given. The location of the property appears to be very favorable, and the management, I am assured by those largely interested in the concern, is in the hands of experienced men. The prospectus makes a far more favorable showing than is made by the other propositions to which you allude and some of which I should by no means consider favorably.

"W." New York: Two dollars received. You are on my preferred list for six months. Shares like Union Pacific preferred and Manhattan Elevated, bought for investment, might well be retained, especially the latter, though of course a



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decided slump in the market might come if the money stringency grows worse and business depression ensues, and in that event all stocks would share in the decline. A tight money market will probably put a damper on a good many proposed new deals. Union Pacific common would be more likely to profit by the combination you suggest than the preferred would be. If I held United States Steel and the bond conversion scheme went through, I would make the exchange for bonds as far as I could and sell the balance of the stock. Glad you profited by my suggestion.

"L." Concord, N. H.: (1) The report that the beef trust will seek to control the leather trade shows one of the elements of danger to the industrialists. That element is free competition by large interests. Of course, if the beef trust should absorb existing leather companies, at good prices, the latter would not suffer. I would not sacrifice my United States Leather preferred. (2) A big corn crop ought to help Corn Products shares. (3) It looks very much as if the Old World proposed to hang on to its gold, and that a rise in money rates abroad will interfere with heavy imports of the precious metal to the United States. (4) Rumors of important developments in Chicago Terminal, involving an expenditure of \$5,000,000 for the development of its tracks, are again circulated, but it is highly speculative.

"R." Peoria, Ill.: (1) The report is one that emanates from the company, which has a strong speculative element in it. (2) The insiders predict that it will, but no one knows when they will begin to sell out. (3) I hesitate to advise short sales of such high-priced stocks as General Electric, Missouri Pacific and St. Paul, which are closely held and carefully safeguarded by leading financial interests. The settlement of the Northern Securities suit would no doubt lead to the prompt carrying out of other proposed combinations. That of Mr. Gould in the Southwest, it is believed, would be helpful to Missouri Pacific and probably to St. Paul. (4) The effort to get control of Colorado Fuel and Iron is being continued by the Gates crowd, and while higher prices for the stock are predicted many speculators hesitate to buy into a lawsuit.

"W." New York: Four dollars received. You are on my preferred list for one year. (1) The Butterick Pattern Company is a closely organized corporation, dealing in paper patterns, and has a capital of \$12,000,000, which looks excessive. It is a business in which any one can engage, so that it is no monopoly, but the Butterick Company at present is earning a great deal of money and is paying 4 per cent. on the common shares, exactly what American Ice common paid before it was almost wiped off the face of the earth. (2) Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic common sold last year as low as \$5 a share. At four times that figure it looks pretty high, even for a speculation. (3) Iowa Central is selling at over double the price of a year ago. It is occasionally a favorite speculative security, but I am not advising the purchase of any shares at present.

"Prudence." Indiana, Penn.: Four dollars received. You are on my preferred list for one year. (1) I am inclined to regard Philadelphia United Gas Improvement stock with favor, having advised its purchase when it was selling at par and also before the last Scrip dividend. It looks high at 112 or 115 for a stock the par value of which is only \$50, and which pays only 4 per cent. a year, but the franchise is enormously valuable,



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### Life-insurance Suggestions.

ONE OF the risks that members of fraternal associations assume when they join such orders is the risk of being called upon to meet their liabilities if anything should happen to them. Over a thousand good citizens of Pittsburg, including some prominent men, are being sued, or are to be sued, to recover over \$80,000, required to pay the death claims of the bankrupt Odd Fellows' Endowment Association of Pennsylvania. This fraternal insurance order was apparently very successful when it started out in 1901, but, as its death claims increased, it was necessary to increase the assessments. Old members began to drop out, new members would not come in, and finally nothing was left but bankruptcy. Under the rulings of the court the responsible members of the association were held liable for its debts, and these gentlemen, after having paid their assessments, honestly and fairly, and after having received no benefits from their membership, are now called upon to pay about \$80,000 to wipe out the death claims of a defunct concern. In every association of this character, where there is no stipulation waiving personal responsibility, the same thing may occur. It is all very well to swim with the tide while the death rate is low and assessments moderate because of the constant increase of new members, but the wise man will think of the day of adversity, which will surely come with the increasing age of the members and the constantly increasing death rate and larger assessments. In an old-line company the older the membership the more valuable the policy, and, in many instances, the less the cost of insurance, because of the dividends credited to the policy. It is better to take less insurance in an old-line company at the same price and be safe than to take a large policy at a low rate in a fraternal order and never know what will happen to it or to you.

"C." Stockton, N. Y.: If it shares the same fate as other organizations of its character, it will not be long-lived.

"F." Newport, Penn.: The company is certainly not one of the strongest or best, but if you are not insurable elsewhere, it will do.

"R. W." Louisville, Tex.: The Hartford Life is an old company with a fairly good record. There is no occasion to change your policy at present.

"T." New Orleans: (1) There is little difference between them. All are first-class. (2) Yes. (3) If your income is limited the ordinary life would be the best.

"K." Scranton: I think the policy in the Mutual Life is not too large, considering your circumstances, if you are in good health. It certainly gives you excellent results.

"J." Baltimore: All the largest companies issue the policies you speak of. The time of payment is very often a matter of arrangement with the agent, with the consent of the company.

"B." Lancaster, Mo.: The company is still young and small, but pushing for business. I would much prefer an older and a stronger company, as safety is the first requirement in life insurance.

"M." Donaldsonville, La.: I do not think the policy is negotiable or acceptable as collateral. The Mutual Reserve Fund Life has abandoned the assessment plan on which it was founded, and claims to be doing well as a regular old-line company.

"W." Gering, Neb.: The Provident Savings Life makes an excellent report, showing a largely increasing business, and is in the hands of a very practical and experienced officer, at the head of which is E. W. Scott, president, a successful insurance leader. I regard your policy as good.

"J." Fall River, Mass.: (1) My preference would not be the Metropolitan Life. (2) Yes, the New York Life, the Equitable, the Mutual, the Prudential, and the Travelers all issue excellent policies. (3) I think very little of the form of insurance of which you speak. The insurance of one's health is somewhat risky.

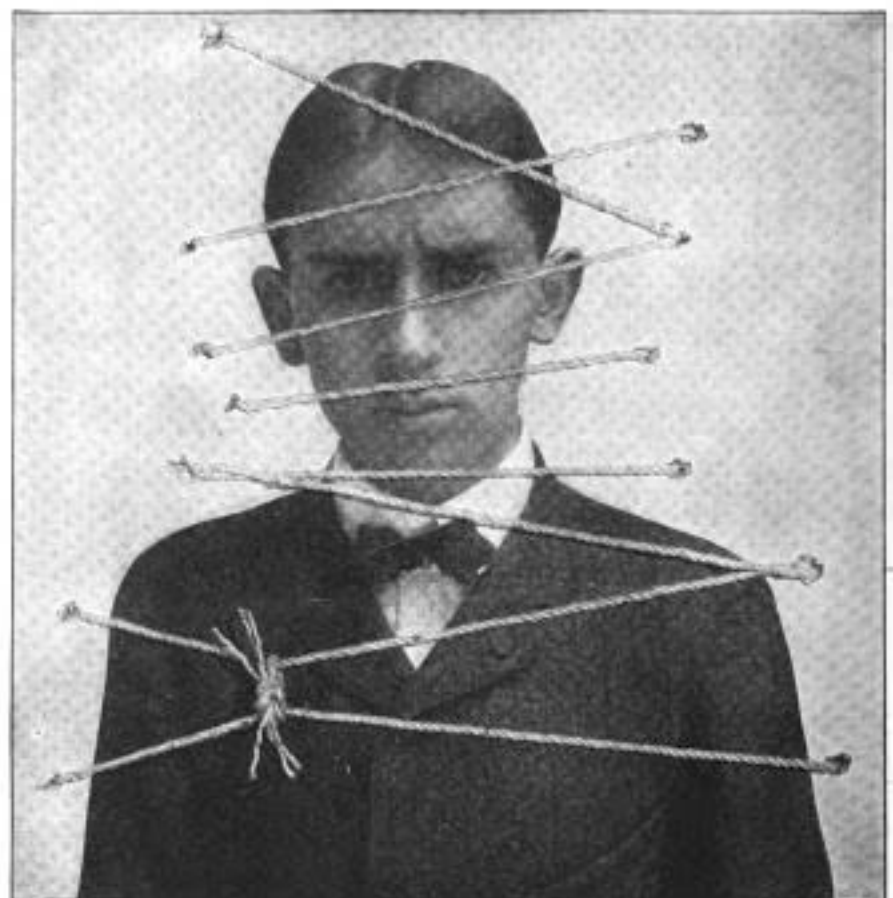
"New Orleans": You could afford a ten, fifteen, or twenty-year endowment policy, and ought to be able to carry a considerable amount, depending upon what your surplus income is. Or you could put your surplus, year by year, in an annuity, which would constantly add to your income and make increased provision for you, year by year, as you grow older. This, of course, would leave nothing for your heirs. If you care to enter into particulars, I will give you a personal answer confidentially.

### The Hermit.

When you go out fishing, a few bottles of Cook's Special Extra Dry Champagne will relieve the monotony.

Advice to Mothers: Mrs. Winklow's Sorethroat Syrup should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea.

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1. Pour the dry flakes from the package into a colander.
2. Put a liberal amount of salt into a little boiling water.
3. Pour the boiling salted water on the rice, through the colander.
4. Drain, shake slightly, and turn out on a hot dish; serve with sugar and milk. That is all—and the rice is perfectly prepared in less than a minute.



SEND ONE COUPON AND 10 CTS. FOR OUR DOLL.



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NEW BORN INFANTS—One cup of Cook's Flaked Rice, one quart water, boil ten minutes, add a pint of milk, pinch of salt, and a very little sugar, and strain.

THREE MONTHS OLD CHILD—Use double the quantity of Cook's Flaked Rice (two cups) and do not strain.



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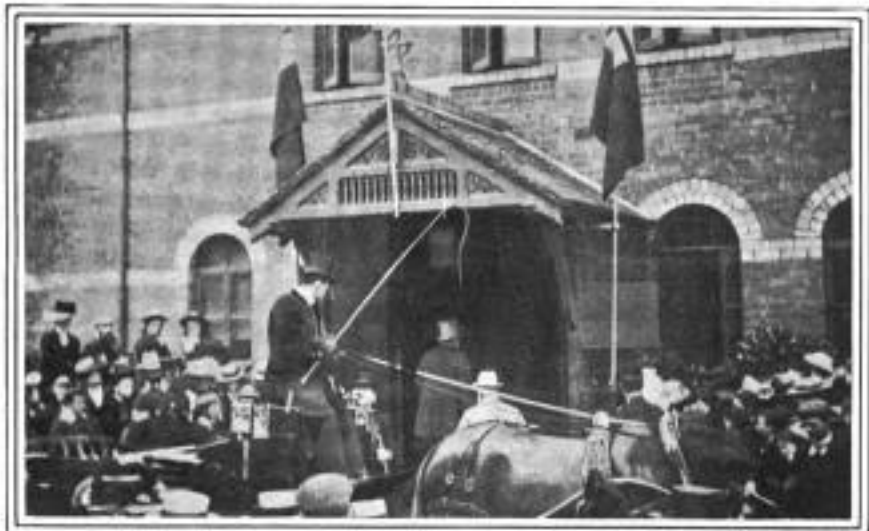
CRUSHING MELONS BY HORSE-POWER IN ORDER TO EXTRACT THE SEEDS.—C. H. Harger.

### Thrashing Watermelons for Seeds.

A NOVEL industry has grown up in the West, where irrigation and sunshine combine to make the production of watermelons very successful. In the upper Arkansas valley melons are grown for their seed, and great fields are now covered with the luscious green shapes, destined never to tickle a palate. The melons grow to large size and great perfection. When they are fully ripe they are harvested with as much precision as are the wheat and corn crops of the plains. The thrashing machine with which the melons are handled is simple. It consists chiefly of a cylinder driven by horse power or by a traction engine. Great wagon loads of melons are brought to the side of the machine, and one by one they are thrown with great force into the hungry mouth to break against the whirling teeth below. The whole is ground to a fine pulp and run out through a sieve, the rinds be-

ing thus separated from the inner portion of the melon. The rinds are left to rot on the prairie, and the juicy mixture stands in large vats until the process of fermentation takes place, separating the seeds from the pulp. The seeds are then spread out on boards to dry and are ready for the market.

The poorer farmers have hand thrashers that perform practically the same operation, but are dependent on hand-turned cranks to manipulate the cylinder. The melons are left until they commence to decay, then are thrown against projecting spikes in the bottom of the machine, breaking the melon to bits. Farmers sell the seeds to the seed-firms of the East and in good years clear from twelve to fifteen dollars an acre for their labor. The harvest time is in late summer and early autumn and attracts much attention because of its odd character.



MR. CARNEGIE AND THE EARL OF ELGIN ENTERING VOLUNTEER HALL TO RECEIVE THE FREEDOM OF THE CITY.

### Carnegie Honored by a Scotch City.

THERE WAS great stir in St. Andrew's, Fifeshire, Scotland, one day recently. That was the day on which the much-talked-about Scots-American multi-millionaire was to be made a freeman of the ancient cathedral city and far-famed golf town. There are many professional golfers in the States to whom the mere mention of St. Andrew's calls up the old, old gray town by the North Sea, and the far-stretching sweep of sandy links, with the dreaded Swilcan Burn in the foreground, and that Mecca of golfers, the Royal and Ancient Clubhouse in the rear. Mr. Carnegie is Lord Rector of St. Andrew's University; he gave two millions for the freeing of students from fees at the four Scottish universities. Along with him to receive the honor of the city's good-will were the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, ex-Viceroy of India and chairman of the Carnegie Trust, and Lord Balfour of Burleigh, the Secretary of State for Scotland and Chancellor of St. Andrew's College.

But Mr. Carnegie was a more talked-of man than either of his distinguished colleagues, and his every movement was followed with keen curiosity. He presided over a meeting of the university court, stayed over night at Principal Donaldson's residence of Scores Park, and next day drove round the city prior to the ceremony in the afternoon. There was an enormous gathering in the Volunteer Hall, where

the three notable men were to sign the Burgess Roll, and Mr. Carnegie arrived in Principal Donaldson's carriage with Lord Elgin. A handsome silver-bound oak casket contained Mr. Carnegie's freedom roll of parchment; it bore views of the college and Skibo Castle. After the speeches a procession was formed along the quaint Old World High Street to the town hall, where cake and wine were served.

"My boy," said the old gentleman, in a kindly tone, "there's only one thing that stands between you and success."

"And what is that?" asked the youth. "If you worked as hard at working," explained the old gentleman, "as you do at trying to find some way to avoid working you would easily acquire both fame and fortune."

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Subbubs—"Servant? What! doesn't he mean to keep the place if he gets it?"

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WEARY WILLIAM—Oh, she wuz flighty an' changeable. Useter hide her pocket-book in a different place 'most every time; never seemed ter care how much trouble she made me.

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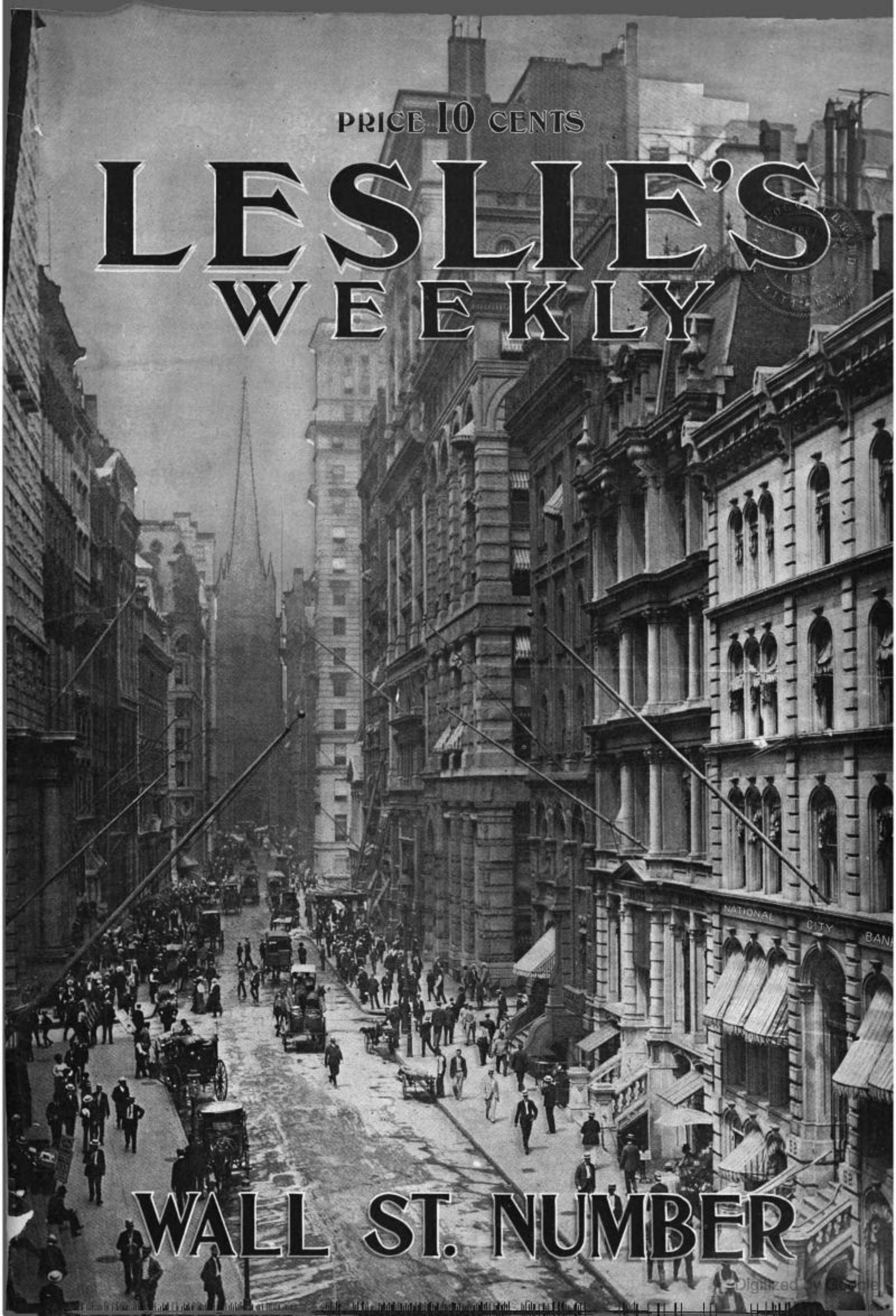
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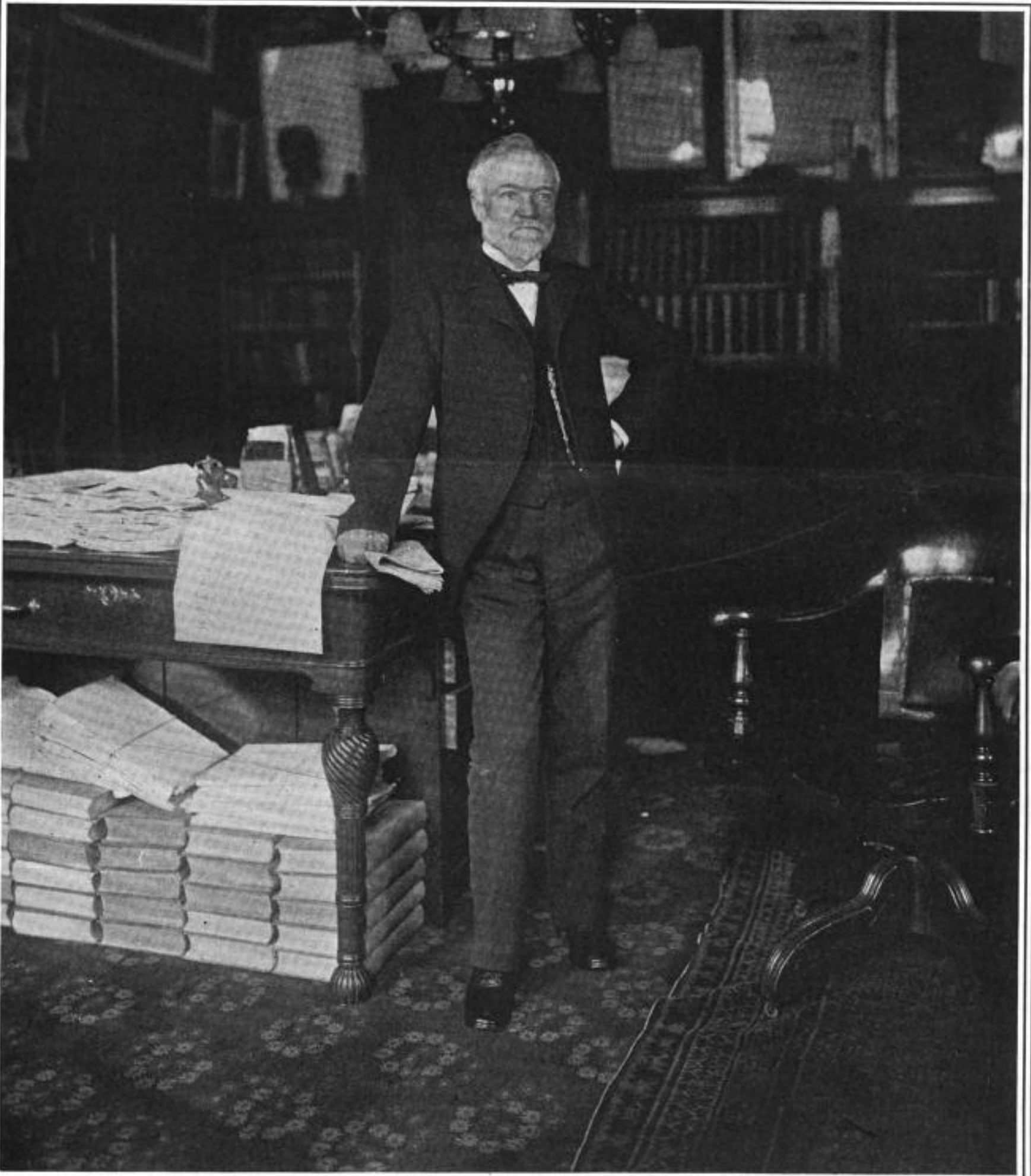
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New York, October 9, 1902

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express or postal order, not by local checks, which, under present banking  
regulations of New York, are at a discount in that city.

Thursday, October 9, 1902

## The Banker and His Calling.

WHILE THE oversight and management of banking institutions are not included among the regular professional pursuits, the degree of skill, experience, and special knowledge required to insure success in this vocation is second to none demanded in any of the so-called learned professions. And in dignity and prestige the banker's calling stands deservedly on a level with the highest of them. In certain respects, and for certain obvious reasons, the man intrusted with the control of a great financial institution, the custodian of funds public and private, is held to a higher standard of character and conduct and to a more rigid accountability than that set for any other class of men in business life.

He must be a man who commands the confidence of the people to an unwonted degree; he must walk more circumspectly than other men; like Caesar's wife he must be above suspicion. So complex and delicate are the duties, obligations, and responsibilities involved in his position, so sensitive to all influences, good or ill, is the business in which he is engaged, that the slightest breath of doubt or distrust as to his honesty and integrity, or even as to his soundness of judgment, is often enough to precipitate disaster and ruin upon him and upon the interests confided to his hands. A slip that with other men of affairs might pass almost unnoticed, or be easily retrieved, for him becomes a fatal error, with consequences to himself and others of the direst sort.

Such being the conditions and requirements of the banker's calling, it might naturally be expected that the business would gradually bring to the front by selective process a choice body of men, those ranking above the average in character, intelligence, and acumen. And such a body we believe the bankers of the country to be. Taking them man for man the country over, we do not believe that any other calling or profession can equal them in integrity, in conscientious dealing, in honorableness of life, in fidelity to duty. In all the points which go to the making of exalted and unblemished reputation they stand at the highest mark.

And this belief does not rest alone upon observation or on mere opinion; it has the support of facts and figures adduced by statistical research. These show that acts of malfeasance, betrayals of trust, and other criminal deeds, are of less frequent occurrence, proportionately, among the heads of banking institutions than among any other class of business men. A contrary impression might be created from the fact that when an exception to the rule does occur, when a bank fails or is wrecked through the misconduct of its official head, it causes a deep and widespread sensation and looms up larger in the public eye than any ordinary crime.

Considering the fact that there are in the United States over four thousand national banks alone, with a capitalization of over six hundred and fifty-five millions and a surplus of nearly a half more, and the number of actual lapses among bank officials reported each year, and the losses incurred by this means, sink to a comparative trifle. It remains true, therefore, that no branch of modern business enterprise is in the hands of finer men, of men worthy of the confidence and esteem of their fellows than our banking institutions. The conditions surrounding transactions in industry and commerce at the present time are such as to make the banks more and more the mediums of exchange and interchange, and to throw upon them an increasingly heavy burden of trusts and responsibilities. That they will prove equal to all these added duties and justify the faith reposed in them, there cannot be the slightest doubt.

## Making Free Traders on the Docks.

WHILE WE are confident that Secretary Shaw is disposed to do all within his power to mitigate the nuisance of baggage examination for returning passengers from Europe, and has already accomplished much in that direction, it is evident that further reforms are needed before our custom-houses cease to be institutions justly dreaded and abhorred by every self-respecting American citizen who chafes to make a journey abroad. The latest order of the secretary, which is, in substance, that customs inspectors are not to make too minute inquiries into the articles which a returning American may bring home,

provided they are personal effects and do not exceed \$100 in value, is excellent as far as it goes; but why not go farther and make a rule that it shall be sufficient for such passengers to make a sworn statement to the effect that their holdings come within the class designated, and have this take the place of the inquisitorial paper which they are now required to sign. This would be open to no more abuses than the other plan, and would be much simpler and more convenient all around. Our previous system of inspection seems to have gone upon the assumption that every man is a rascal until proof to the contrary is forthcoming, and we need to get away from that false and vicious idea as far as possible. The practice of pawing over the baggage of men and women in a search for dutiable articles is petty business, and as offensive as it is petty, and the government ought to find some more decent and civilized method to collect its dues. More free traders of the influential class are made on the steamship docks of New York than anywhere else in the United States, and Republican officials are doing the work.

## Religion Is Not Dying Out.

WE FEEL impelled to record an emphatic dissent from the despairing and pessimistic views recently set before the world in a pamphlet by Rev. Dr. L. W. Munhall, an "evangelist" connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church, in regard to the spiritual conditions prevailing in that denomination and in the churches generally. According to Dr. Munhall, Methodism is rapidly losing its power and vitality through increasing "worldliness," the substitution of showy formality for simple faith and worship, and, most of all, through the destruction of belief in the Bible wrought by the "higher criticism" inculcated in Methodist theological schools, Methodist papers, and from many Methodist pulpits.

A number of the editors, college presidents, and other educators are mentioned by name, who are charged with teaching dangerous and heretical doctrines and poisoning the minds of youth. The writer also sees much to deplore in the fact that the ejaculatory and emotional displays which formerly marked the services in his church are now seldom heard and that "class-meetings" have nearly died out. The Bible is not read nor circulated as much as it used to be, it is declared, and faith in the Scriptures as the revealed Word of God is passing away. We believe that there is little or no basis for this jeremiad, this sweeping indictment of the churches. Dr. Munhall evidently belongs to that class of men who hold religious doctrine in the form in which it was cast centuries ago, a field of thought and research in which all progress and change have not only ceased, but in which even a suggestion of new light and difference of view is a mark of infidelity. It is this type of men who would, if they could, have held astronomy back to the Copernican theory, and who would have roasted Harvey as "a child of the devil" for daring to discover the circulation of the blood.

Blinded by ignorance and fanaticism, they cannot see that the world moves forward in matters of religious belief, as in everything else; that it is not the spirit but the form of things which is outgrown and left behind; that much of what they call degeneracy and infidelity in the life and work of the churches is but a change of method and practice inevitable as the world advances to higher levels of intelligence and knowledge. They cannot see, for example, that the religious feeling and enthusiasm which formerly found expression in incoherent cries and hysterical outbursts, now manifests itself in practical service for the poor, the helpless, the outcast, in a thousand noble ways unknown to the older times, and a thousand times saner and more helpful to suffering and sinning humanity.

For a truer, more just and reasonable view of the conditions prevailing in the churches we have an article by Rev. Dr. C. W. Heisler, recently published in the *Lutheran Quarterly*, in which the writer asserts, and proves by a wealth of incontrovertible facts and figures, that the religious resources of this country were never so great as they are now; that religious influences were never so powerful in public and private life, and the progress of religion never so marvelous. He says that "we now have a church membership in the United States equal to that in all the world at the end of the seventh century." He shows that the evangelical church-membership in our country has risen in one hundred years from 1 to every 14.5 of inhabitants in 1800, to 1 to 4.2 inhabitants in 1900. There are 160,000 clergymen in this country, and Dr. Heisler computes that eighty per cent. of our 12,000 college professors and from sixty to sixty-five per cent. of the 160,000 students in our higher educational institutions are professing Christians. As to the question of a decline in spirituality, over which Dr. Munhall mourns so loudly, we have the situation thus summarized by Dr. Heisler:

With over twenty-eight millions naming the name of Christ among us; with religious devotion flowering out in a host of 10,000 young Christians in the Student Volunteer movement; with the multiplied Christian activities of our Young People's Societies; with such organizations as the American Bible Society, the American Sunday-School Union; with such a spirit as made possible that most remarkable Ecumenical Missionary Conference in New York City two years ago; with larger Christian giving and purer Christian living among us, we may well rejoice for the apocalyptically spiritual side of these Christian resources. Certainly we may venture to maintain that never has there been such true-hearted consecration and profound personal loyalty to the Lord Christ in this land as there is to-day. Never have our Christian resources been so pronounced, so conspicuous, as at the present.

This is an excellent summary and true as far as it goes. But it does not sum up all the things which make the present time brighter, better, and more promising than any past; it would require a volume to do that. The spirit of Christian altruism was never so strong and pervasive as it is to-day. Vastly more time, money, thought, and energy are given to-day to the service of the poor and unfortunate than in any age which the world has

known. Statistics show that the amount of money given last year to foreign missions and to the founding of schools, libraries, asylums, homes for the aged, and other beneficences was larger by many millions than had ever been given before. All the world is at peace now, except in South America, and the great international court of arbitration is holding its first session at The Hague. We therefore hold that the world is a very good place to live in just now, in spite of Dr. Munhall and all his brother Jeremiahs.

## The Plain Truth.

AN INTERESTING comparison is made in a recent publication of the census bureau between the potential saving in the cost of human labor for producing the seven principal crops in 1899, owing to the utilization of improved implements, machines, and processes in place of the hand labor and the processes of many years ago. The amount saved is stated, in round numbers, as \$4,681,471,827. Yet it will be remembered that the introduction of these labor-saving machines was heralded in several instances as ruinous to the interests of the working classes, and not a few riots were occasioned by their appearance.

THAT MAYOR LOW can act with promptness and vigor whenever circumstances demand such action has been shown by his dealing with the case of the outrages perpetrated upon the Jews at a recent funeral of a distinguished New York rabbi. Instead of dismissing the matter with a perfunctory expression of regret and, perhaps, some vague promise of reparation in the future, Mayor Low showed a determination to go to the root of the difficulty at once and to administer just and adequate punishment to all the guilty parties. It is the mayor's evident intention to make an end for all time, if possible, of the brutal and outrageous treatment accorded to our Jewish fellow-citizens by the hoodlums of the metropolis and their sympathizers on the police force, a course of treatment which has been going on for years past and which has made the situation of these people in certain parts of New York but little better than that of the Jews in Roumania, concerning whose welfare our State Department has just been exercising itself. Those who cherish the notion that Mayor Low is lacking in "backbone" have discovered their mistake in this case, and they will be treated to a good many other surprises of the same kind before his term is over.

ALL RIGHT-MINDED Americans, native or foreign born, will share in the feeling of deep and righteous indignation running through the note of protest sent by Secretary Hay to the European Powers, reciting the cruel wrongs heaped upon the Jews of Roumania and calling for united action in their behalf. The sufferings of the Roumanian Jews have been known to the world for years and many efforts have been made, chiefly through private sources, to ameliorate their hardships, but thus far the Roumanian government has been impervious to all appeals in behalf of its Jewish subjects, being apparently incited, instead, to imposing still more oppressive laws and heaping fresh indignities upon them. Now that the United States government has made a clear and emphatic demand that these people shall be treated in accordance with the dictates of common humanity, a demand endorsed by England and other European Powers, it seems impossible that Roumania can fail to hear and heed. It detracts nothing from the noble and humane spirit pervading the action of our government to have it stated that we have been moved in this matter partly by a desire to free ourselves from the burden of caring for a host of these same persecuted people who have sought a refuge in America from the intolerable conditions thrust upon them in their native land. Under fair and just laws most of these Roumanian Jews would be better off in their own country than they can be here, more prosperous and contented, and in Roumania they should remain.

WHILE THE postal system of the United States has been steadily improving most of the time since its inauguration, and is now vastly better than it was thirty years ago, our postal officials have been unaccountably slow in adopting improvements found practicable, popular, and valuable in European countries, although we pride ourselves in being ahead of all the world. Thus rural delivery, which we are just now introducing, has been in operation in the British Isles, in Norway, Sweden, and other European countries for many years. All these nations, too, and Japan besides, have had a parcel-post system for the transmission of small parcels at a moderate cost to domestic and foreign points. But our postal department has not only refused to adopt the parcel system in co-operation with England and other countries, but is actually throwing obstacles in the way of its introduction here by imposing a fee of twenty-five cents upon each package from abroad passing through the customs office. Our postal department seems to proceed upon the assumption that it should never do anything to interfere with the parcel business of the private express companies, but should allow the latter to enjoy a monopoly of this branch of the carrying trade. We fail to see the justice and good sense of this idea, or why the American people should be longer denied a privilege freely granted to the citizens of most other civilized lands. It seems to us that our postal officials have been altogether too solicitous to prevent alleged abuses of the mails in matters of weight and bulk, while they have neglected methods for the extension of the postal business and the accommodation of the people whose servitors they are.



## PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT

**B**ETWEEN THE pulpit and politics there exists, in most men's opinion, a pretty wide chasm, but it is occasionally bridged by an energetic minister. The



THE REV. HERBERT S. BIGELOW.  
Democratic candidate for Secretary of State in Ohio.—Bingham.

most recent instance of the preacher seeking political office is that of the Rev. Herbert S. Bigelow, who has been nominated for Secretary of State in Ohio by the Democratic convention which Mr. Tom Johnson so completely dominated. Mr. Bigelow is an unusually young candidate for that high position. He is a graduate, of not long standing, of Lane Theological Seminary, and he has been pastor of the Vine Street Congregational Church at Cincinnati since 1896, when he was ordained. He began life as newspaper reporter in Cleveland, has been a successful preacher, and has been widely known as a lecturer. Mr. Bigelow is an advocate of the doctrines of Henry George, and his socialism is said to be ardent. He is an eloquent speaker and his address accepting the nomination roused the enthusiasm of the delegates. Many have compared him, in his capacity for speech making, with the free-silver orator of Nebraska. Mr. Bigelow's participation in the campaign will doubtless infuse life into it, and he will be able at least to gather from his experience materials for future sermons.

**I**T IS an interesting fact, recorded in John Russell Young's "Men and Memories," and not elsewhere stated, so far as we know, that the famous women's club in New York, known as Sorosis, owes its origin to a dinner given to Dickens at the time of his second visit to America by the newspaper men of the metropolis. When the arrangements for the feast of reason and the flow of soul had been perfected, it was discovered that no provision had been made for any women guests; that, in fact, there was no room for them at the banquet hall. America was favored at that time, as well as at this, with a number of gifted women who seemed fairly entitled to a place in such a gathering, where men of letters as well as newspaper writers were to do honor to the great English novelist. Among these were Fanny Fern, then at the height of her glory, and Alice Cary, whose sweet and gracious presence was welcome always and everywhere. All efforts to secure admission of ladies to the banquet failed, however, and as a result, to use the words of Mr. Young, the rejected ones, "under the leadership of Alice Cary, Mrs. Croly, Miss Kate Field, and others, resolved to form a club of their own; to exclude men from their festivities, as they had been excluded; and when Dickens or some other of relative fame came to the United States, they would honor him in their own sweet and gracious way." The club was named Sorosis.

**G**OLDEN JUBILEES in the editorial profession are as rare as in most other callings, but they have been known to occur, and they excite general wonder and respect in the craft. The proud record of fifty years as an editor has just been achieved by Captain William Parker, who is now at the head of the Rock Falls (Ill.) News.



CAPTAIN WILLIAM PARKER,  
Who has been an editor for fifty years.  
—Bingham.

The captain, who is a cousin of Rear-Admiral "Fighting Bob" Evans, is seventy years old and is a native of Kentucky. He has edited newspapers in many States and has thus had a very varied experience. He was acquainted with Abraham Lincoln, and one of the features of his career was the reporting of several of the Lincoln-Douglas debates for a Chicago paper. The genial captain probably holds the record for the large number of boys turned out from his various newspaper offices during his long reign as printer, publisher, and journalist. Graduates from his school of experience are filling good positions as practical printers, writers, and editors in New York, Washington, and other cities. He was an officer in the Civil War, is past commander of his home post Grand Army of the Republic, and is making preparations to visit the coming Grand Encampment at Washington. The captain retains much of the vigor of youth and is an able and fearless writer.

**A**S WELL as being fond of riding, the young King of Spain is devoted to bicycling. He takes to games of every kind, and plays almost every day in summer at tennis or croquet; football has also a fascination for him. He takes an interest in art and in science, but his chief delight is in his military studies, for he is a born soldier, and is fond of reading military works in all languages. He speaks English, French and German fluently, and is particularly interested in German and English literature.

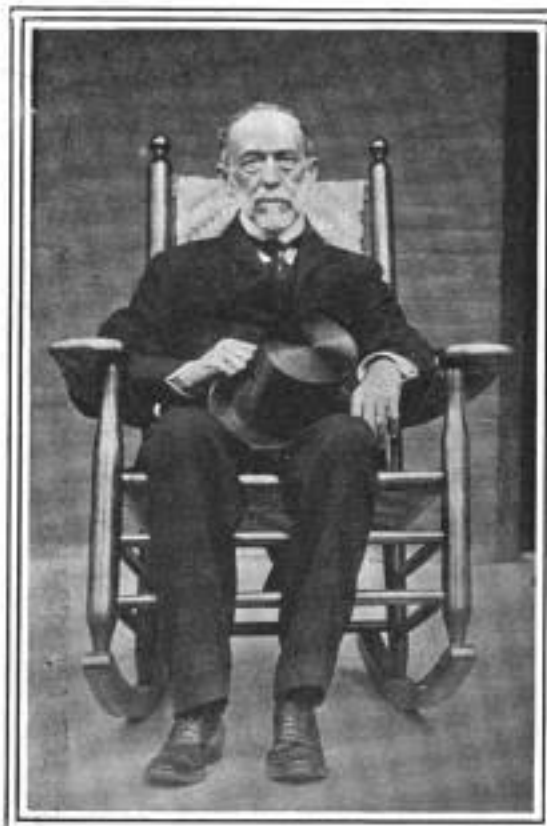
**O**NE OF the rarest possible distinctions is that which belongs to Mr. Jeremiah Haselton, of Franklin, Mass., and his twin sister, Mrs. Hannah Haselton Southwick, of Pawtucket, R. I., who are eighty-seven years old and who are believed to be the oldest twins in the United States. The aged twins come from Revolutionary stock, their father having been with Washington at the latter's famous crossing of the Delaware and having been the first man to get on shore. Mr. Haselton was a ship carpenter until he retired at the age of eighty, and he helped build the ill-fated battle-ship *Maine* and other naval vessels, he having been employed in the Brooklyn navy yard for a number of years. In 1838 he was active in the suppression of the Dorr rebellion in Rhode Island. Mr. Haselton is the only member of his own family left alive, his wife and his seven children having died years ago. He is still hale and active and travels about a good deal. Mrs. Southwick reads and writes without glasses.



MR. J. HASELTON AND SISTER.  
Who are believed to be the oldest pair of twins in the Union.

and is a remarkable pedestrian for one of her age, taking long walks daily. It will interest students of heredity to learn that two of Mr. Haselton's grandchildren are twins.

**O**F ALL the notable men gathered from every section of the Empire State at the recent Republican convention at Saratoga Springs, none attracted more attention and none received greater homage than the undisputed Republican leader of the State, Senator Thomas C. Platt. Wherever he went he was received with acclamation, and whenever he entered the convention hall the delegates rose to cheer the slim-framed, bright-eyed, firmly-set leader who had kept the Empire State in the Republican column for a longer period than any other party general in the State's history. The guiding hand and the master mind of the convention were Senator Platt's. His tactful mastery was revealed in the organization of the body, in its official expression, in the platform, and, finally, in the selection of its candidates. And when the work was done the Senator was congratulated on the result by all the leading men of the party, from the Governor down. The discussion over the choice of the second place on the ticket resulted in the selection of the first choice for the Lieutenant-Governorship that



SENATOR THOMAS C. PLATT.  
The indomitable leader of the New York Republicans, from a snap-shot taken at the recent Republican State Convention.—Buggles.

Senator Platt had indicated. It left no scars on Mr. George R. Sheldon, who unselfishly retired in the interests of the party which he has served so long and faithfully. The convention was not only enthusiastic and harmonious, but it was also representative, in the sense that the delegates embraced the very best men in the party.

**I**T IS a significant fact that two eminent Republicans, Speaker Henderson, of Iowa, and Senator Spooner, of Wisconsin, are not in full accord with their party in their respective States. Notwithstanding this, Mr. Spooner will certainly be returned to the Senate, where he has displayed remarkable talents and rendered distinguished services, and there was every indication that Mr. Henderson, who was renominated by acclamation, would be re-elected. Mr. Henderson, however, has unexpectedly seen fit to decline to be a candidate for Congress for the eleventh time, his reason being that many members of the party in his district disagree with him on the subject of tariff changes. The speaker is a firm protectionist and opposed to any reductions in the Dingley tariff rates, while the Republican State platform virtually pronounced for tariff revision as a means of checking the power of the so-called trusts. Mr. Henderson's withdrawal emphasizes that rupture between the friends and opponents of protection in the Republican party which may yet have far-reaching consequences. It is to be regretted that a public man of so high ability and integrity, who has been so exceedingly useful in the national legislature, should have deemed it his duty to retire from the people's service.



SPEAKER D. B. HENDERSON,  
Whose refusal to accept a renomination has caused a sensation.—Gilbert.

**T**HE PROSPECTS of a restoration of Palestine to the Jewish people are not very promising, if we may judge the situation as it is outlined by Mr. Israel Zangwill, the novelist, who has been accounted also a leader of the Zionist movement. There are two ways, he states, in which the Jews may regain the Holy Land—by conquest or purchase. The first is absurd; the second, by reason of the dearth of money in Turkey, is feasible. The Jews are abundantly supplied with money, and if they would expend it freely they might secure for their fellows the land of their fathers. This, he thinks, might have been accomplished during the past quarter of a century by the political power of Lord Beaconsfield, the financial power of Baron Hirsch, and the literary power of George Eliot. But the power of these was not so used, and the outlook for the Jews in the presence of more materialistic days and punier souls is not promising. Certainly if anything could render the Zionist cause a hopeless one it would be such discouraging talk as this. The first element in a true leader in any enterprise is absolute confidence in himself and in the ultimate success of his cause. The spirit of assurance is half the battle and in this spirit the world is conquered. Zionism may indeed be a vain hope and a delusion, but it ill becomes its assumed leaders to say so.

**T**HE SUGGESTION has often been made that every President of the United States should be entitled to a seat in the Senate,

where his knowledge of public affairs would make his presence of great value to his colleagues and the nation. To a great extent the same argument would apply in the case of an ex-member of a President's Cabinet. It is, therefore, a satisfaction to observe that ex-Secretary of War Alger, has been appointed by Governor Bliss to be United States Senator from Michigan, to succeed the lamented McMillan, after the Republican State convention had endorsed his Senatorial candidacy. General Alger was subjected to a great deal of adverse criticism during and after the Spanish-American war, but the second thought of even his critics is now bringing them around to the conclusion that he acted a great part commendably at a trying and critical time. That war found the country but poorly prepared for it, and only General Alger's remarkable business ability could have enabled the War Department to make a showing that, under the circumstances, was most excellent. It is a significant fact that the people of his own State have never in the least lost confidence in him. The general is a man whose public and private life is above reproach, and his talents and wide experience will add strength and efficiency to the Senate.



EX-SECRETARY OF WAR ALGER,  
Who will be elected Senator from Michigan.

**S**EVERAL OF the younger royalties of Europe have fallen victims to the craze for collecting picture postcards, and during their visit to London during the coronation ceremonies are said to have added largely to their stock. King Edward sent cards to his grandchildren when he was on the continent. The Prince of Wales has now one of the finest and most complete collections in the country.

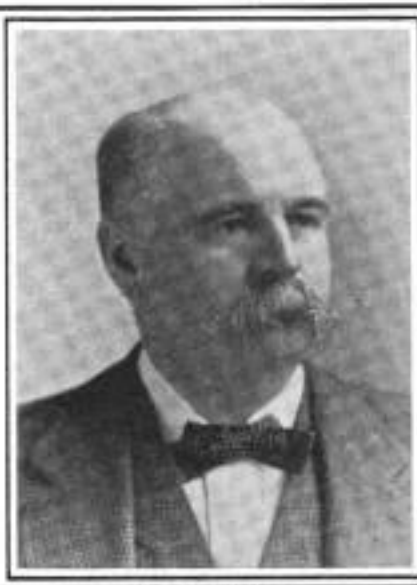




A. D. BISSELL,  
President of New York State Bankers'  
Association.



STEPHEN M. GRISWOLD,  
Vice-President of State Bankers' Association.



J. EDWARD SIMMONS,  
Chairman of Executive Committee of Group 8,  
State Bankers' Association.—Saratoga.



LEWIS E. PIERSON,  
Secretary of Executive Committee of  
Group 8.—Albany.

## Great Gathering of Eminent Bankers.

ONE OF THE most important and influential bodies of business men in the United States is the New York State Bankers' Association, which was organized at Saratoga in August, 1894, and with which all the leading bankers of this State are connected. The moving spirits in the organization were Messrs. James M. Donald and James G. Cannon, of New York City, William C. Cornwell, of Buffalo, and Charles Adsit, of Hornellsville. The association was designed to promote the general welfare, and usefulness of the banks and banking institutions of the State, and to secure uniformity of action, together with the practical benefits to be derived from personal acquaintance and from the discussion of subjects of importance to the banking and commercial interests of the State, and especially to secure the proper consideration of questions regarding the financial and commercial usages, customs, and laws which affect the banking interests.

The organization was effected under what is known as the "group plan," whereby the State is divided into eight geographical groups or districts, comprising from six to nine counties, with one central city as a meeting place. Meetings of the various groups are held quarterly. Each group is controlled by an executive committee of five. The chairman of each group and the officers of the general association constitute a council of administration, which directs the affairs of the whole association. The chairmen of the various groups come to the council meetings thoroughly informed as to the needs and interests of their particular sections, and in this way the affairs of the association are both localized and centralized, its scope is broadened and its usefulness extended.

Probably the most important achievement of the association during its existence was its work in securing the passage of the bill which taxes banks and trust companies at a uniform rate of one per cent. This tax applies to the capital, surplus, and undivided profits of all banking institutions and trust companies, after deducting the assessed value of real estate. The committee having the work in charge was headed by Mr. Charles Adsit, of Hornellsville.

At the meeting of the association in 1901, at Buffalo, there was a total membership of 451 banks out of 537 national and State institutions in the State. The officers of the association, selected at that meeting, are as follows: Mr. Arthur D. Bissell, vice-president of the People's Bank, Buffalo, president; Mr. Stephen M. Griswold, president of the Union Bank, Brooklyn, vice-president; Mr. Frank E. Howe, cashier of the Manufacturers' National Bank, Troy, treasurer; Mr. T. Ellwood Carpenter, president of the Mount Kisco National Bank, secretary.

The meeting of 1902, which is now being held in New York, promises to be one of the most interesting as well as most profitable in the history of the association. The entertainment of the delegates, which is being provided by Group No. 8, is of that elaborate and substantial kind which characterizes the best efforts of the bankers of the metropolis. The programme of this gathering of the banking magnates comprises business meetings at the New York Clearing House; addresses by the comptroller of the currency, the Hon. William B. Ridgley, and William A. Nash, president of the Corn Exchange Bank, this city, the subject of the latter being "Branch Banking"; the entertainment of the bankers at the Casino theatre by the executive committee of Group No. 8, and a banquet and vaudeville entertainment at the Waldorf-Astoria. The arrangements for the convention were made by a committee of which Mr. Henry P. Davison, a vice-president of the First National Bank, is chairman. The executive committee of Group No. 8 is headed by the eminent banker and financier, the Hon. J. Edward Simmons, president of the Fourth National Bank, with Lewis E. Pierson as secretary.

The following is a list of the banks which are members of the association, with the names of the presidents:

### GROUP No. 1.

CATTARAUGUS COUNTY.—Bank of Cattaraugus, H. C. Rich; Bank of Gowanda, Frederick J. Blackman; Exchange National Bank, Olean, F. L. Bartlett; First National Bank, Olean, J. E. Dusenbury; State Bank of Randolph, John N. Cowen; First National Bank, Salamanca, R. O. Wait.

CHAUTAUQUE COUNTY.—State Bank of Brocton, Ralph A. Hall;

Lake Shore National Bank, Dunkirk, A. H. Marsh; Merchants' National Bank, Dunkirk, C. D. Murray; Fredonia National Bank, R. H. Hall; First National Bank, Jamestown, F. E. Gifford; State Bank of Sherman, J. L. Thayer; National Bank of Westfield, Edward W. Skinner.

ERIE COUNTY.—Bank of Buffalo, E. C. McDougall; Buffalo Commercial Bank, H. H. Persons; Citizens' Bank, Buffalo, Joseph Block; Columbia National Bank, Buffalo, E. B. Jewett; German-American Bank, Buffalo, George Sandoz; German Bank, Buffalo, E. A. George; Manufacturers and Traders' Bank, Buffalo, R. L. Fryer; The Marine Bank, Buffalo, S. M. Clement; Merchants' Bank, Buffalo, W. H. Walker; People's Bank, Buffalo, Daniel O'Day; Third National Bank, Buffalo, Charles A. Sweet; Union Bank, Buffalo, John Strootman; Bank of East Aurora, H. H. Persons; Bank of Hamburg, D. C. Pierce; Bank of Holland, Wm. B. Jackson; Bank of Lancaster, Charles W. Fuller; Farmers' Bank, Springville, S. R. Smith; Bank of Batavia, D. W. Tomlinson; First National Bank, Batavia, Samuel Parker; Bank of Le Roy, William F. Huyck; Citizens' Bank, Le Roy, W. F. Smallwood.

NIAGARA COUNTY.—National Exchange Bank, Lockport, Timothy E. Ellsworth; Niagara County National Bank, Lockport, C. W. Van Valkenburgh; Bank of Niagara, Niagara Falls, H. C. Howard; Bank of Suspension Bridge, Niagara Falls, James Law; Electric City Bank, Niagara Falls, Jerome B. Rice; Power City Bank, Niagara Falls, Arthur Schoelkopf.

ORLEANS COUNTY.—Citizens' National Bank, Albion, Perry Church; Orleans County National Bank, Albion, Charles E. Hart; State Exchange Bank, Holley, M. Kennedy; Medina National Bank, Earl W. Card; Union Bank of Medina, G. A. Newell; State Bank of Tonawanda, North Tonawanda, T. E. Ellsworth.

WYOMING COUNTY.—James H. Leomin & Son, Attica; Bank of Castile, Citizens' Bank of Perry, Milo H. Olin; First National Bank, Perry, Eliza D. Page; Wyoming County National Bank, Warsaw, L. H. Humphrey.

### GROUP No. 2.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY.—State Bank of Avon, Aaron Barber; Citizens' Bank, Danville, George A. Sweet; Merchants and Farmers' National Bank, Danville, William Kramer; Genesee Valley National Bank, Genesee, J. W. Wadsworth; Bingham Brothers, Mount Morris.

MONROE COUNTY.—First National Bank, Brockport, Luther Gordon; Bank of Hopewell Falls, A. M. Holden; Alliance Bank, Rochester, H. F. Atkinson; Central Bank, Rochester, Benjamin E. Chase; Commercial Bank, Rochester, C. H. Babcock; Flour City National Bank, Rochester, C. C. Woodworth; German-American Bank, Rochester, Frederick Cook; Merchants' Bank, Rochester, P. R. McPhail; Traders' National Bank, Rochester, H. C. Brewster.

ONONDAGA COUNTY.—Canandaigua National Bank, F. H. Hamlin; Hamlin & Co., East Bloomfield, J. S. Hamlin; First National Bank, Geneva, A. L. Chew; Geneva National Bank, S. H. Ver Planck; S. Southworth, Geneva.

SENECA COUNTY.—Exchange National Bank, Seneca Falls, Milton Howe; First National Bank, Waterloo, Francis Bacon.

WAYNE COUNTY.—Bank of Wayne, Lyons, O. F. Thomas; Savoy & Davis, Lyons; First National Bank, Palmyra, Pliny T. Sexton.

YATES COUNTY.—Baldwin's Bank, Penn Yan, Mason L. Baldwin; Citizens' Bank, Penn Yan, John H. Johnson.



THE NATIONAL CITIZENS' BANK BUILDING, NEW YORK.

### GROUP No. 3.

ALLEGANY COUNTY.—University Bank, Alfred, W. H. Crandall; Andover State Bank, James Owen; A. M. Burrows, Andover; State Bank of Belmont, E. A. Willets; Cuba National Bank, J. C. Leggett; Citizens' National Bank, Friendship, S. M. Norton; Citizens' National Bank, Wellsville, Elmore A. Willets; First National Bank, Wellsville, W. F. Jones.

BROOME COUNTY.—City National Bank, Binghamton, J. B. Van Name; First National Bank, Binghamton, W. G. Phelps; B. H. Nelson & Son, Binghamton.

CHEMUNG COUNTY.—Julius Bank, Greene, Joseph E. Julius; Chemung Canal Bank, Elmira, M. H. Arnot; Merchants' National Bank, Elmira, E. R. Barker; Second National Bank, Elmira, Seymour Dexter.

SCHUYLER COUNTY.—Farmers and Merchants' Bank, Watkins, W. H. Wain.

STEUBEN COUNTY.—First National Bank, Addison, S. V. Lattimer; First State Bank, Canastota, L. D. Whiting; First National Bank, Corning, J. A. Drake; Q. W. Wellington & Co.'s Bank, Corning, Q. W. Wellington; Bank of Hammondsport, D. Bauder; Citizens' National Bank, Hornellsville, Charles Cadogan; First National Bank, Hornellsville, Charles Adsit.

TIOGA COUNTY.—First National Bank, Owego, George Freeman; Owego National Bank, D. M. Piteber; Tioga National Bank, Thomas C. Platt; Citizens' Bank, Waverly, J. T. Sawyer; First National Bank, Waverly, F. E. Lyford.

TOMPKINS COUNTY.—First National Bank, Groton, Frank Conger; First National Bank, Ithaca, George R. Williams; Tompkins County National Bank, Robert H. Treman.

### GROUP No. 4.

CATTARAUGUS COUNTY.—Cattaraugus County National Bank, Auburn, George H. Nye; Edwin R. Fay & Sons, Auburn; National Bank of Auburn, E. H. Avery; William H. Seward & Co., Auburn; First National Bank, Mayville, Terry Everson; S. W. Treat & Co., Weedsport, S. W. Treat.

CHEMUNG COUNTY.—First National Bank, Earlville, N. L. Douglas; Chemung National Bank, Norwich, C. R. Martin; National Bank of Norwich, T. De W. Miller; First National Bank, Oxford, J. H. Van Wageningen.

CORTLAND COUNTY.—First National Bank, Cortland, E. Keator; National Bank of Cortland, Stratton, S. Knox; Second National Bank, Cortland, G. J. Mager; Homer National Bank, W. H. Crane; First National Bank, Marathon, J. H. Tracy; Muller & Son, Truxton.

DELAWARE COUNTY.—Sidney National Bank, J. A. Clark; First National Bank, Walton, George O. Mead.

HERKIMER COUNTY.—First National Bank, Herkimer, Henry Churchill; Herkimer National Bank, Charles S. Millington; National Herkimer County Bank, Little Falls, W. G. Milligan.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.—Citizens' National Bank, Adams, John H. Frostman; Farmers' National Bank, Adams, I. P. Wodell; City National Bank, Watertown, C. R. Remington; Jefferson County National Bank, Watertown, J. C. Knowlton; National Bank and Loan Company, Watertown, G. C. Sherman; National Union Bank, Watertown, W. W. Tuzzart; Watertown National Bank, George W. Knowlton.

MADISON COUNTY.—First National Bank, Canastota, Le Grand Colton; Canastota National Bank, Henry Barden, 2d; De Ruyter Banking Company, De Ruyter, B. S. Bryant; National Hamilton Bank, Hamilton, William M. West; Farmers and Merchants' State Bank, Oneida, Loring Munroe; National State Bank, Oneida, A. J. French; Oneida Valley National Bank, Oneida, H. H. Douglas.

ONEIDA COUNTY.—Farmers' National Bank, Rome, W. J. P. Kingsley; First National Bank, Rome, W. R. Huntington; First National Bank, Utica, C. B. Rogers; A. D. Mather & Co.'s Bank, Utica, Jacob Agne, Jr.; Oneida National Bank, Utica, W. S. Walcott; Second National Bank, Utica, Thomas R. Proctor.

ONONDAGA COUNTY.—Baldwinsville State Bank, Otis M. Bigelow; First National Bank, Baldwinsville, W. F. Morris; National Bank of Skaneateles, B. F. Petheram; American Exchange National Bank, Syracuse, M. C. Palmer; Commercial Bank, Syracuse, Hendrick S. Holden; First National Bank, Syracuse, E. B. Judson; Merchants' National Bank, Syracuse, Hiram Plumb; National Bank of Syracuse, J. Dunn, Jr.; New York State Banking Company, Syracuse, R. A. Bonta; Salt Springs National Bank, Syracuse, William H. Stansfield; State Bank of Syracuse, A. K. Hiseock; Third National Bank, Syracuse, Henry Lacy.

OSWEGO COUNTY.—Citizens' National Bank, Fulton, E. H. Readhead; First National Bank, Fulton, A. Emerick; First National Bank, Mexico, Nellie T. Peck; First National Bank, Oswego, J. T. Mott; Second National Bank, Oswego, George B. Sloan; Pulaski National Bank, Ella M. Clark.

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY.—First National Bank, Canton, L. W. Russell (vice-president); Bank of Gouverneur, Newton Aldrich; National Bank of Ogdensburg, James R. Bill; Ogdensburg Bank, F. Chapman; People's Bank, C. E. Sanford.

### GROUP No. 5.

ALBANY COUNTY.—Albany City National Bank, George H. Thacher; Albany County Bank, Albany, J. R. Cornell; First National Bank, Albany, G. A. Van Allen; Mechanics and Farmers' Bank, Albany, Dudley O'Leary; Merchants' National Bank, Albany, Frederick Tillingham; National Commercial Bank, Albany, R. C. Pruyn; National Exchange Bank, Albany, J. D. Parsons, Jr.; New York State National Bank, Albany, Ledyard Cogswell; The Park Bank, Albany, Grange Bank; Spencer Trask & Co., Albany; Manufacturers' Bank, Cohoes, John Clute; National Bank of Cohoes, J. L. Newman; National Bank of West Troy, T. A. Knickerbocker.

CHEMUNG COUNTY.—First National Bank, Bainbridge, Erwin Ransdell.

CLINTON COUNTY.—First National Bank, Plattsburg, E. G. Moore; Merchants' National Bank, Plattsburg, A. Guilford; Vilas National Bank, Plattsburg, H. A. Newton.

COLUMBIA COUNTY.—State Bank, Chatham, George L. Morris; Farmers' National Bank, Hudson, Smith Thompson; First National Bank, Hudson, Charles W. Macy; National Hudson River Bank, Hudson, C. B. Evans; National Union Bank, Kinderhook, G. S. Collier.

DELAWARE COUNTY.—First National Bank, Franklin, E. S. Hudson.

ERSEX COUNTY.—Citizens' National Bank, Fort Henry, J. W. Wyman; First National Bank, Fort Henry, George T. Murdoch.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.—People's National Bank, Malone, N. M. Marshall; Adirondack National Bank, Saranac Lake, R. H. McIntyre.

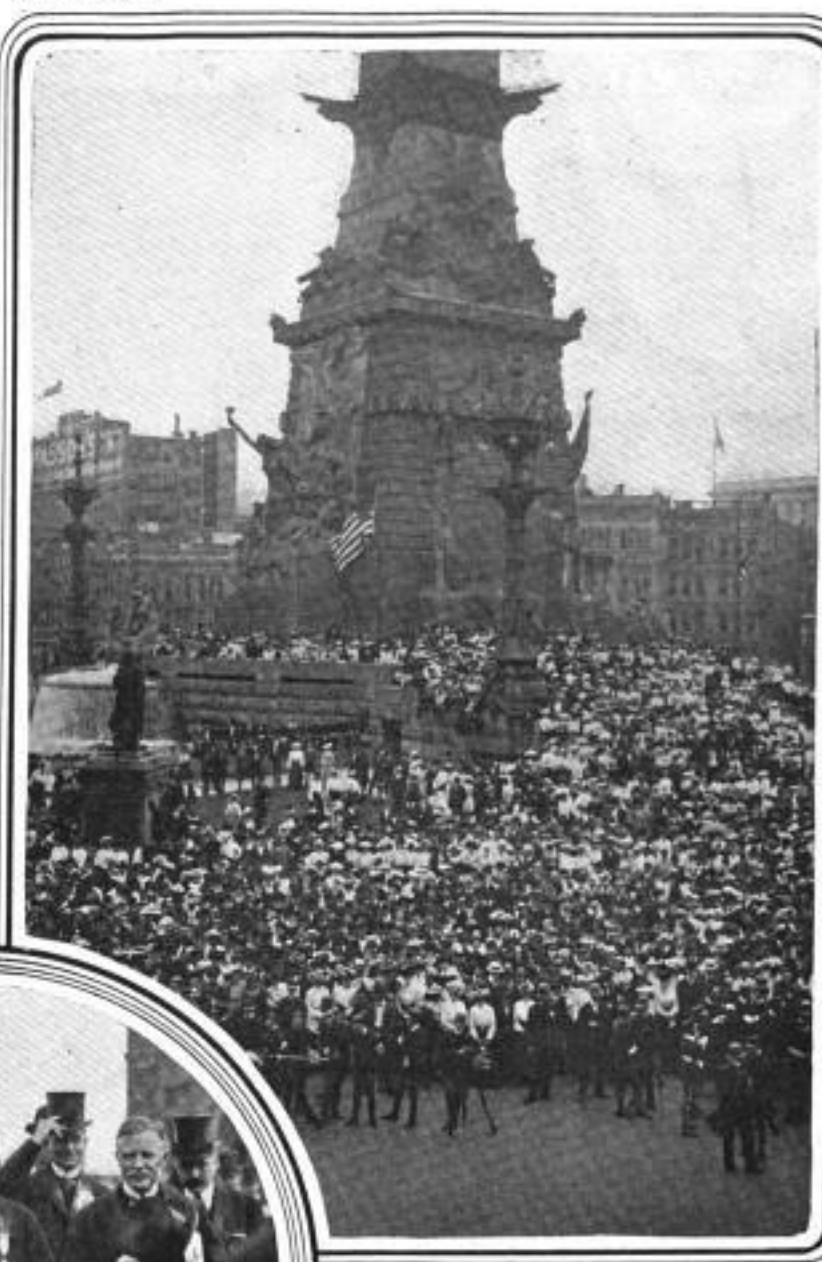
FULTON COUNTY.—Fulton County National Bank, Gloversville, A. D. L. Baker; Manufacturers and Merchants' Bank, Gloversville, W. H. Pace; Johnstown Bank, John G. Ferris; People's Bank,

Continued on page 342.





PRESIDENT RELIEVING THE INJURED LEFT LEG OF HIS WEIGHT WHILE SPEAKING AT TIPTON, IND.



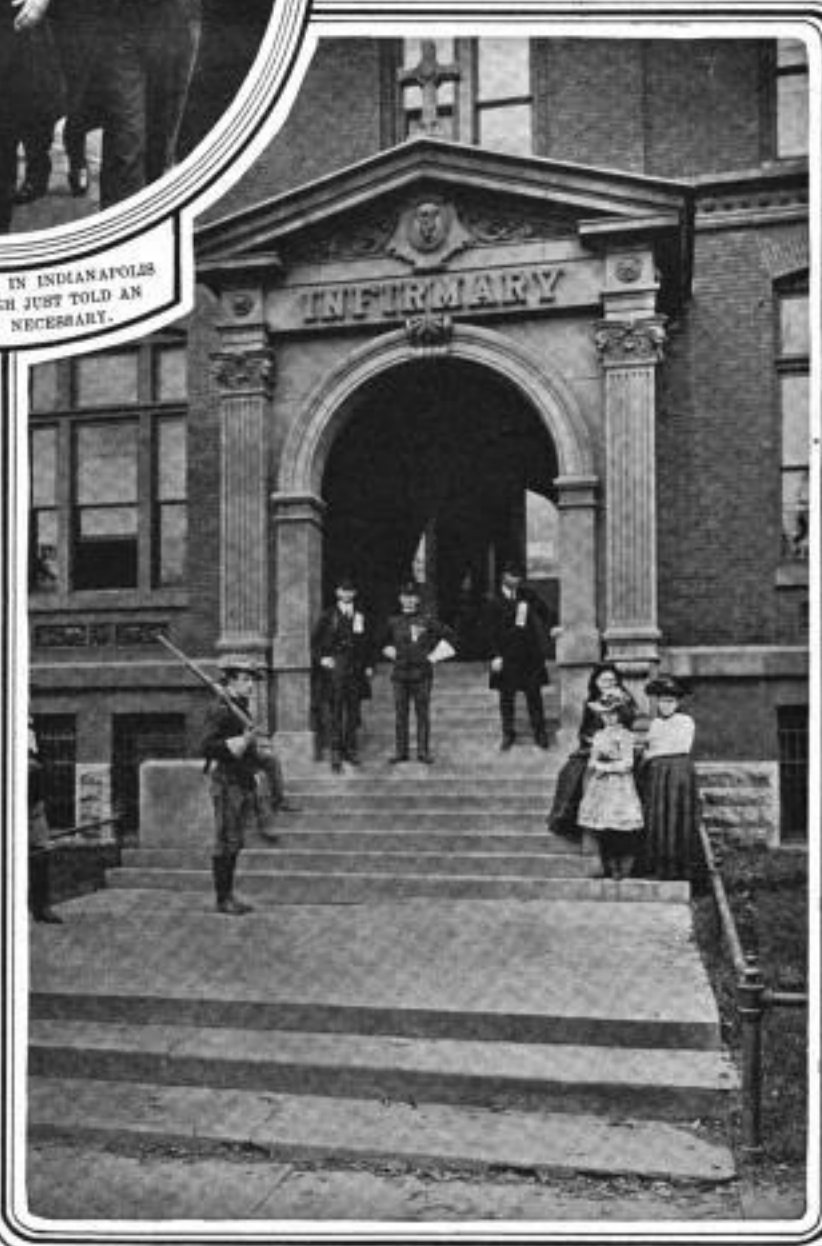
GREAT MULTITUDE THAT GREETED PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AT INDIANA'S CAPITAL.



PRESIDENT ARRIVING IN INDIANAPOLIS CHEERFUL, ALTHOUGH JUST TOLD AN OPERATION WAS NECESSARY.



CROWD STANDING IN THE RAIN BEFORE THE COLUMBIA CLUB, ANXIOUS TO LEARN OF PRESIDENT'S CONDITION.



ST. VINCENT'S HOSPITAL UNDER GUARD WHILE THE PRESIDENT WAS WITHIN SUBMITTING TO AN OPERATION.

**PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S INTERRUPTED WESTERN TRIP.**  
HIS WELCOME BEFORE HE WAS OPERATED ON AT INDIANAPOLIS AND HIS WESTERN TRIP CUT SHORT.

*Photographs by our staff artist, G. R. Luckey, with the Presidential party.*





# Guarding Wall Street Against Thieves

By John Mathews



IT HAS been more than a quarter of a century since Wall Street has known a great robbery—so long ago that the story is told like a legend—yet there is no district in any city of the country, perhaps of the world, so constantly and vigilantly guarded as the financial centre of New York. Special detectives, city detectives, and policemen unite to keep the thieves from Wall Street and to prevent one who becomes a thief there from escaping with his booty. I observed at the corner of Wall and Broad streets, on the sidewalk opposite the office of J. Pierpont Morgan & Co., a group of men, square-built men with big jaws, who seemed to have met there casually and were engaged in friendly conversation. They were city detectives. A block farther down Wall Street, at the corner of William Street, two other men of the same stamp were lounging against a building, talking and laughing with a newsboy. They, too, were city detectives. A little farther away, at the corner of Exchange Place and New Street—narrow, dark streets, between towering walls of buildings—were three men who seemed to have more leisure than the multitude of others who were concentrating their energy into the short hours of business. These three were detectives also.

Aside from these eight whom I had seen were twelve other men from the city detective force, and all of them the oldest and most experienced of the force, patrolling the small district where the great financial business of the country is done—east of Broadway and between Fulton Street and the East River. A part of this squad of twenty men gives its attention to Maiden Lane, where every building is filled with diamonds and the richest gems and jewelry, and the others guard Wall Street and its short tributaries, where the offices of banks and bond houses and stock brokers' offices occupy every inch of space inside the sidewalk line. These twenty men from the city detective bureau are selected for one particular qualification, and that is their knowledge of thieves and their ways.

These men have made a study of the faces of the most important thieves of the world. As soon as one of these noted criminals appears in Wall Street he is sure to be recognized by one or more of the twenty. Even though he may not have committed a crime for which he has not been punished, his very presence in the precinct where money and valuable securities are the only commodities at hand is a suspicious circumstance and he is quickly driven outside the sacred limits. The dead line on the north is Fulton Street and on the west Broadway. The thief must stay beyond the dead line.

There is a branch station of the detective bureau in

the Wall Street district which is entirely distinct from the police precinct headquarters.

This station is in the basement of the new Stock Exchange building on Broad Street, near Wall. Every morning at nine o'clock the twenty detectives report there for duty after they have left police headquarters. Then they scatter about at will through the streets of the financial centre. About 4:30, when all the financial business of the day is over, they leave Wall Street to the care of the large force of patrolmen. The posts in this district are not more than a block long. In the block on Broad Street between Wall Street and Exchange Place two patrolmen are on duty at night. One of them walks back and forth over the short block on the east side of the street, the other walks the same distance on the west side.

Aside from the city detectives and patrolmen in the financial district each large bank and financial institution has one or more special officers of its own. In the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. there are six. Other large banks have the same number. These are not the only safeguards against robbery in Wall Street. It is customary, when any cash or valuable securities are taken through the street from one financial house to another or between a bank and a safe-deposit vault, for two men to carry the valuable property in a tin box. The box is swung between them, and sometimes, though not frequently, these two men are each handcuffed to the handle of the box. Then behind them walks one or more of the special officers. Sometimes there is only one officer and he follows the men with the box, never allowing them to be more than a yard ahead of him as they walk rapidly through the street. Sometimes there are two officers. Then the second man will walk about six feet behind the first, both of them keeping their eyes on the tin box that may contain millions of dollars in securities.

These special officers are, of course, armed and ready on the instant for a fight. Sometimes they carry their revolvers in the side pockets of their coats, sometimes in their sleeves. For several weeks the Seaboard National Bank, while its own vaults were being repaired, kept its most valuable securities in the safe-deposit vaults of the Produce Exchange, across Beaver Street. The papers and money were carried in four or five boxes, and these were fastened together by a small chain, the boxes being about two feet apart. On each side of each of the boxes, as they were carried across the street morning and night, was one man, and both in front and behind the procession was a special officer. It was an interesting procession.

Perhaps it is all of these safeguards against a successful robbery in Wall Street that has baffled the thieves so

long; but there is, besides, another reason. Money is seldom carried in the street. It is different now from the old days, when all payments were made in gold and thousands of dollars were carried through the streets from one financial house to another. The most valuable property that is taken through the thoroughfares of the financial district now consists of bonds of various kinds. Even should a thief successfully steal a quantity of bonds, he would have difficulty in disposing of them. He would be obliged either to sell them or borrow money with the stolen bonds as security, and there are few places where he could do either without identification. So the thieves have let Wall Street alone.

The greater part of this extreme vigilance is the result of the robbery of Mr. Lord, owner of the Lord Court Building, a robbery which occurred about twenty-five years ago. The story of the crime was told as follows by one of the oldest members of the police force: Mr. Lord, who was an elderly gentleman of immense wealth, was sitting one afternoon reading a newspaper in his office in the building which bears his name. Any one from the street could walk directly into it without meeting opposition or inquiry. The system was different from what it is now, for a man of Mr. Lord's position would now be hidden within an interior room and guarded by snap locks, and a private secretary, and cold and inquisitive office-boys. For several days two men had gone frequently into Mr. Lord's offices—although not in his private office then—and while they had not been suspected they had made themselves thoroughly familiar with the "lay" of the rooms. They must have learned something, too, of the safe in Mr. Lord's private office and of what it contained. On the afternoon of the robbery Mr. Lord was sitting reading when one of the strangers walked into his office and engaged the wealthy man in conversation.

The two talked earnestly together for several minutes, and while Mr. Lord's back was turned the other robber hastily swung open the great safe door, pulled out some drawers and took from them securities worth \$1,800,000! A little later the two men quietly walked out. It was some time afterward that Mr. Lord discovered his loss. He was almost overcome by the shock of it. The thieves had gone and to this day they have never been found. A part of the securities stolen were found. A great many years later some of them appeared in London, where they were offered for sale. But the robbers have always been a mystery. The great theft created a stir throughout the country. And from that day to this thieves have not dared to return to Wall Street.

## Great Gathering of Eminent Bankers.

Continued from page 340.

Johnston, Martin Kennedy; Northville Bank, Northville, George N. Brown.

GREENE COUNTY.—Tanners' National Bank, Catskill, Orrin Day; National Bank of Coxsack, Platt Country.

HERKIMER COUNTY.—Little Falls National Bank, J. D. Feeter.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.—Farmers' National Bank, Amsterdam, John Kellogg; Canajoharie National Bank, N. S. Beumley; National Mohawk River Bank, Fonda, J. L. Hree; Fultonville National Bank, John H. Starn.

ONEIDA COUNTY.—Utica City National Bank, C. S. Symonds.

ORANGE COUNTY.—National Central Bank, Cherry Valley, Leonard Dukes; First National Bank, Cooperstown, Lynn J. Arnold; Second National Bank, Cooperstown, G. Pomeroy Keese; First National Bank, Morris J. P. Kenyon; Wilber National Bank, Oneonta, G. I. Wilber; First National Bank, Richfield Springs, N. German; North & Co., Unadilla; Bank of Worcester, P. G. Wieting.

RENSSELAIRE COUNTY.—First National Bank, Hoosick Falls, E. P. Markham; People's National Bank, Hoosick Falls, J. V. B. Quakenbush; Central National Bank, Troy, W. H. Van Schoonhoven; Manufacturers' National Bank, Troy, George P. Ide; Mutual National Bank, Troy, William Kemp; National State Bank, Troy, J. C. Hawley; People's Bank of Lansingburg, J. K. P. Fine; Troy City National Bank, George A. Stone; Union National Bank, Troy, W. F. Gurley; United National Bank, Troy, William A. Thompson (vice-president); Bank of D. Powers & Sons, Troy.

SARATOGA COUNTY.—Ballston Spa National Bank, Andrew S. Booth; First National Bank, Ballston Spa, J. S. L'Amoreaux; First National Bank, Mechanicville, Benjamin B. Smith; Manufacturers' National Bank, Mechanicville, W. L. Howland; Citizens' National Bank, Saratoga Springs, J. Foley; First National Bank, Saratoga Springs, William B. Gage; National Bank of Schuylerville, Charles E. Brisson; C. S. Bull & Co., Waterford.

SCHENECTADY COUNTY.—Mohawk National Bank, Schenectady, H. S. Edwards; Schenectady Bank, W. G. Schermerhorn; Union National Bank, Schenectady, W. T. Hanson.

SCHUYLER COUNTY.—Farmers and Merchants' Bank, Cobleskill, David Hobbs; First National Bank, Cobleskill, John H. Tator; First National Bank, Middleburg, D. Beekman; Bank of Richmondville, A. D. Frazer; Schoharie County Bank, Schoharie, C. M. Troop.

WARREN COUNTY.—First National Bank, Glens Falls, William McGeehon; Glens Falls National Bank, Jere W. Finch; Merchants' National Bank, Glens Falls, William H. Robbins; Emerson & Co., Warrensburg.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.—Farmers' National Bank, Granville, J. E. Goodman; Grayville National Bank, D. D. Woodard; First National Bank, Salem, M. L. Sheldon; National Bank of Sandy Hill, L. W. Cronkhite; People's National Bank, Sandy Hill, C. R. Paris.

GROUP No. 6.

DELAWARE COUNTY.—National Bank of Stamford, J. H. Merchant.

DUTCHESS COUNTY.—First National Bank of Fishkill Landing, J. T. Smith; Mattenwau National Bank, Theodore Brinckerhoff; Bank of Millbrook, R. J. Soles; National Bank of Pawling, J. H. Dutcher; Fallkill National Bank, Poughkeepsie, Edward Ellsworth; Farmers and Manufacturers' National Bank, Poughkeepsie, E. S. Atwater; First National Bank, Red Hook, Benjamin B. Hoffman; National Bank, Rhinebeck, J. D. Judson.

ORANGE COUNTY.—Cornwall Bank, Charles C. Cooke; First National Bank, Middletown, C. Macardale; First National Bank, Port Jervis, C. E. Van Inwegen; First National Bank, Warwick, C. A. Crissey.

PUTNAM COUNTY.—First National Bank, Brewster, George B. Mead, Jr.; Putnam County National Bank, Carmel, Clayton Ryder; National Bank, Cold Spring-on-Hudson, J. G. Southard.

ROCKLAND COUNTY.—National Bank of Haverstraw, Ira M. Rodage; People's Bank, Haverstraw, Denton Fowler; Nyack National Bank, C. A. Chapman.

SULLIVAN COUNTY.—Sullivan County National Bank, Liberty, J. C. Young; National Union Bank, Monticello, G. E. Bennett.

ULSTER COUNTY.—First National Bank, Ellenville, M. E. Clark; First National Bank of Rondout, Kingston, S. D. Cockendall; National Bank of Rondout, Kingston, C. M. Preston; Huron National Bank, New Paltz, Jacob Lefevre; St. Regis Bank, A. Carnright.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—Dobbs Ferry Bank, J. Scott McComb; First National Bank, Mamaroneck, Bradford Rhodes; Mount Kisco National Bank, T. E. Carpenter; Bank of Mount Vernon, G. Rogers.

First National Bank, Mount Vernon, C. S. McClellan; Bank of New Rochelle, W. W. Bissell; City Bank, New Rochelle, Henry W. Lester; Westchester County National Bank, Peekskill, C. A. Pugsley; First National Bank, Poughkeepsie, R. H. Burdall; Rye National Bank, George H. Read; First National Bank, Sing Sing, H. C. Nelson; Tarrytown National Bank, R. A. Patterson; Central Bank of Westchester County, White Plains, W. H. Albion; White Plains Bank, D. Cromwell; Citizens' National Bank, Yonkers, C. E. Waring; First National Bank, Yonkers, William H. Doty.

GROUP No. 7.

KINGS COUNTY (Borough of Brooklyn).—Bedford Bank, E. G. Blackford; Broadway Bank, H. Batterman; Brooklyn Bank, H. E. Hutchinson; Eighth Ward Bank, John C. Kelley; Fifth Avenue Bank, A. P. Wells; First National Bank, John G. Jenkins; Kings County Bank, O. M. Denton; Manufacturers' National Bank, John Loughran; Merchants' Bank, George W. White; Mechanics and Traders' Bank, H. J. Olin; Nassau National Bank, T. T. Barr; National City Bank, C. T. Young; North Side Bank, Thomas W. Kiley; People's Bank, James Gascone; Seventeenth Ward Bank, E. A. Walker; Sprague National Bank, N. T. Sprague; Twenty-sixth Ward Bank, Dittus Jewell; Union Bank, S. M. Griswold; Wallabout Bank, Charles M. Engle.

NASSAU COUNTY.—Freeport Bank, John J. Randall; Glen Cove Bank, C. B. Grunard; First National Bank, Hempstead, August Belmont; Hempstead Bank, Martin V. Wood; Oyster Bay Bank, Townsend D. Cook.

QUEENS COUNTY.—Far Rockaway Bank, S. R. Smith; Flushing Bank, Joseph Dykes; Bank of Jamaica, John H. Sutphen; Queens County Bank, Long Island City, Walter E. Frew; Woodhaven Bank, William F. Wyckoff.

SUFFOLK COUNTY.—Bank of Amityville, E. Forrest Preston; Babylon National Bank, W. F. Neeton; Southside Bank, Bay Shore, R. M. Raven; Bank of Huntington, Thomas Young; Bank of Northport, Henry S. Mott; Patchogue Bank, John A. Potter; Bank of Port Jefferson, H. M. Randall; First National Bank, Port Jefferson, O. T. Fanning; Suffolk County National Bank, Riverhead, George W. Cooper; Peconic Bank, Sag Harbor, J. J. Harrison; Southampton Bank, James H. Pierson.

GROUP No. 8.

NEW YORK CITY (Borough of Manhattan).—American Exchange National Bank, Dumont Clarke; Astor National Bank, George Baker; Astor Place Bank, A. C. Barnes; Bank of America, William H. Perkins; Bank of New York National Banking Association, H. L. Griggs; Bank of the Metropolis, Theodore Rogers; Bank of the State of New York, R. L. Edwards; Bowery Bank, J. S. Foster; Central National Bank, E. Langdon; Chase National Bank, H. W. Cannon; Chatham National Bank, George M. Hard; Chemical Bank, G. G. Williams; Colonial Bank, Alexander Walker; Columbus Bank, Joseph Fox; Corn Exchange Bank, W. A. Nash; East River National Bank, Raymond Jenkins; Eleventh Ward Bank, Henry Steere; Fifth Avenue Bank, A. S. Frawell; Fifth National Bank, S. Kelly; First National Bank, G. F. Baker; Fourteenth Street Bank, G. F. Vail; Fourth National Bank, J. Edward Simmons; Gallatin National Bank, F. D. Tappen; Gansevoort Bank, J. A. Adams; Garfield National Bank, W. H. Goldschmidt; German-American Bank, C. Tag; Germania Bank, E. C. Schaefer; Greenwich Bank, J. S. McLean; Hamilton Bank, Martin D. Fink; Hanover National Bank, J. T. Woodward; Hide and Leather National Bank, D. S. Ramsey; Importers and Traders' National Bank, E. H. Perkins, Jr.; Irving National Bank, C. H. Fancher; Leather Manufacturers' National Bank, Nicholas F. Palmer; Liberty National Bank, E. P. Converse; Lincoln National Bank, Thomas L. James; Manhattan Company, S. Baker; Market and Fulton National Bank, Alexander Gilbert; Mechanics and Traders' Bank, Leo Schlesinger; Mechanics' National Bank, G. W. Garth; Mercantile National Bank, Fred B. Schenck; Merchants' Exchange National Bank, P. C. Lounsbury; Merchants' National Bank, R. M. Gallaway; Mount Morris Bank, Louis M. Schwan; Mutual Bank, James McClellan; Nassau Bank, P. H. Richardson; National Bank of Commerce, Joseph C. Hendrix; National Bank of North America, W. Van Norden; National Broadway Bank, Miles O'Brien; National Butcher and Drovers' Bank, D. H. Rowland; National Chinese Bank, Ewald Fleitman; National City Bank, James Stillman; National Park Bank, Richard Dehafield; National Shoe and Leather Bank, John M. Crane; New Amsterdam National Bank, R. R. Moore; New York County National Bank, Francis L. Leland; New York National Exchange Bank, James Rowland; New York Produce Exchange Bank, F. H. Parker; Nineteenth Ward Bank, Joseph J. Kittle; Ninth National Bank, Abrah Tinsbridge; Oriental Bank, C. W. Starkey; Pacific Bank, H. B. Brundett; People's Bank, Scott

Foster; Phoenix National Bank, D. D. Parmlay; Plaza Bank, W. McMaster Mills; Riverside Bank, H. C. Copeland; Seaboard National Bank, S. G. Bayne; Second National Bank, James Stillman; Seventh National Bank, Edwin Gould; The State Bank, O. L. Richard; Twelfth Ward Bank, Thomas F. Gilroy; Union Square Bank, F. Wagner; Varick Bank, J. M. Schermerhorn; Wells, Fargo & Company Bank, John J. Valentine; Western National Bank, V. P. Snyder; West Side Bank, C. F. Tietjen; Yorkville Bank, Reinhold Vander Ende.

PRIVATE BANKERS.—Blair & Co.; Brown Bros. & Co.; Clark, Dodge & Co.; William Clarke & Sons; Cuyler, Morgan & Co.; Farson, Lench & Co.; Fisk & Robinson; Harvey Fisk & Sons; Charles Frazier & Co.; Heiselbach, Ikellheimer & Co.; A. Iselin & Co.; Rudolph Kleybolte & Co.; Knauth, Nachod & Kuhse; Kountze Bros.; Laidlaw, Thalmann & Co.; Laidlaw & Co.; Latham, Alexander & Co.; J. P. Morgan & Co.; Oliphant & Co.; Lionello Perera & Co.; Redmond, Kerr & Co.; C. B. Richard & Co.; Schaefer Bros.; J. & W. Seligman & Co.; Henry Talmadge & Co.; Vermilye & Co.; Welles, Herick & Hulse; Winslow, Lamer & Co.

(Borough of Bronx).—Bronx Borough Bank, W. H. Birtall; Twenty-third Ward Bank, Charles W. Rogart.

(Borough of Richmond).—First National Bank of Staten Island, New Brighton, C. H. Ingalls; Bank of Staten Island, Stapleton, August Prentice.

## Cuba to Create a Public Debt.

IT HAS often been asserted that a nation, unlike an individual, is benefited rather than injured by a public debt of reasonable size. It is evident, at all events, that the new republic of Cuba does not propose to worry along without such a helpful accessory to the ship of State. There may be some question, however, as to the reasonableness of a loan of \$35,000,000. Even national pleasures have their limitations.

## Colony Life.

EFFECT OF CLIMATE OVERCOME BY PROPER FOOD.

The necessity of pleasant, nutritive, and proper food is highly appreciated in the Philippines, particularly by Americans unused to climate and native custom in cooking.

One of our soldier boys writes: "In this land of bad food and disordered stomachs, a nearly fatal attack of malaria left my digestion for many months in such a state that food of any kind distressed me terribly. I suffered from the effect of drugs, but dared not eat. It was simply misery to live. The so-called remedies only seemed to aggravate my sufferings."

"Some friend suggested Grape-Nuts Food, and I gave it a trial. To my surprise and pleasure, it did all and more than was claimed for it. I am now, after using the food for eighteen months, in good health; my digestive apparatus in perfect order, and I have long lost all feeling of pain or discomfort after eating. In fact, I live again. I would not be without Grape-Nuts for the world. It is not only the excellent effect of your food that renders it valuable, it is also delicious to the taste, possessing flavor of its own, and can be prepared in many ways to suit many palates." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.



# Five New Forces in Wall Street

FROM OBSCURITY TO WEALTH AND FINANCIAL LEADERSHIP

THE MEN who at any time dominate Wall Street rank among the chief financial powers of the land. So long as they retain their footing they are characters of national note, whose every move is deemed of moment and is watched by the public with keen interest. Leadership in that great arena of mingled solid business and daring speculation is, however, subject to much rotation. Many "Napoleons of finance" have there run brief meteoric careers, ending in failure and oblivion. An occasional giant, like the late Jay Gould, may long endure the "storm and stress" of the Wall Street life, but most of the leaders who now and then arise show but a limited staying capacity.



JOHN W. GATES.  
Copyright, 1902, by Falk.

During the past few years there has been a complete change in the forces predominant in the world's now chief financial mart. The old "powers in the Street," such as the Wizard and his strenuous associates and rivals, and also numerous successors, have passed wholly away, and new, and comparatively young, men have gained the upper hand. These latest leading financiers have come from the aggressive West, and they exhibit in their operations all the boldness and skill which characterized the ablest of the old-timers. The new comers, who had scarcely been heard of until recent years, have had unusually rapid rises to prominence and wealth. This has been due chiefly to their inborn abilities, for they are all self-made men, who learned the early lessons of success in the school of necessity and were graduated from the "University of Hard Work." These present leaders in Wall Street, five in number, are Edwin Hawley, ex-Judge William H. Moore, John W. Gates, Isaac L. Elwood, and George W. Perkins. Each is a powerful man in his way and, excepting Gates and Elwood, who work in concert, each pursues a distinct line of action in a separate field. The qualities of the men appear to assure them long terms of influence and good fortune.

Edwin Hawley's method of making money is to get control of railroads at low figures and then improve them and make them more valuable. He buys the roads as investments and for operation, and does not speculate. Mr. Moore is an organizer of railroads for



EDWIN HAWLEY.

speculative purposes, securing the roads in order to sell them again at a profit. Mr. Gates is an out-and-out speculator in stocks, and Mr. Elwood is his backer and adviser. Mr. Perkins is said to be the greatest manipulator of men that has ever appeared in Wall Street, and it is through this gift that his successes have been achieved. Each of these men some twenty years ago was an obscure individual, working hard for only a moderate salary; now each is a millionaire, whose riches are constantly increasing. Even the barest sketch of the business careers of this brainy and forceful quintette contains matter to set the ambitious American to thinking.

Mr. Hawley was formerly one of a number of merely ordinary clerks in the office of the Southern Pacific Railroad. In some manner, however, he attracted the favorable notice of the late President Collis P. Huntington, and this led to his promotion. After a series of additional promotions, earned by excellent service, Mr. Hawley became assistant traffic manager and member of the executive board of the Southern Pacific. Mr. Huntington died, and Mr. Edward H. Harriman, president of the Union Pacific, secured through Mr. Hawley's aid the control of the Southern Pacific. Mr. Hawley remained in the executive board, but the duties of that position did not suffice to keep him busy, and so he formed an alliance with George Crocker, the millionaire, and proceeded quietly to buy control of the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad, the stock at that time being very low. Mr. Hawley bettered the road and managed it so profitably that the stock rose from \$10 to \$112 and was in public demand. Later Mr. Hawley purchased the Iowa Central from Russell Sage, and next got possession of the Colorado and Southern. Mr. Hawley's latest exploit is said to have been the purchase of the Wisconsin Central, and it is hinted that he is on the lookout for additional lines. This lately enthroned railroad king has established himself in a palace in this city. The financiers of the metropolis consider him a safe, conservative, and constructive business man.

William H. Moore, who is said to be a man of the same type as Jay Gould, was, not so very long since, practicing law in Chicago and making no special stir. He captured a nomination for judge of the probate court and, after an aggressive canvass, won the election. At the expiration of his judicial term he launched out as a corporation lawyer, displaying much ability in that line. In course of time he organized the Diamond Match Company, known as the match trust, and speedily became a man of millions. Subsequently he consolidated the principal cracker manufactories of the country under the title of the American Biscuit Company. This company eventually went into the hands of a receiver, and Mr. Moore failed for \$9,000,000. Having reorganized the corporation Mr. Moore left the baking business and organized the American Tin Plate Company, the American Sheet Steel Company, and the American Steel Hoop Company, and sold them out to the United States Steel Corporation. Later Mr. Moore got control of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, to which he is now devoting his attention. Judge Moore's present wealth is estimated as high as \$12,000,000.

John W. Gates in his more youthful days was a successful hardware salesman in the West. During his journeying he fell in with Isaac L. Elwood, who had invented a barbed wire for fencing purposes. The two men formed a company for manufacturing the wire, and later Gates organized the Steel and Wire Company, by the combination of several firms. In the process Gates and Elwood were made millionaires several times over.

They sold out to the United States Steel Corporation, making still more millions. Mr. Gates afterward began to speculate on a large scale and became known as a plunger. In the Northern Pacific corner of last year he was admittedly hit hard, although he has not stated the amount of his loss. He subsequently went to Europe, where, it was reported, he won large sums at baccarat and on the horse races. He is also supposed to have made millions in his recent manipulation of Louisville and Nashville, having practically cornered the stock. Mr. Elwood, as silent partner, of course shares in Mr. Gates's profits.

George W. Perkins, now a member of the potent firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., is only about forty years old. At the age of thirteen he entered the office of Curran & Perkins (the latter being his father), general agents of the New York Life Insurance Company at Chicago. At the age of nineteen he was a manager in the office, and later he became cashier of the company's Cleveland agency and afterward a solicitor and inspector of agencies for the Western department. In Mr. Perkins's territory, during 1891, \$46,000,000 in new business was placed on the company's books. For this fine showing he was, at the suggestion of President John A. McCall, elected third vice-president of the company and summoned to New York and put in charge of the agency force. He pushed business in phenomenal style and was appointed second vice-president. His duties required of him an occasional call at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co.

Mr. Morgan became impressed with the young man's business sagacity and offered him a partnership, which was at first declined and afterward accepted. Mr. Perkins has taken an important part in the firm's financial transactions. It is his task to execute the plans decided on by the firm, and he has been so successful in winning over men affected by the plans that he has been called "Mr. Morgan's right arm." Mr. Perkins is one of the most genial and magnetic of men. He is thoroughly business-like, his mind works with great rapidity, and his decisions are quickly formed. He is a tireless toiler and exacts hard work of his subordinates, but he is perfectly fair and is very popular among those who work under him.



ISAAC L. ELWOOD.



GEORGE W. PERKINS.  
Macdonald.

## "Old Post One"—Origin of the G. A. R.

WHEN THE veterans of the Grand Army at the National Encampment in Washington swung into line, many of them to march for the last time with their comrades, four men were in the ranks whose names are familiar to every wearer of the blue from Maine to California. They are the survivors of the men who founded "Old Post One."

The State of Illinois cherishes many buildings and monuments, but perhaps none more than the little old structure which stands near the centre of the city of Decatur—the birthplace of the Grand Army of the Republic. In a back room in the second story of this building a few men met on the night of April 6th, 1866, and took the first step in creating the organization which in a few years was to number over 300,000 men on its muster-rolls. Later Old Post One enlarged its membership to over 100, but the charter members were twelve only. They consisted of Colonel I. C. Pugh, Lieutenant Joseph M. Prior, Dr. B. F. Sibley, M. F. Kanan, R. N. Coltrin, George R. Steele, J. T. Bishop, J. W. Routh, John H. Nale, George H. Dunning, Christopher Reibsame, and A. Toland. Of the original twelve it is known that "taps" have been sounded over the graves of eight. Of the living, Mr. M. F. Kanan, still a resident of Decatur, is president of the society which was formed in 1891 to perpetuate the memory of Old Post One. J. T. Bishop, when last heard from, was a resident of New York State. Christopher Reibsame is residing at Bloomington, Ill., while Mr. Coltrin is also living and a member of the executive board of the memorial society.

When "Father" Stephenson considered his plan for an association of the men in blue which should not only aid each member but provide for the fatherless and widows

of deceased comrades he little thought that another great army would be formed—by far a larger body of veteran soldiers enrolled for peaceful purposes than the world had ever seen. Before the last scene of the war was enacted at Appomattox, the originator of the Grand Army of the Republic had his plans fairly matured, and when he made them known to his intimate friend, Chaplain Rutledge, they were heartily approved by the latter. The city of Springfield would have had the honor of being the cradle of the Grand Army of the Republic had it not been for a trifling circumstance. Dr. Stephenson knew that a number of old soldiers had gone back to their type-setting cases at Decatur. Believing that their printing office was the appropriate place to set up the constitution and by-laws of his organization, he arranged to have the work done in Decatur. The veteran compositors, with others in the town determined to enroll themselves. The result was the creation of the first post in Decatur. The founder was honored with the title of first department commander. The charter read as follows:

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC, Department of Illinois.  
To all whom it may concern—Greeting:

Know Ye, that the Commander of the Department of Illinois, reposing special trust and confidence in the patriotism and fidelity of M. F. Kanan, G. R. Steele, George H. Dunning, I. C. Pugh, J. H. Nale, J. T. Bishop, C. Reibsame, J. W. Routh, B. F. Sibley, J. N. Coltrin, Joseph Prior, and A. Toland, does by the authority in him vested, empower and constitute them as charter members of an Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, to be known as Post Number One of Decatur, District of Macon, Department of Illinois; and they are hereby constituted as said Post, and authorized to make by-laws for the government of said Post, and to do and perform all acts necessary to conduct and carry on said organization in accordance with the constitution of the Grand Army of the Republic. Done at Springfield, Ill., this sixth day of April, 1866.

B. F. STEPHENSON, Commanding Department.  
ROBERT M. WOODS, Adjutant General.

The Illinois regiments made up the majority of members of Old Post One, Messrs. Kanan and Steele being members of the Forty-first Infantry, Messrs. Bishop and Reibsame members of the One Hundred and Sixteenth, Mr. Coltrin a private in the Sixty-eighth, and Dr. Sibley in the Twenty-first; Colonel Pugh was connected with the Forty-first Regiment, Lieutenant Prior with the Sixty-eighth, Private Routh with the Forty-first, Private Dunning with the Twenty-first, Private Nale also with the Forty-first, the only charter member enlisted in a regiment outside of the State being Private Toland, who at different times was a member of the Seventeenth and One Hundred and Thirtieth Ohio regiments. Father Stephenson, who was an honorary member of Old Post One, lived to see but a portion of his plans carried into effect, as he passed away over thirty years ago. Although it was his desire to have the pioneer organization of the Grand Army located at his home, he took the deepest interest in the Post at Decatur.

The interior of this noted landmark of Illinois has been changed considerably since Old Post One held its session on that April night in 1866, but the outside is unaltered. To distinguish it from the other structures which front Central Park, a large sign has been placed across it containing the words, "Birthplace of G. A. R.," while from a staff upon the roof the stars and stripes fly daily in the breeze, a most appropriate symbol of the purpose to which the building was devoted in its earlier days.

In need of a tonic? Take Abbott's, the Original Angostura, the king of tonics. At grocers and druggists.





NEW \$3,000,000 STOCK EXCHANGE BUILDING, NOW IN PROCESS OF CONSTRUCTION.—*Luckey.*



PRODUCE EXCHANGE BUILDING, WHERE THE STOCK EXCHANGE IS HOUSED TEMPORARILY.—*Luckey.*

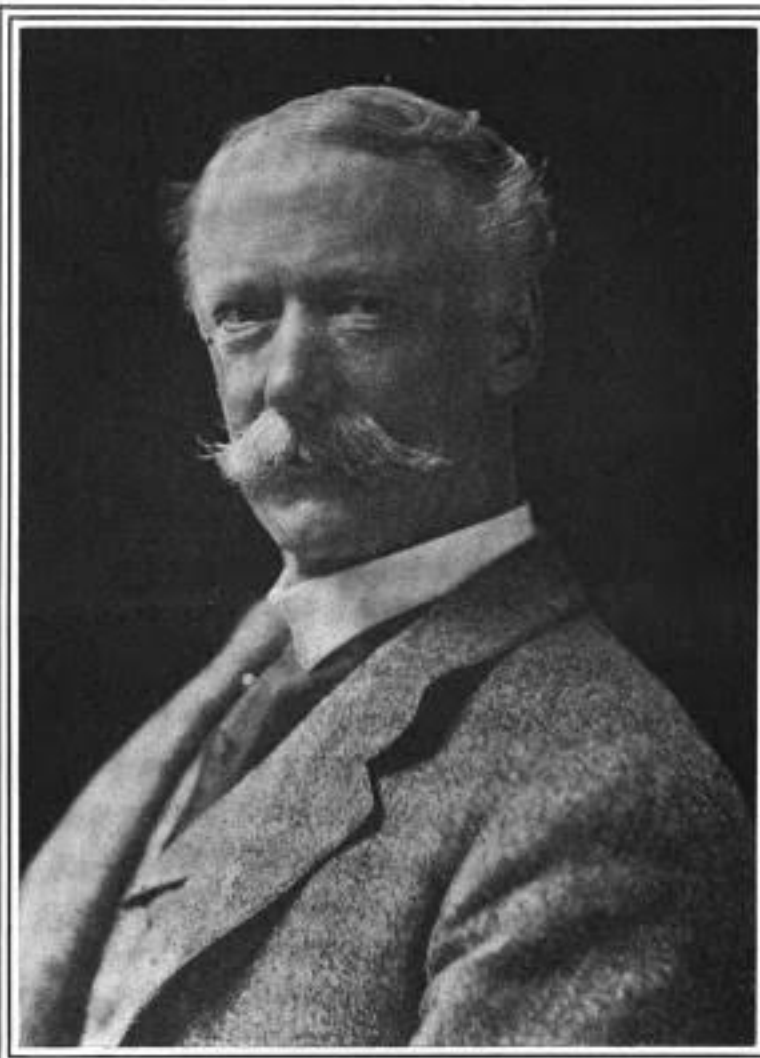


IMPOSING FUTURE HOME OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE AS IT WILL LOOK WHEN COMPLETED.—*Plans by Underhill.*

## New York's \$3,000,000 Stock Exchange To be One of the World's Finest Buildings

THE NEW home of the New York Stock Exchange, which is nearing completion, will be one of the notable buildings of the world. Its cost, exclusive of the ground which it occupies, is about three million dollars. It has been predicted that the building would be ready for occupancy at the first of the coming year, but members of the building committee of the New York Stock Exchange say that it will not be finished until next spring. It is an immense structure, a block in length, extending from Broad Street, on which it fronts, to New Street, and it is 138 feet in width. It has a height of five stories, with a cornice. The effect of magnitude is enhanced by the architectural design of the building, for across its front are six immense Corinthian columns, guarding, as it were, the grand portico and supporting a broad pediment. All the exterior construction of the building is of white Georgia marble, and the interior is of white South Dover marble.

Aside from the beauty and magnitude of the structure there are two other features of it which are of special interest. One of these is the "floor," where the trading will be done, and the other is the safety deposit vault in the basement, which is one of the finest in the world. The trading floor is to be a vast room 140 feet long from the inner face of the columns, 110 feet wide, and 80 feet high. It will afford a better opportunity than was ever given before to observe the beating of the financial heart of the country, for there are to be two broad galleries for spectators, one



PRESIDENT KEPPLER, OF THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.—*Gambrell.*

at either end of the room. The vault in the basement is already used by many banking and brokerage houses for depositing their securities.

It is a long room, in the walls of which are hundreds of safety deposit boxes of a variety of shapes and sizes. In the centre of the room is a long steel cabinet and in both sides of it more boxes and lockers. The outside wall of the vault is fourteen inches thick. The exterior is a steel coat. Next to it is a wall of fire-proof material, and inside of that a thick burglar-proof plate of steel. Between the outer wall and the wall in which are the safety deposit boxes is a narrow passage extending entirely around the vault. In the centre of each end and each side of the passage-way are watchmen's signals. At night two men guard the vault. They pace continually around it through the narrow passage. They are required to "ring up" at each one of these signal boxes every fifteen minutes. This keeps the watchmen active. A further safeguard is the time-lock at the front of the vault. It contains the finest and most elaborate lock mechanism made. The immense "strong box" is proof against all the destructive agencies of man or nature.

The majestic New York Stock Exchange is half a block away from Wall Street and occupies the ground on which stood the old Exchange building, and also the site of the former Western Union Telegraph building, which was demolished to make room for the new structure.

### Wall Street Reminiscences.

JAMES B. COLGATE, the oldest member of the New York Stock Exchange, the only one of that large body of men who remembers the famous panic of 1837, was sitting in his office in Wall Street reading the reports of a financial news agency when I called to see him. Mr. Colgate is nearly eighty-five years old. He became a member of the New York Stock Exchange in 1853. Only one other of those who were in the exchange then is now living. That is William Alexander Smith. He is, however, younger than Mr. Colgate. When these two men first met in what was then, as now, the financial centre of the country, there were about one hundred and fifty active members of the exchange. Each man knew the other personally and well. Most of them were young fellows together, and many of them



JAMES B. COLGATE,  
The oldest member of the New  
York Stock Exchange.  
*Gambrell.*

were called nicknames. Mr. Colgate was known familiarly to the jolly young comrades on the exchange as "Beef-steak" Colgate, because of his exceedingly ruddy complexion. In those far-off days the exchange had not only a much smaller membership than now but the number of stocks listed was very much smaller. It was an easy matter then to keep on the track of the changes that took place. Many of the brokers carried all their transactions "in their heads," never keeping any accounts or making any memoranda.

"I was sick in that panic of '37," said Mr. Colgate. "It was a sort of nervous collapse. I worried myself ill over the affairs of the concern I was working for. I was nineteen years old then and was employed by Baldwin, Johnson & Co. I wasn't a member of the firm,

but I knew all the time what was going on and I saw the danger. When firms all around us began to fail I was afraid we couldn't stand it. There were days of uncertainty and anxiety, and although we held together and weathered the storm, the strain was too much for me, and I had to go to bed.

"I was born in New York," continued Mr. Colgate, "and I remember when we were a town of about 120,000 people. In those days the hogs used to run loose on the streets. They were excellent scavengers," laughed the venerable broker, "and about the only street department we had. I used to go to school right over here on John Street, and every day on my way home I would cross Wall Street with the other school children, running and laughing and shouting with our books under our arms. School children would look rather odd on Wall Street now, wouldn't they? Although Wall Street was even then the street of banks, it wasn't exactly as it is now. The presidents of some of our largest banks used to live over their offices. I remember the Mechanics National Bank was on the street, and the president resided on the floor above the bank."

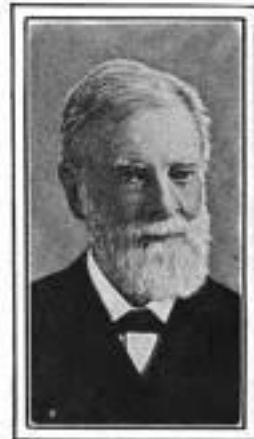
In the days when Mr. Colgate was in his youth the Bowery was a great retail street like Sixth Avenue is now. The promenade of the town was on Broadway below Fourteenth Street—for that street was the northern limit of the business district. In the afternoons, when the Stock Exchange was closed, the young brokers would brush up their clothes and go out for a stroll up Broadway, where the youth and beauty and fashion of the city were on parade. It was the Fifth Avenue of those days. Between Wall Street and Fourteenth Street on Broadway—now what a difference! There are scores of office buildings, and wholesale houses predominate. It is no longer a gay parade-ground. H. B.

panic of '73. There had been a period of inflation. Banks had loaned money to concerns that did not have much collateral. Suddenly, without any warning, the Ohio Trust Company failed. That brought people to their senses and frightened them. Banks were unable to collect their loans and many of them failed. There were runs on many of the banks, and Wall Street was filled all day with a wild mob. I have never seen such excitement.

"In 1873, nearly the same condition prevailed as before the break of 1857. Values were inflated, and when the storm started it kept up until everything was swept away."

"Conditions in the market at present are not unlike those existing before the two historical money disasters. Values are inflated now. One of the causes of this is the fact that the great financial leaders sometimes pay big prices for stocks in order to control certain interests. This raises the price above the intrinsic value of the properties which the stocks represent. If it should happen that these manipulators were forced to sell, there would be trouble. A man is not safe in buying stocks now unless he is on the inside where he can get an honest report on the earnings of the concern and its real condition."

Mr. Smith no longer goes on the floor of the Exchange, but still actively transacts business at his office.



WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH,  
Who has been a member of the  
New York Stock Exchange  
longer than any other man.





MR. JAMES STILLMAN,  
President of the National City Bank,  
*Davenport.*



MR. WILLIAM L. MOYER,  
President of the National Shoe and Leather Bank,  
*McDonald.*



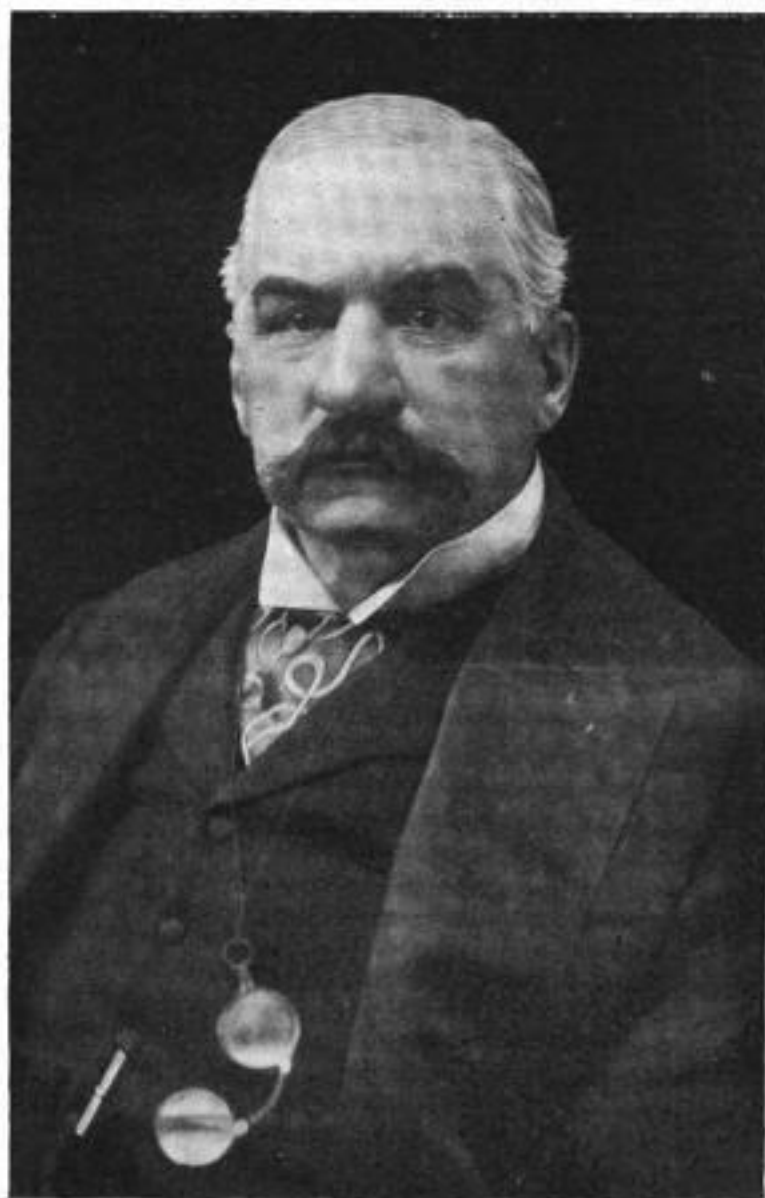
MR. GEORGE FISHER BAKER,  
President of the First National Bank.



MR. WILLIAM A. NASH,  
President of the Corn Exchange Bank.—*Davis & Sanford.*



MR. G. G. WILLIAMS,  
President of the Chemical  
National Bank.



MR. J. PIERPONT MORGAN,  
The world-famous financier.—*Copyright, 1902.*



MR. RICHARD DELAFIELD,  
President of the National Park Bank.



MR. C. W. MORSE,  
Well known in the banking world.  
*Davis & Sanford.*



MR. JAMES T. WOODWARD,  
President of the Hanover National Bank.



MR. FREDERICK B. SCHENCK,  
President of the Mercantile National Bank.  
*Fredricks.*



MR. HENRY W. CANNON,  
President of the Chase National Bank.—*Davis & Sanford.*

MONEYED MAGNATES OF THE AMERICAN METROPOLIS.  
HEADS OF SOME OF THE FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS IN NEW YORK CITY.



# A Forgotten Financier—Robert Morris

PATRIOT, BANKER, AND FINANCE MINISTER OF REVOLUTIONARY DAYS—OTHER ILLUSTRIOUS TREASURY CHIEFS

By Charles M. Harvey

AT THE dinner held in New York City by Group 8, the New York group of bankers, a year ago the following committee was appointed at the suggestion of the Hon. J. W. Beck, of Pennsylvania, to arrange for the erection of a suitable memorial in honor of Robert Morris, banker, patriot, and the Confederation's finance minister during the American war for independence: V. P. Snyder, president Western National Bank; Charles H. Fancher, president Irving National Bank, and the Hon. A. B. Hepburn, vice-president Chase National Bank, all of New York. In the yard of Christ Church, on Second Street, Philadelphia, there is a vault whose entrance is in a rectangular brick inclosure, which has a slab lying horizontally upon it, bearing this inscription:

"The Family Vault of William White and Robert Morris. The Latter, Who Was Financier of the United States During the Revolution, Died the 8th of May 1806, Aged 73 Years."

Tens of thousands of people pass up and down the streets in that vicinity every secular day in the year, yet probably only a few score of them have ever seen Robert Morris's resting-place. Not many of the 1,300,000 residents of Philadelphia know that he is buried in their city. To the vast majority of the 88,000,000 of his fellow-countrymen of to-day Robert Morris is not even a name. How little he deserves to be forgotten!

Republics are sometimes ungrateful. They are oftener forgetful. In the rush of events and the flitting of big and little personages across the public stage many great characters drop out of the popular recollection immediately after they vanish from the physical sight. For the last ten years of Robert Morris's life he was in private station.



CHARLES H. FANCHER,  
President Irving National Bank,  
Gessford.



VALENTINE P. SNYDER,  
President Western National Bank.



HON. A. B. HEPBURN,  
Vice-President Chase National Bank.

render was only two-thirds of a year distant, but nobody on either side of the Atlantic at that time could foresee that eventuality. In fact, Morris's appointment was the chief factor in bringing that outcome. Moreover, when Cornwallis's capture did come nobody in America felt any certainty that this would end the war.

Despondency pervaded the colonies—the army, Congress, and private life—at the time when Morris entered office. The treasury was empty. The army was clamoring for pay long since due, but which could not be given, and was without food and clothing. A few weeks before Morris was appointed, 2,000 Pennsylvania soldiers mutinied on account of their ill treatment by Congress, broke camp at Morristown, and marched on Philadelphia, the capital of that day. A New Jersey brigade, for the same cause, rose in revolt. Order was at last restored by Washington, and the laggard Congress was spurred into action for the relief of the soldiers. There was but little gold or silver in the country. The continental paper currency, which floated at par at first, had by this time dropped to about a cent on the dollar, which meant a rise in the price of commodities of all sorts to that extent, as measured by that currency.

Hamilton, a few months before Morris's appointment, said that our envoys in Paris must tell our ally, France, that unless she made a further loan to us we would have to come to some accommodation with England, and therefore France would be deprived of the physical and moral gains to herself which she had expected as a result of a successful issue of the war. France herself, about the same time, was making proposals to England looking toward peace on the basis of England's retention of Georgia and South Carolina, and her evacuation of New

eration in the early part of 1781, and held that post until the latter part of 1784, more than a year after the final treaty of peace with England, which acknowledged the independence of the United States; was then successively a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, a delegate to the convention which framed the Federal Constitution, and one of Pennsylvania's first Senators under the government which that instrument created; was offered by President Washington the post of Secretary of the Treasury in the government under the Constitution; entered into partnership with Gouverneur Morris, of New York (no relative of his), in the China trade; engaged in land speculations which swept away all his fortune and placed him in a debtors' jail in Philadelphia for three and a half years, and died in that city in 1806. Here, in bald outline, is a summary of the chief events in Robert Morris's career.

Several considerations suggested Robert Morris as the proper person for head of the Department of Finance when the government of the Confederation went into operation in March, 1781. He was the controlling spirit in the largest mercantile house at that time in the United States. Funds had frequently been raised by him when in Congress for the support of the armies. He was one of the organizers of the leading financial institution of the country. Pelatiah Webster, Alexander Hamilton, and others urged the appointment of single heads for the Treasury, War, and Marine Departments under the Confederation, in place of the committees which had mismanaged them under the preceding régime. Imperious necessity compelled Congress to adopt this plan.

Hamilton said "Robert Morris would have many things in his favor for the Department of Finance." Congress was of the same opinion, and he was selected. He declined at first, urging advanced age (he was in his forty-eighth year) and his desire for ease, which his incessant labors for many years entitled him to, and in which his wealth would permit him to indulge. At length, however, he was prevailed upon to accept the post. The Finance Department was by far the most important of all the executive and administrative divisions of the government. Without money, either present or prospective, the military and naval operations would cease. Then, as always, it was the money changers who opened and closed the gates of the temple of Janus.

The time in 1781 when Morris was appointed Superintendent of Finance (which, popularly shortened to that of Financier, was his designation) was the darkest hour of the war for independence. True, Cornwallis's sur-



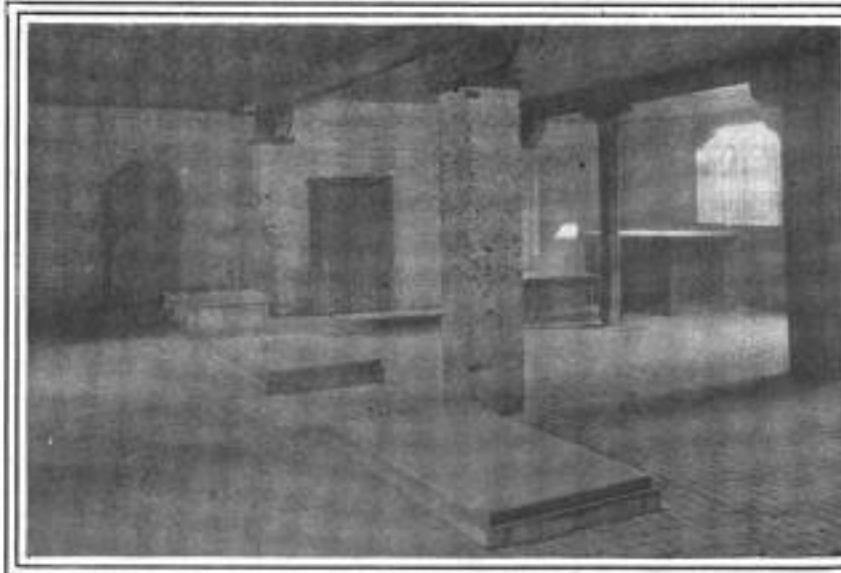
CHRIST CHURCH, PHILADELPHIA, IN WHICH ROBERT MORRIS  
WORSHIPPED.—Jennings & Sawyer.

At the beginning of that time he was the wealthiest person of his day in the United States, but a succession of business calamities reduced him to poverty. Then for three and a half years, under the operation of the barbarous laws of that age, he was in a debtor's cell, apparently forgotten by everybody except Washington, Hamilton, Gouverneur Morris, and a few others who had been associated with him in the days of his ascendancy.

Yet Robert Morris deserved well of the United States. An Englishman by birth, he came to this country in 1747, at the age of thirteen; entered a mercantile house in Philadelphia, and eventually became a partner in it; espoused the cause of the colonies in the troubles with England; was a delegate from Pennsylvania in the Continental Congress, and a signer of the Declaration of Independence of 1776; helped to organize the Bank of North America, the first extensive financial institution in the United States; was Superintendent of Finance on the establishment of the government under the articles of confed-



SUNDAY-SCHOOL BUILDING, WITH THE GREAT FINANCIER'S  
TOMB UNDER ARCH AT RIGHT.—Jennings & Sawyer.



TOMB OF ROBERT MORRIS—THIRD FROM FOREGROUND—UNDER SUNDAY-SCHOOL BUILDING.  
Jennings & Sawyer.

York, but George III., providentially obstinate and blind to the end, rejected the proposal, saying he would have the whole of the colonies or none.

Even Washington, who clung to hope in the midst of disasters and discouragements which would have crushed any other chieftain, began to despond at the outlook. Writing to John Laurens, one of America's agents in France, in January, 1781, a few weeks before Morris's selection as head of the Department of Finance, Washington said: "The period [end] of our opposition will shortly arrive if our allies cannot afford us those effectual aids, particularly in money and in naval superiority, which are now solicited. . . . Without an immediate, ample, and efficacious succor in money, we may make a feeble and expiring effort in our next campaign—in all probability the period of our opposition." About the same time Franklin, in Paris, told Vergennes, Louis XVI's foreign minister, there was danger that, unless monetary aid from France was

Continued on page 354.



# Russell Sage, the Most Unique and Interesting Character in Wall Street

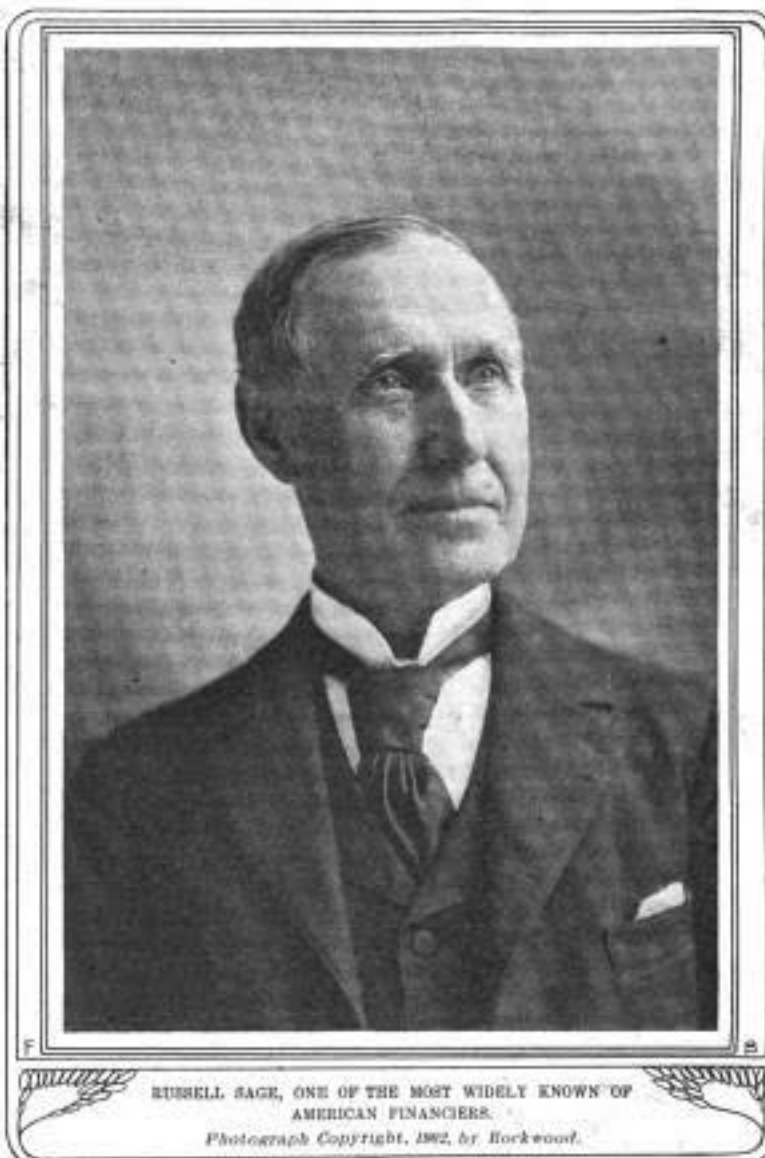
By Harry Beardsley

AT THE age of eighty-seven years, after a career of sixty-five years in the money centre of the United States, Russell Sage, probably the oldest, the most conservative, and one of the wealthiest of American financiers, has sounded a note of warning. The present high prices of stocks, the roseate condition of the market, he declares, cannot last. Russell Sage has been one of the most active men in Wall Street for the last half century. He was in "the Street" in the panic of 1857 and during that of 1873. No one knows better than he the cause and the effect of the ups and downs in the financial world. There is no shrewder manipulator nor more astute trader than the venerable broker. He has long been known as the "King of Puts and Calls." He has been recognized as one who possesses a sterling common sense, born of natural ability and long experience in the field of finance. Twenty years ago he was known to be the possessor of a fortune of twenty million dollars. Now his wealth is three times as much, or more. In the building of his immense fortune he has had few reverses. His progress under his conservative policy has been steady. Forty years ago Russell Sage was recognized as the government's right arm in all matters of financial policy. At that time he was in Congress and a member of the Ways and Means Committee of the House. The opinions of no man in Congress were more respected than those of Representative Sage, of Troy, New York. His judgment was followed by the authorities of the government. So when Russell Sage expresses the opinion that there is danger in the present industrial condition the statement is worth consideration.

"Things have been running at a pretty high rate," he said. "It's not safe to buy on the market now. There is danger of a collapse, and then the prices of everything will go down. What I am afraid of is the constant formation of inflated securities, which are sold to the public with a good brand on them. Such securities have been made in large quantities and sold at high prices, because it has been pointed out that the money saved by combination of industries gives to the combination greater earning capacity than the combined earnings of the separate industries would be. This theory has been carried too far. It's going to cause a collapse, and the public will be the greatest sufferer. The control of all the large industries of the country by five or six men is dangerous and is producing the condition which will lead to a reaction."

"After the collapse," continued Mr. Sage, "if the crops are good and general conditions are favorable, then will be the time to buy; for the prices of stocks are apt to fall below their intrinsic values, and then they will rise until they equal that value. But don't buy now, not now," he repeated.

Some of the same opinions which he expressed to me were given by Mr. Sage in the newspapers recently and printed conspicuously throughout the country. Mr. Sage was much gratified by this. Some of his friends had called him up by telephone and had congratulated him on the stand which he had taken. The next morning he received several letters of commendation. Men had stopped him on the street and had told him that they



RUSSELL SAGE, ONE OF THE MOST WIDELY KNOWN OF AMERICAN FINANCIERS.  
Photograph Copyright, 1902, by Rockwood.

were glad he had spoken out and that he was exactly correct in what he had said.

"I hope it has saved the public some money," said Mr. Sage, in speaking of this,—then he added, reflectively, "Well, I think I am the oldest man in Wall Street. I have a standing of sixty-five years. When people have given me their money they have gotten value received. That's the thing. During those sixty-five years I have always been conservative, and I have done pretty well, so people naturally have confidence in me."

"Is the opportunity to make money in Wall Street as good now as it was twenty-five years ago?" I asked.

"There is," Mr. Sage replied, and then reiterated his statement, pointing out the danger of purchasing stocks on the present market.

Russell Sage is one of the most picturesque characters in Wall Street. He is picturesque because he is different from all the others. Among the bankers and brokers of the financial centre are scores of millionaires, and they

are men who usually give evidence of their well doing in their personal appearance. There is about them almost invariably the air of prosperity; an air of assurance and self-confidence; the manner of the man who is accustomed to command—the man who has gotten the best of the world. None of this appears in Russell Sage. His modest apparel, always scrupulously neat, gives no evidence of his great wealth. Mr. Sage's manner is very kind and pleasant. He does not say what he has to say with the declamatory manner of the orator. He spoke in low tones, leaning toward me and smiling as though he were taking me into his confidence.

He walks on the street with a cane, slowly, and in a manner abstracted. He pays no heed to sidewalk throngs through which he passes, while he himself is a great object of interest. A third of those who meet him recognize him. Their faces brighten and they tell their companions, "There comes Uncle Russell Sage." After he has gone by, many of them stop and stare. The news-boys all know him. Frequently one of them will follow him persistently, running along by his side, looking up at his face and begging, "Please buy a paper, Mr. Sage." But the financier does not heed any of them; he walks steadily along, looking straight ahead. The elevator men all know him and step back with great deference to allow him to enter their cars.

When he reaches his office a crowd is waiting for him in the vestibule, for this man of eighty-seven years, who wears the plainest clothes and walks with the heavy brown stick, is a power in the world of Wall Street.

And the retention of his unusual faculties to such an advanced age is not the least remarkable fact about him. He transacts his business with the same ability and celerity that he did in the years which are usually called the prime of life. He may have lost some of his initiative, but none of his mental balance. He is at his desk every day, arriving in the morning at ten and remaining until three in the afternoon. His private office is bare and plain. It is no more pretentious than the man who sits at the simple, flat desk in the corner. The room gives the impression of the headquarters of an attorney, not the private office of a man worth many millions.

Russell Sage has been a money maker since he was fourteen years old. He earned his first money then in a country store. That was in his birthplace, at Oneida, N. Y. Later he removed to Troy, N. Y., secured a position in a store there, and before he was twenty years old he bought out his employer. He began his political career in the Troy board of aldermen and ended it in the national Congress in 1857. At one time he was the political leader of the Whig party in New York and consequently one of the foremost in the affairs of the country. He headed the delegation from his State to the convention which nominated Zachary Taylor for President, and it was Russell Sage who named the Vice-President, Millard Fillmore. And all these events belong to a generation which is gone. How long this remarkable financier, active and vigorous at eighty-seven years, will continue his activity, is an interesting bit of speculation in itself. He has never yet intimated that he would retire from business.

## How Rothschild Profited by Waterloo.

THERE IS probably no more picturesque and unique bit of financiering in history than that by which Nathan Rothschild made six million dollars as a result of the battle of Waterloo. The story is told by Mr. Henry Clews in his book, "Twenty-eight Years in Wall Street." Rothschild had followed Wellington during his campaign against Napoleon, and at Waterloo the "man of money" sat like a soldier in a shower of rain and bullets, watching the battle. As soon as he observed the arrival of Blücher and the rout of the French, Rothschild set spurs to his horse and rode swiftly to Brussels. A carriage whirled him to Ostend and the next morning he was at the Belgian coast. The sea was so rough that he had to pay \$500 to a boatman to carry him across the channel, and he landed at Dover in the evening. The next morning he was in London before the opening of the Stock Exchange. It was known that he had come direct from Wellington and must have the latest news. He had outstripped all the couriers and messengers of the nation. There was no telegraph then. In answer to the anxious inquiries for the news of Wellington, Rothschild discreetly said nothing of the battle of Waterloo. Instead, he sighed, and told of Blücher's previous defeat at Ligny, and said that as a result there could be little hope for Wellington. The gloomy report caused a panic on the exchange, and when the market had reached the bottom, Nathan Rothschild bought everything that he could find money for—all being done quietly through his brokers. Then came the news of the battle of Waterloo, England's victory, the final defeat of Napoleon. Securities of all kinds went up with a rush, and Nathan Rothschild, being well stocked at small cost, made great profits—about six million dollars. He was one of the five sons of the original Mayer Anselm Rothschild, who began his career in a little money-lending shop in Frankfurt, Germany, and founded the richest family in the world.

## Origin of "Watered Stock."

THE EXPRESSION "watered stock," which describes so well the expansion of the stock of a company beyond the value of the property, originated, it is said, in connection with Daniel Drew, who was once the wealthiest and most unique manipulator in Wall Street. Drew had been a drover in his younger days, and it was said of him that before selling his cattle in the market he would first give them large quantities of salt to make them thirsty and then provide them with all the water they could drink. In this way their weight was greatly increased and the purchaser was buying "watered stock."

## Vast Increase of People's Savings.

NO BETTER or more faithful index of the prosperity which this country has enjoyed during the past few years can be found than the figures showing the recent enormous increase in savings banks and savings-bank depositors. Five years ago there were 5,200,000 savings-bank depositors in the United States; now there are 6,400,000, an increase of 1,200,000, or at the rate of nearly a quarter of a million a year. Five years ago the amount on deposit in the savings banks of the United States was \$1,940,000,000; it is now \$2,640,000,000, an increase of \$700,000,000 in five years, or at the rate of \$140,000,000 a year. Massachusetts has proportionately the largest number of depositors and Texas the smallest. Pennsylvania has a much smaller number than might be expected in so large and prosperous a State, a fact partly accounted for, perhaps, by the number and popularity of building and loan associations in Pennsylvania—a method of saving which appeals to many. Among the Southern States generally savings banks are few in number, South Carolina leading all in this respect. A movement has recently been started to promote the growth of these institutions.

## Commodore Vanderbilt's Axiom.

COMMODORE VANDERBILT, the first of the Vanderbilt family and founder of its fortune, used to say this: "Never tell anybody what you are going to do till you do it."

## Wanderers.

TRAVEL THOUSANDS OF MILES AND FIND IT AT HOME.

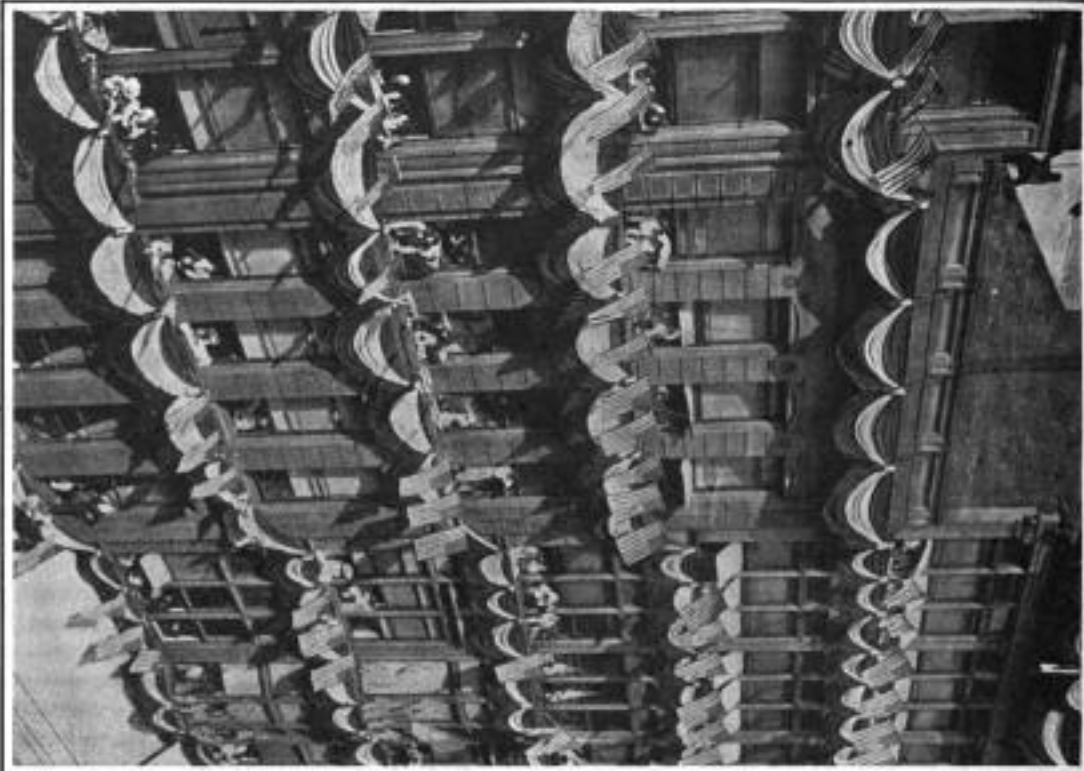
WE GO about from one place to another in search of something we desire, without success, and finally find it right at home awaiting us. A mining engineer out in Mansfield, Mo., tells of his experience with coffee.

He says, "Up to the year 1898 I had always been accustomed to drinking coffee with my breakfast each morning. In the summer of that year I developed a severe case of nervous prostration and I took several courses of treatment for it in Toronto, Buffalo, and New York City, without obtaining any permanent benefit."

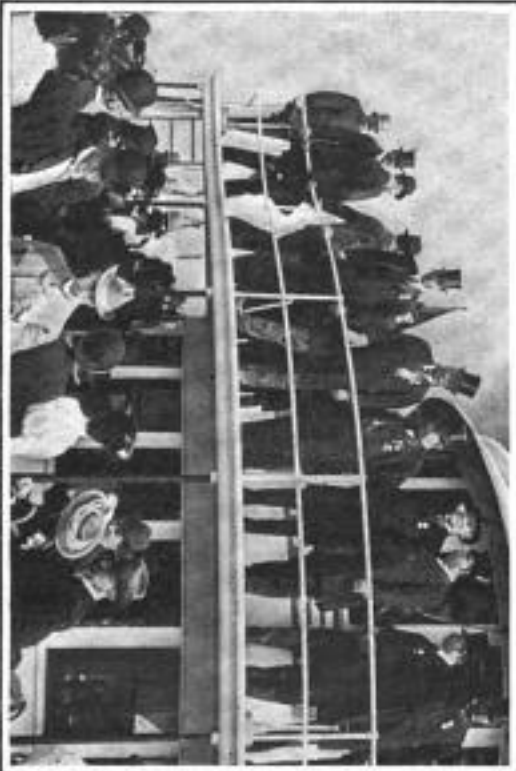
"One of the most trying manifestations of the malady was a condition of nervous excitement in which I found myself every day during the forenoon. It never occurred to me to attribute this to coffee until I read an advertisement of yours last fall describing a case similar to my own which had received benefit from the use of Postum Cereal Food Coffee. I at once changed my breakfast beverage from Java and Mocha to Postum and the effect was nothing short of marvelous. After using it less than a week I was free from morning attacks and in six months all my nervous symptoms had disappeared."

"I have demonstrated the fact that by following your directions in making Postum Food Coffee any one can obtain as rich a cup of coffee from Postum as from any of the imported brands, and may rest assured that they will escape the injurious effects of coffee and experience much benefit from the use of Postum." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

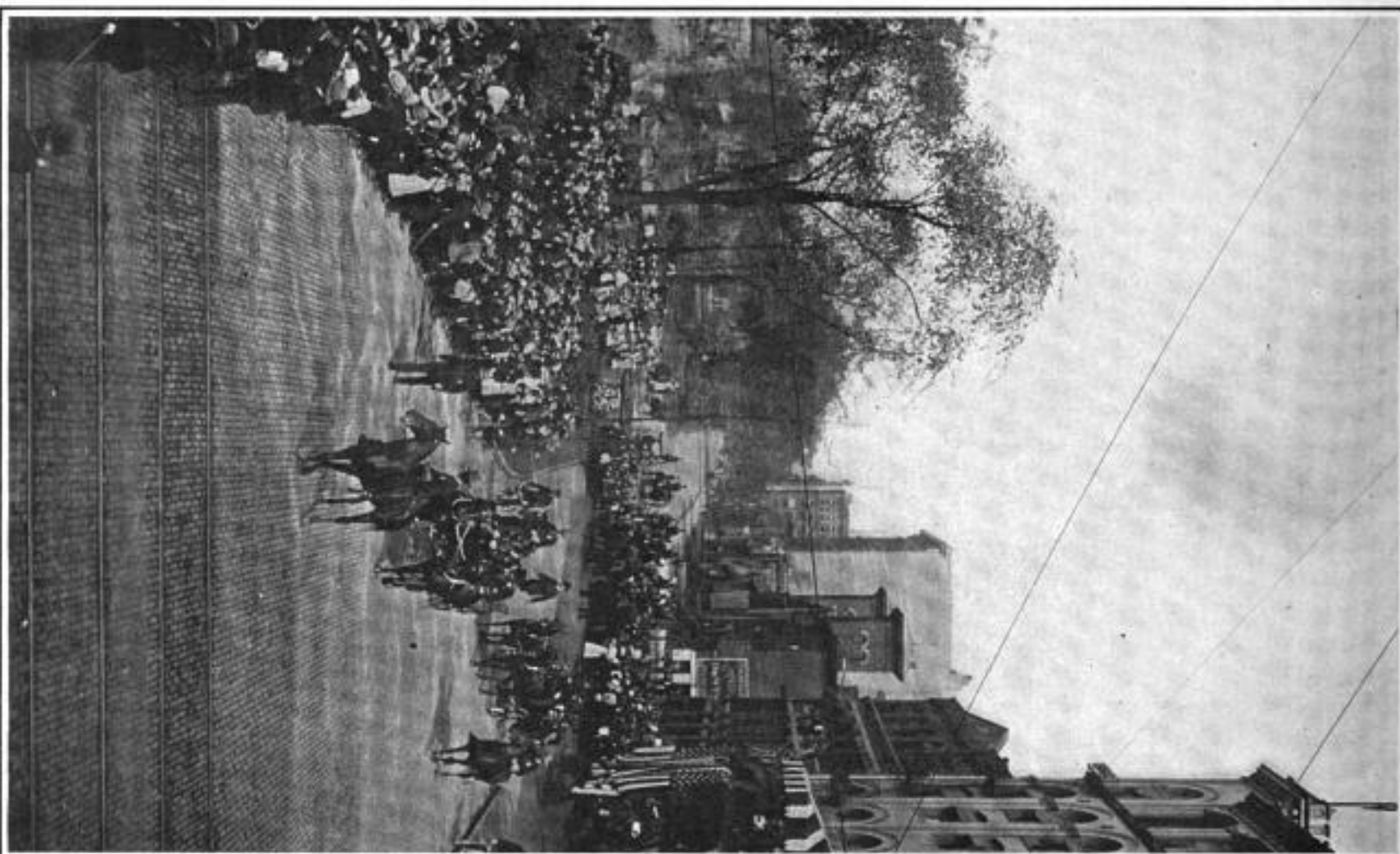




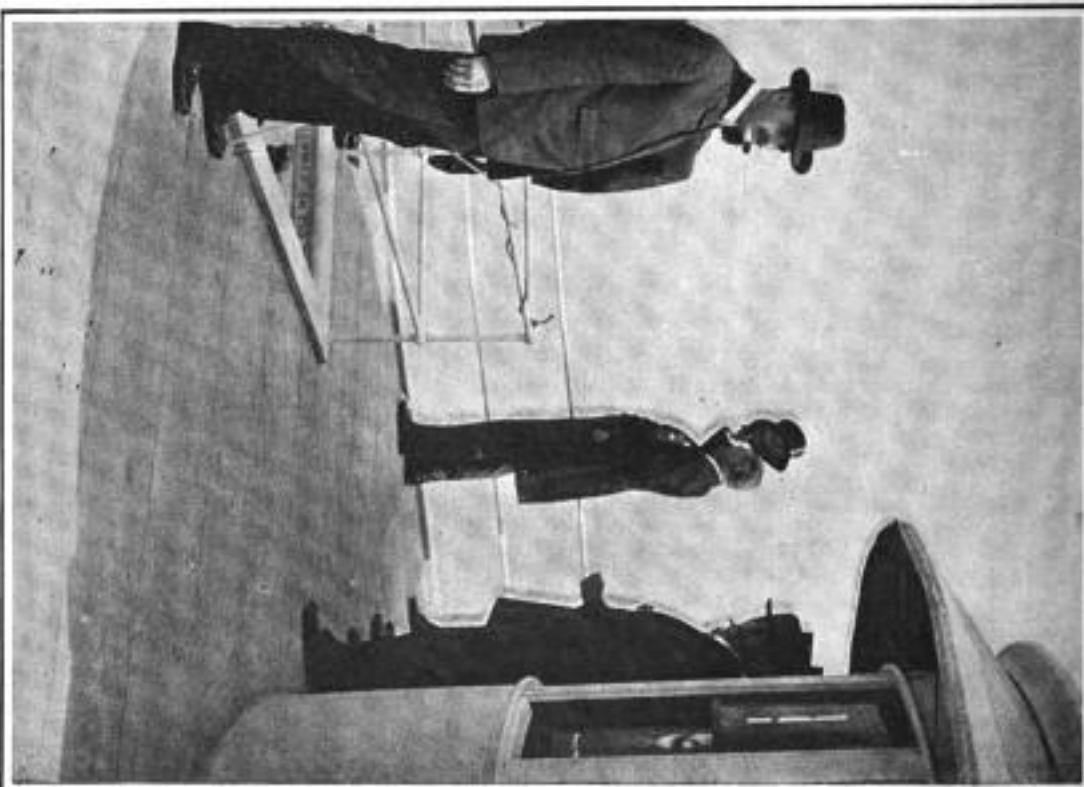
EAGER REFRESHED CROWD WENT WINDOW AT CINCINNATI TO GREET THE PRESIDENT.



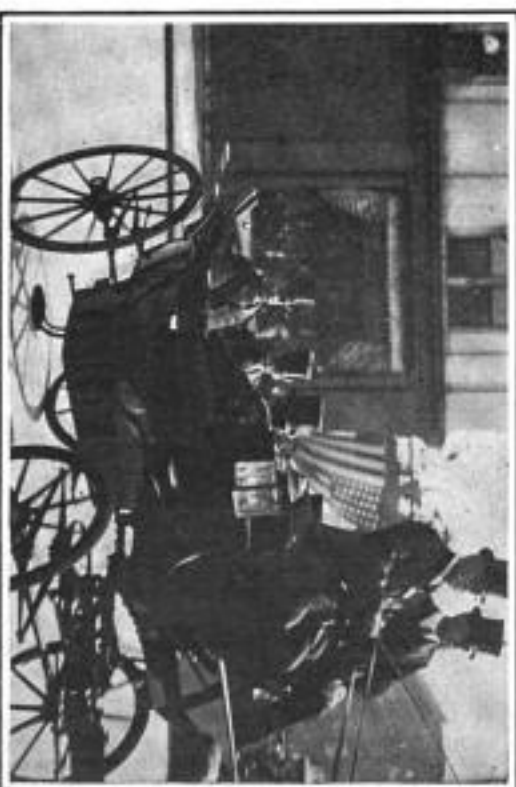
TAKING A PLEASANT SAIL ON THE STEAMER "KASHIMOO" ON LAKE MICHIGAN.



PRESIDENT STARTING FROM HOTEL CADILLAC, AT DETROIT, FOR A DRIVE WITH CITY OFFICIALS.



POLITELY RECOGNIZING THE SALUTE OF A PASSING VESSEL.



INTENSELY ENJOYING THE SIGHTS IN THE STREETS OF THE GREAT CITY.

# PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S VISIT TO THE CENTRAL WEST.

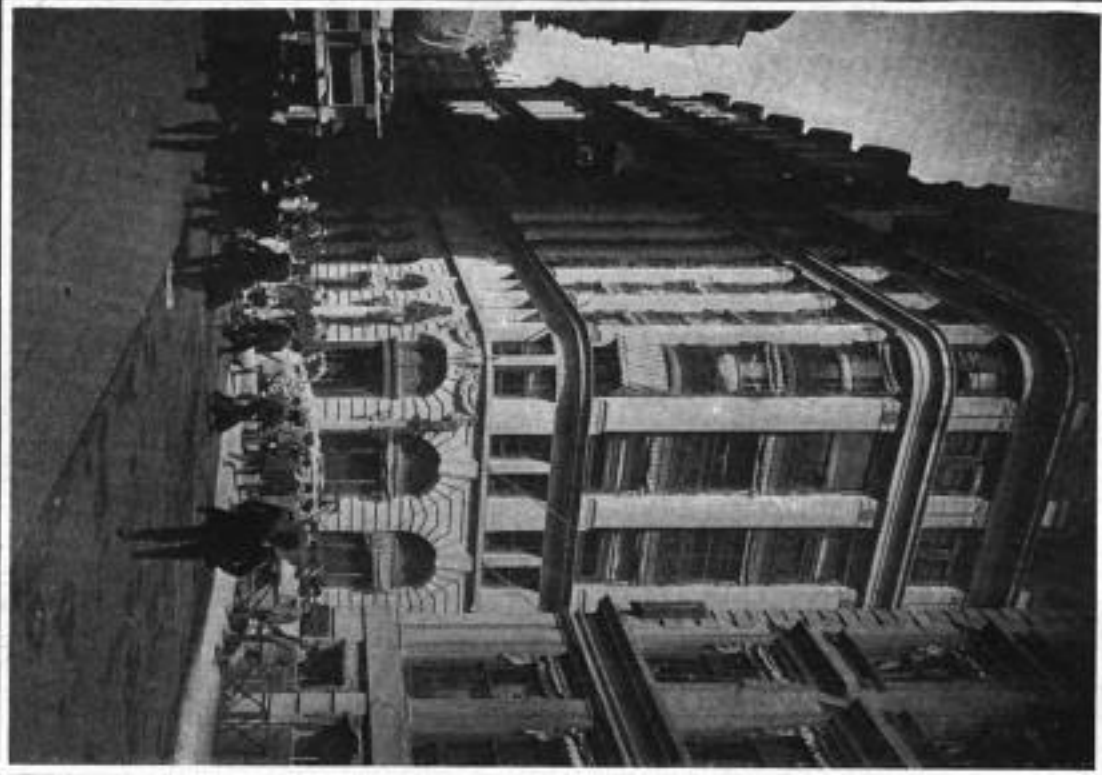
ENTERTAINED ON LAND AND WATER IN HOSPITABLE STYLE BY PROMINENT CITIZENS OF DETROIT.

Photographs by our staff artist, G. H. Laney, with the Presidential party.

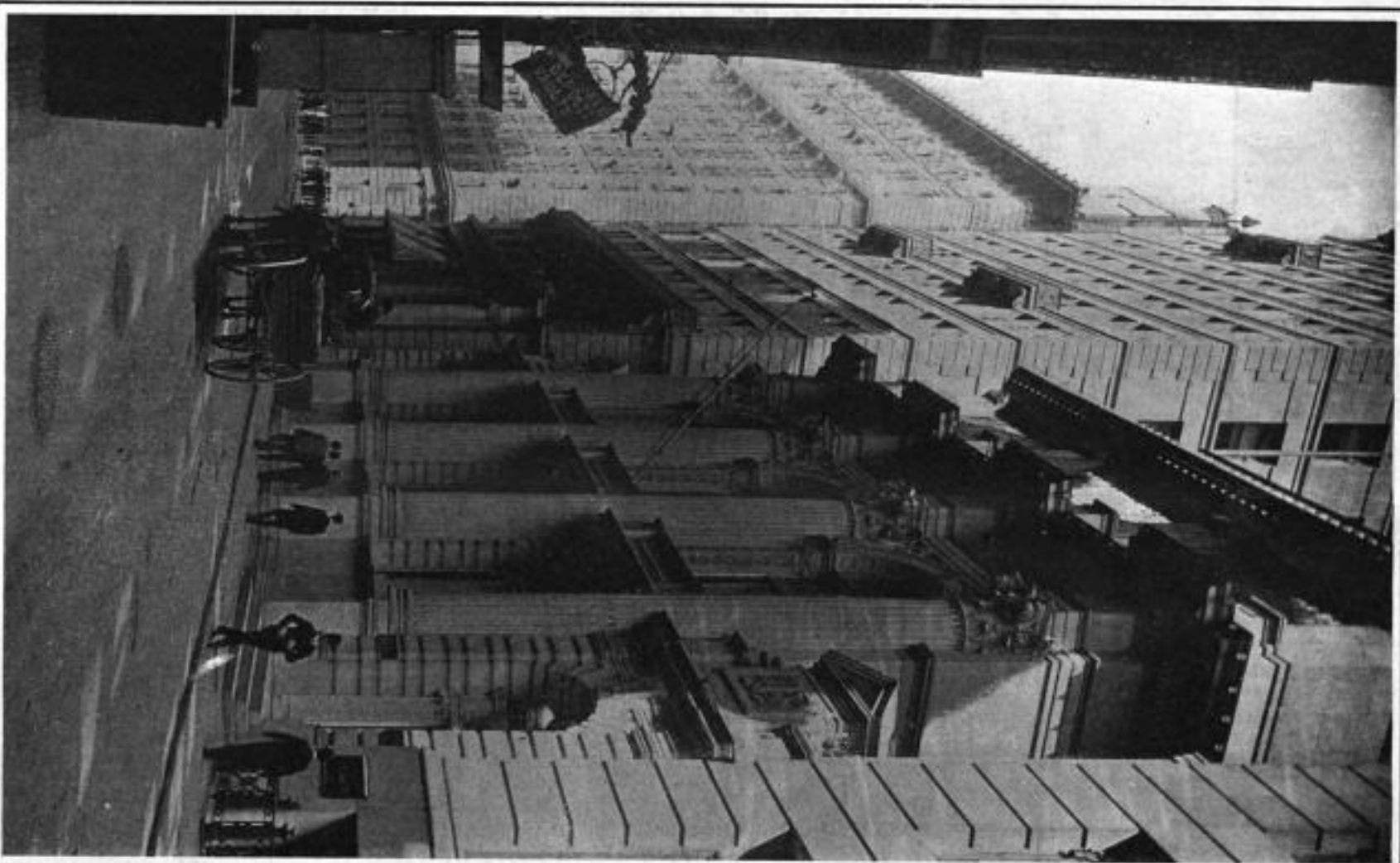




CLOSING THE DAY'S HARD WORK IN THE CLEARING-HOUSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE.



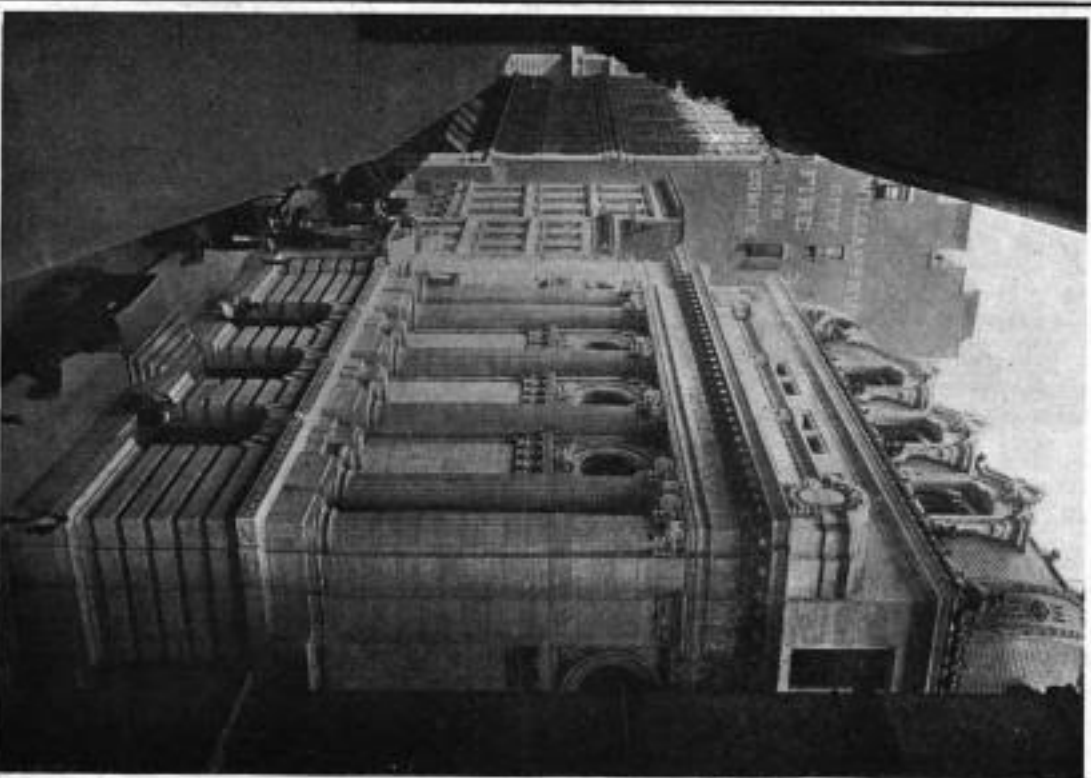
WESTERN NATIONAL BANK, AT THE CORNER OF NASSAU AND PINE STREETS.



SHIRLEY BUILDING OF THE NEW YORK CLEARING-HOUSE AND CHASE NATIONAL BANK.



BOYS DELIVERING VALUABLE STOCKS IN THE ANTE-ROOM OF A BROKER'S OFFICE.



WHERE BUSINESS POLICIES ARE FORMED AND DISCUSSED—CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE BUILDING.

IN THE HEART OF NEW YORK'S FAMED FINANCIAL DISTRICT.

NOTED BUILDINGS AND PLACES WHERE VAST TRANSACTIONS ARE PLANNED AND CARRIED OUT.

Photograph by G. B. Lister.



# New York the Financial Centre of the World

By Edward White

FOR TWO hundred years the finances of the world were dominated by the city of London. From the founding of the Bank of England, in 1694, to the beginning of the twentieth century, it was the recognized centre of monetary exchange—the world's financial capital. Within five brief years, however, the "Old Lady of Threadneedle Street" has been dethroned. Her sceptre has passed to the lusty giant of the American metropolis, and Wall Street, backed by the undisputed commercial rule of the nation which it represents, has become the imperator of the monetary world.

The growth of New York's banks during the past five years has placed the city far in advance of every other municipality on the globe. Half a decade has witnessed the practical doubling of the capital, surplus, deposits, and total resources of the organized institutions of the city, while the great private banking houses have made giant strides in volume of business, in net earnings, and in the public utility of their operations. The aggregate resources of the national, State, and savings banks and trust companies reach the stupendous total of \$3,300,000,000, which is about \$400,000,000 in excess of the or-

It will be seen that New York's lead is so strong that no untoward event or series of events can restore London's sway. During the first two years embraced in the table both cities gained substantially. In 1900 occurred the presidential election in the United States and the consequent silver scare, and New York's clearings dropped back six billions, and London's went down in sympathy one billion. The fourth year, the great business year, London's totals went up to forty-six billions, while New York's leaped to the enormous amount of seventy-seven billions.

Important as these comparisons are, they do not reflect all the difference between the two cities as financial centres. The operations of New York's moneyed men and institutions within the past few years have been of greater magnitude and farther-reaching in their effects than those of all Europe combined. The financing of extensive corporate enterprises, the reorganization of old ones, and the bringing together in useful combination the scattered remnants of non-productive ones, have involved the handling and interchange of sums aggregating many billions of dollars. These transactions have not only

ties in store for the city and the nation under a thorough awakening, and began a work of expansion which ushered in the greatest era of prosperity the world ever knew, and made New York the controlling financial and commercial power of the universe. The full limit of honor and glory is their due.

## GROWTH OF THE NATIONAL BANKS.

Probably the most striking feature of this marvelous latter-day history of financial New York is the rapid yet substantial growth of the national banks of the city. The following table shows the relative increase in capital, surplus and profits, individual deposits, and aggregate resources of the national banks of New York City and the United States for the five years ending September 30th, 1901:

	Capital.	Surplus and Individual Profits.	Deposits.	Resources.
N. Y. 1896	\$50,450,000	\$30,974,000	\$274,373,233	\$577,882,338
N. Y. 1901	70,550,000	81,391,000	567,161,088	1,227,016,982
Increase	40%	26%	107%	112%
U. S. 1896	648,546,325	336,342,000	1,597,891,058	3,263,685,313
U. S. 1901	653,311,880	430,362,107	2,937,753,213	5,095,347,294
Increase	10%	28%	83%	68%

This table, in conjunction with the following compar-



BROAD STREET, LOOKING UP TO WALL.—Copyright, 1902, by Fair.

ganized banks of London, and only \$500,000,000 less than the combined resources of the banks of the entire United Kingdom. The totals of a dozen of New York's leading institutions added together make a sum equal to the total resources of the Bank of France, which is \$1,075,000,000, and considerably in excess of those of the Imperial Bank of Germany, the footings of which amount to \$920,000,000.

It must be borne in mind that none of the two hundred private banking houses of the city is included in New York's totals. Many of these firms employ capital equal to some of the largest organized institutions, carry lines of deposit reaching far into the millions, and have practically unlimited resources. If the figures of these concerns were available and were added to those of the organized banks and trust companies, the total banking resources of the city would undoubtedly be swelled to the almost incomprehensible sum of \$4,500,000,000.

The most noteworthy advantage of New York over her chief rival for financial supremacy is seen in the following comparative statement of bank clearings for the five years ending October 31st, 1901:

Year.	London.	New York.
1897	\$35,000,000,000	\$31,000,000,000
1898	38,000,000,000	39,000,000,000
1899	43,000,000,000	57,000,000,000
1900	42,000,000,000	51,000,000,000
1901	46,000,000,000	77,000,000,000

exceeded in extent and importance everything else in the financial history of the world, but they have inaugurated an industrial development that has placed the United States in advance of every other nation on the globe, and established a prosperity which blesses mankind wherever the sun shines.

The central figures in this magnificent development are New York's Captains of Finance—the controlling elements of the large private banking houses of the city and the executive heads of the organized institutions. To these men of courage, sagacity, and intelligence is due not only the credit of the city's dominant power in the business world, but in a great measure the marvelous development of the country at large and the consequent universal prosperity. An immutable law of commerce long since decreed that New York should ultimately become the world's monetary centre, yet it never appeared within the range of vision of even the most optimistic that the American metropolis would reach that supreme position ere the twentieth century had fairly dawned upon creation. That was an attainment only thought possible through the slow process of evolution, and was based upon a New World development much greater than could have been vouchsafed inside of another quarter of a century. But these financial leaders, grasping the full meaning of a stable monetary standard and comprehending the American spirit of progress, saw the possibi-

lities in store for the city and the nation under a thorough awakening, and began a work of expansion which ushered in the greatest era of prosperity the world ever knew, and made New York the controlling financial and commercial power of the universe. The full limit of honor and glory is their due.

## NATIONAL CITY BANK.

Year.	Capital.	Surplus and Profits.	Deposits.	Resources.
1896	\$1,000,000	\$3,557,000	\$31,580,000	\$37,122,000
1897	1,000,000	3,724,000	62,428,000	67,936,000
1898	1,000,000	4,322,000	94,530,000	113,769,000
1899	1,000,000	4,818,000	123,777,000	138,444,000
1900	10,000,000	5,501,000	159,098,000	188,641,000
1901	10,000,000	6,660,000	165,839,000	194,501,000
1902	25,000,000	15,488,000	151,423,717	202,816,403

## HANOVER NATIONAL BANK.

Year.	Capital.	Surplus and Profits.	Deposits.	Resources.
1896	\$1,000,000	\$2,053,000	\$20,200,000	\$24,645,000
1897	1,000,000	2,153,000	33,762,000	37,275,000
1898	1,000,000	2,240,000	49,742,000	53,742,000
1899	1,000,000	2,578,000	57,290,000	63,290,000
1900	3,000,000	5,070,000	53,890,000	66,373,000
1901	3,000,000	5,625,000	70,552,000	84,167,000
1902	3,000,000	5,900,000	89,114,062	100,334,286

Continued on page 355.





MR. "GUS" ROGERS.—Hall.

## The Rise of the Rogers Brothers The Funniest of Fun-makers

By Eleanor Franklin



MR. MAX ROGERS.—Hall.

VERY FEW people realize how much "art" there is in a characterization such as is given by the Rogers Brothers, Weber and Fields, Mr. Louis Mann, Mr. David Warfield, and other eccentric com-

the limelight—no matter how meteoric his career may seem to an onlooking public, has a history to relate of times to him "away back," when he struggled with unkind fortune, which always held that longed-for "golden opportunity" just a bit beyond his eager grasp. And so with the clever Rogers Brothers. It was "away back" in 1889, and they had been engaged for a two weeks' run at Austin & Stone's Museum in Boston. Austin & Stone's was the first of the dime museums and was opened in an old empty store building on Tremont Street.

Previous to this the Rogers Brothers had been doing for a couple of years what is called a "neat song-and-dance act" in all the variety houses in the country, and they were so particularly "neat" that the idea of making themselves grotesque was not an attractive one to them. But at Austin & Stone's the same "act" could not be used two weeks in succession, and especially if it were one of those in small letters near the bottom of the list. Hence the Rogers Brothers, with a two weeks' engagement ahead of them, found themselves face to face with the necessity of preparing a new "turn" for their second week.

During the first week they played four performances daily of their song-and-dance act, which didn't leave much time for rehearsals and study on another, but they managed it and went on at the beginning of the next week.

Pleasure" at the Knickerbocker. Mr. Rogers tells a most interesting story of how this came about. "We were doing our German act down at Koster & Bial's," he says, "and one night Mr. Klaw came down with



IN CONVERSATIONAL CONTACT.

edians of their class. Coming out of the Knickerbocker Theatre the other evening I heard three different people say, "I wonder if those boys talk that way all the time," or something to that effect, and knowing the Rogers Brothers to be cut on a most up-to-date pattern, with tongues ironed out as smoothly as anybody's, it struck me as rather interesting and amusing. To give a casual glance at the result of years of constant practice and patient ambition and then wonder if they grew that way! If that isn't sincerest flattery, then what is?

No, the Rogers Brothers didn't grow that way, and it is a curious fact that they became Dutch dialect comedians purely by accident, or rather as the easiest means of overcoming an aggravating condition in a vaudeville contract. Actors are born and not made, testimony recorded in catalogues of dramatic schools to the contrary. Notwithstanding you don't manufacture actors, you discover them, like most other rare and precious things; and Messrs. Max and Gus Rogers discovered themselves some fourteen years ago, when they were both stripling youths just out of knickerbockers.

"It was away back in 1889, at Austin & Stone's Museum



THE ROGERS BROTHERS IN 1888—A SONG-AND-DANCE TEAM.—Hall.



THE ROGERS BROTHERS IN 1902—STARS IN MUSICAL FARCE.—Hall.

in a rough-and-tumble knockabout German dialect act, "just to try," as Mr. Rogers, Sr., says. "If we perpetrated the same thing on Broadway now," he continued, "an indignant public would rise up and call us blessed." But, much to the surprise of the Rogers Brothers, they were a success as Dutch comedians, and a little later in the

same season made an engagement to give a single trial performance at Tony Pastor's in New York for the benefit of vaudeville managers and booking agents, with the result that they signed contracts next day with Mr. Harry Kernell for thirty straight weeks in the best vaudeville houses in the country.

Here was sudden and unexpected success for two modest youths who thought themselves utterly impossible in the eccentric characters they hesitatingly sought to portray, and since then their rise has been swift and steady. During the season of 1897-8, while playing a long run at Koster & Bial's music hall, they were engaged by Klaw & Erlanger for "A Round of

longest step upward in all our career." Next day the Rogers Brothers called at the office of Klaw & Erlanger and were engaged to do their "turn" in "A Round of Pleasure," but their new managers a little later signed contracts with them for a five-year starring venture, which has been thus far a marvelous financial success.



IN "A ROUND OF PLEASURE," FOR WHICH THE ROGERS BROTHERS FORSOOK VAUDEVILLE.—Byron.



SCENE FROM "A ROUND OF PLEASURE," THEIR FIRST STARRING VENTURE.—Chickering.



"THE ROGERS BROTHERS IN CENTRAL PARK."—Byron.

in Boston," says Mr. Gus Rogers in a reminiscent tone. When a very young-looking actor prefaces a professional anecdote with "It was away back" one feels inclined to smile. "Away back" has such a "befo' de wah" sound about it, somehow, but just the same every successful actor—and by that one means every actor who has climbed into the glare of



"THE ROGERS BROTHERS IN WASHINGTON."—Byron.

They were first presented as stars in "The Reign of Error," then in "The Rogers Brothers in Wall Street." This "locality" idea proved a successful one and has been followed with "Rogers Brothers in Central Park," "Rogers Brothers in Washington," and this year "Rogers in Harvard." This latest success is now running at the Knickerbocker Theatre.



"THE ROGERS BROTHERS IN HARVARD."—Byron.



# Fortunes Found in Copper

By Oliver Shedd

**D**URING THESE times of enterprise and great commercial activity in the United States, there is no industry that is receiving more attention or is producing better results than mining. It is interesting and a little astonishing to know that more money is made in the United States from mining than from banking. Every city has its great banks with millions of capital and millions of deposits, paying millions in salaries to their officers and millions in dividends to their stockholders. And every town and village has its banks, too, and these in the same ratio are paying salaries and dividends. Yet all these millions of profit do not equal the value of the product of the mines of the country. In an article recently published in the *National Banker*, E. Rich, a prominent banker, comparing the mining industry with banking, said:

"There is yearly as much invested in mining as there is in banking, but banking does not prove as safe or as profitable as mining. In a time of prosperity the average banking dividends seldom exceed eight per cent. a year. That the number of dividend-paying mining companies is larger than all other combined industries is fully sustained by statistics. That mining produces quicker and greater profits than any other industrial pursuit is evidenced by the scores of our multi-millionaires. That there are risks in mining as well as in other pursuits is well known to all reasonable minds, but that the immense fortunes of the Mackays, the Fairs, the Fields, the Sharons, the Baldwins, W. S. Stratton, and hundreds of others, are due to mining cannot be denied. According to the census there is less than one-hundredth part of our industrial population engaged in mining. If other industries were as productive of wealth as mining we would have a yearly product of twenty-two times as much as the estimated circulation of gold and silver money in the entire world. The yearly product of gold, silver, lead, and copper alone, if distributed among the miners engaged in the different mining States producing these metals, would average from \$1,000 to \$3,000 per man, or twenty times as much as the per capita of products of all other combined industries. Mining products, with the exception of coal, which is consumed, are increasing our solid natural wealth, without being destroyed, like the vegetable or animal products."

And the most valuable products of mines to-day are gold and copper. Formerly a silver mine was second in value to that which produced gold, but the white metal has been superseded by copper in the public demand. This is accounted for by the decrease in the demand of silver for coinage and the increase in the demand for copper in the arts, the result of its growing use in the appliances of electricity and in other fields of mechanical energy where metal comes in contact with moisture, for copper does not rust. Silver brings comparatively small prices in the market when it is sold for use in the arts—for ornaments and for table ware, for instance; and the result is that all through the West hundreds of silver mines have been closed. But the total mining output of the country has not suffered on account of this, for copper has risen until now it stands next to gold in practical commercial value. We do not hear nowadays of "silver kings" in speaking of miners who have become wealthy. It is the "copper king" now, and the "gold king," too, of course, and always will be.

A large part of the mining intelligence and enterprise which was formerly devoted to the digging and refining of silver has now been directed toward the production of copper. It is this fact that has brought Montana into such great prominence among the States of the Union during the last few years, for Montana is the copper queen of the world. It is a remarkable fact that half of the beautiful brown metal mined in the United States is produced by Montana. The annual output of the copper mines at Butte, Mont., alone amounts to seventy-five million dollars.

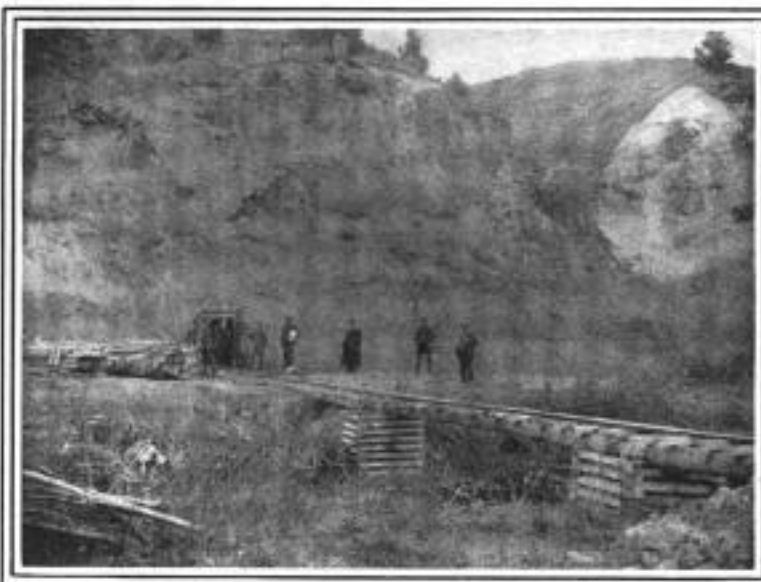
Like the gold of California, the copper of Montana has made some of the world's wealthiest men and has been the source of some of the country's most interesting bits of personal history. It was twenty years ago that Marcus Daly, a poor prospector, struck the Anaconda mine, and the word "Anaconda" has become almost a synonym for copper and millions. He drove a shaft down a thousand feet and then "went broke," as the miners say. For a time the mine had to be abandoned, and then Daly secured enough financial aid to permit him to carry on his work, and the result was the opening of one of the richest veins of copper in the world, creating one of the greatest personal fortunes. A young man

named William A. Clark was keeping a grocery store in the little town of Boseman, Mont. He saved up enough money to start a little bank. Then he got hold of a copper mine, the Calansa, in the Butte district, and his fortune was made. He moved to Butte, a larger town than



PARTY OF MINE-OWNERS AND PROSPECTORS IN THE DEPTHS OF THE MONTANA VERDE COPPER COMPANY'S PROPERTY.

Boseman, and started another bank, and soon afterward with the money obtained from this Montana copper mine he bought the United Verde in Arizona, which added greatly to his already enormous wealth. Daly, too, had



TUNNELING UNDER A MOUNTAIN FOR GOLD ON THE MONTANA VERDE COPPER COMPANY'S PROPERTY.—Hawes.

grown wealthier; and since he died another copper monarch has arisen in Montana. He is F. Aug. Heinze, who was a mining engineer, a graduate of Columbia University, N. Y., who went to Montana with his only

source of income a comparatively small salary as an engineer. Now he is worth at least sixty million dollars at the age of thirty-six, and he has made it out of copper. The State of Montana has lost none of its capacity to make copper kings, and the fortune of young Heinze is the latest illustration. And there are two reasons why this is true.

In the first place there seems to be no limit to the depth of the copper veins, and the deeper the shafts of the mines the richer the ore. After the shaft has been sunk several hundred feet, sometimes a thousand or more, the miners "drift," that is they follow the veins in a lateral direction, making subterranean tunnels in different directions from the main shaft. It is through this process of mining that the earth hundreds of feet beneath the city of Butte is "honeycombed" with mines, for Butte, with its 50,000 people, is a mining camp in reality, and the greatest in the world. The other reason for the continuation of the tremendous output of copper from Montana is in the new milling machinery and modern methods of smelting. By these means large profits are realized from ore which was formerly thrown aside as too low a grade to be smelted. The low-grade ore mines are indeed among the most valuable in the State because of the immense quantity of the ore and the ease and small expense with which it is mined.

And through the modern ideas which permit nothing to go to waste a large income is derived from the water which sometimes flows into the copper mines and which was formerly viewed with consternation, for it meant pumping, and pumps cost money. However, the water which fills a copper mine is itself pregnant with the metal held in solution in such quantities that the liquid is a poison. When this water is pumped out of the mines it is treated with iron. The iron is the scrap and waste, old rails, old machinery and the like, which are always found around a mining mill; and when it is put into the copper water, a chemical action ensues and the pure copper is precipitated. Enough is obtained in this way to more than pay the cost of the pumping, and besides, the mine, emptied of the flood, is ready to be worked again.

Another interesting problem of copper mining which has been recently overcome is the former impossibility of mining copper when the pure metal alone was found not mixed with any rock. Solid masses, of great size and bulk, of the pure metal would frequently be found. Yet, paradoxical as it may seem, this metal was of no value; and the simple reason was that nothing could be done with it. It could not be cut or broken or moved, and the rich metal had to lie unmoved. This difficulty has been overcome, like the others, by modern ingenuity expressed in the form of effective drilling machinery which cuts and breaks the metal into a form that can be transported.

In fact, the business of mining has now practically become a science, so that a mine is not as it was—a speculation. Engineers and experts are able to determine just what the extent and nature of any given mine are, and then the miners have only to figure the cost of getting out the ore and hauling it to smelters to determine what their profit will be. In the Butte district there has never been a failure of a copper mine. And it is in this district that the latest methods of organization and machinery are producing the largest profits. The greatest gains in copper mining are made by the large concerns which unite several properties under one company, for combination in mining, as in other industries, saves expense and makes larger profits. Several of the richest copper mines in the Butte district near the Anaconda and twelve miles from the city have recently been combined under one company, the Montana Verde Company, which in order to conduct its business has offices in New York City, in the Park Row Building. This company has combined several of the richest mines: the Pearl H., Sparrow, Nellie Ryan, Belle, North Extension of the Pearl H., Eureka, Gold Hill, Gold Eagle, Copper Queen, Rose, Rose Extension, Copper King, Alice, Ella, Ajax, and Gopher. Along with the copper of Montana occur frequently large quantities of gold, but it is on copper, and copper alone, that the State depends for its reputation. There is money in the gold, too, but Montana is for copper, and yields half the product of the whole United States. The development to enormous proportions of the copper mining industry of the country has come about in the last twenty years, the demand having grown with the perfection of methods of applying electricity.



A MONTANA MINING SCENE—A ROCK MILL ARRAYS ON THE MONTANA VERDE COPPER COMPANY'S PROPERTY.—Hawes.



# The National City Bank of New York

ORIGINAL CHARTER DATED 1812

Capital Fully Paid, . . . \$25,000,000.00  
 Shareholders Liability, . . . \$25,000,000.00  
 Surplus & Undivided Profits, \$15,388,063.02  
 Deposits, . . . . . \$151,423,717.15

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 G. S. WHITSON, Vice-President

F. A. VANDERLIP, Vice-Pres.  
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 C. JANSSEN, Manager Foreign  
 Department

## In the World of Sports

ATHLETIC CHAMPIONS HOLD THEIR OWN—QUEER DOINGS ON THE TURF—GREAT CYCLE RACES

**PERPETUAL ATHLETIC CHAMPIONS.**—In no other field of sport do the champions maintain their prestige so long as they do in track and field athletics, and this is particularly true of field sports, such as throwing the weights. Flanagan, Mitchell, Sheldon, Gray, and Henneman have been coming out first in the weight contests for many years, and the manner in which these veterans held their own at the recent athletic championships at Travers Island, near New York, would indicate that they will continue prominently in athletics for several years to come. George R. Gray is the veteran of them all and is probably one of the most remarkable athletes that ever lived. Born in Toronto, he has spent much of his life in the United States. As a shot-putter we have never seen his equal in this or any other country, and while beyond forty years of age, with more silver than raven in his locks, he is a man of remarkable physical powers. Weighing one hundred and eighty pounds, with ruddy cheeks and an eagle eye, which the average man of twenty-five would envy, he is the perfect picture of what healthful outdoor sport will do for the average human being. In eighteen years he has never been beaten in the shot-put. J. C. Mitchell is another marvel in a way, and had been out of the hospital, where he was treated for stomach trouble, only a few days when he competed for the championships. "Bob" Fitzsimmons, the prize-fighter, is another athletic marvel whom age does not seem to wither. I have seen such specimens in the mountains of the Blue Ridge, but we seldom meet them in city life except on the field of sport. De Witt, of Princeton, is a coming man with the weights, and some of the best judges believe that in another year he will make the veteran champions look to their laurels. Of the youngsters who showed in the championships, J. H. Wright seemed to have a future before him. He captured the half-mile run in both the junior and senior championships, and ran so cleanly and with such power that the critics were astonished. He has plenty of bone and muscle and is sure to be heard from later. Nobody need be surprised if he turns out to be one of the best long-distance runners in the country. The victories in the Canadian championships of Grant, Moulton, Walsh, and Baxter, of New York, were anticipated.

**TRACK FOLLOWERS CONFUSED.**—It does really seem that the officials of the Jockey Club will have to take

cognizance of the in and out running of thoroughbreds on the Eastern tracks this year. Both meetings at Sheepshead Bay and those at Gravesend and Saratoga showed reprehensible and unaccountable changes in form, and those who follow race-horses and bet on their chances on the form they have made in previous races have simply become confused and will follow any blind rumor they may hear in preference to betting on the animal whose previous performances warrant him in being the favorite in the race. While nobody would think of criticising adversely such men as W. C. Whitney and August Belmont, there are many who are not so particular about saying harsh things about those who send horses of millions to the post. The recent case of Mr. Whitney's mare Smoke, a favorite in the betting, going to the post lame after thousands of dollars had been wagered on the mare; the fact that Mr. Belmont's Fire Eater won his only race on the day that a well-known professional plunger wagered thousands on the colt; the peculiar running of Madden's Colonel Bill and The Rivals are responsible for opinions among horsemen and track followers which will do the turf no good unless such cases are promptly investigated by the stewards and the Jockey Club. The turf has received this year its greatest boom. Turf prosperity has never before been so pronounced in this country. The stockholders in the tracks are not worrying whether coal is ten cents or ten dollars a ton nor whether beef sells for ten cents a pound or brings its weight in gold. Would it not be good business policy to keep the platter clean with so much prosperity in sight? Had obscure trainers been guilty of such practices their licenses would have been revoked long ago. But most of the high-class trainers are now millionaires themselves, and that may account for their boldness. A wealthy owner was not long ago approached by a friend who remonstrated with him about the conduct of his chief jockey, who had been riding some very bad-looking races recently. "Oh," said the owner, "I am sure you are wrong. Why, the boy can't read or write. He has not sense enough to be a schemer."

**KRAMER, HURLEY, AND WALTHOUR ARE BEST.**—As predicted in these columns, Kramer, Hurley, and Walthour have proved themselves easily the superiors in the cycle-racing ranks this year, Kramer winning the profes-

sional sprinting championship and Walthour capturing the paced championship. Singularly enough, Walthour was not seen about New York, restricting himself to the New England circuit almost entirely. Kramer, on the other hand, won most of his points in and about New York, as did Hurley, who retains the amateur championship without much trouble. When the finals were reached in the amateur contests Hurley was clearly out of sorts and did not do himself justice, with the result that Root, of New England, managed to tie him for the championship. When they met a week later Hurley was himself again and he defeated Root easily, as his friends were confident that he would do. With the introduction of team racing this year the champions who have not taken advantage of the scheme have had a hard proposition to meet. Hurley, knowing his speed and staying power, generally went it alone in all the important races, and that fact itself accounted for several defeats of the strongest amateur since the time of Kramer, three years ago. Billington belongs to the New York Athletic Club, but, although a club-mate of the champion, never tried to help Hurley. In fact, Billington, who is about No. 2 in the amateur ranks, really teamed against Hurley, and managed in one day, at the Vailsburg track, near Newark, N. J., to twice beat his club-mate by forming a team with Glasson, a New Jersey rider. By pacing each other judiciously, Billington managed to win one race and Glasson the other, Hurley finishing second in each contest. Teaming was so apparent that it was the duty of the referee to disqualify both men in each case, but track officials are sometimes lax in their duty when a home rider commits an offense, and nothing was done in either case. Kramer and Walthour are ready to go to France as soon as the foreign promoters offer them a suitable guarantee. They will astonish the foreigners if they do go, for they are the strongest pair America has ever had ready to send abroad for international competition on the cycle track. GEORGE E. STACKHOUSE.

### Answers to Inquiries.

**A. Y. C. LOUISVILLE.**—The rule is the same in field and ice hockey. When the disk is sent out of bounds it must be put in play again at the point where it left the rink or field lines.  
**B. E. A. CHICAGO.**—The National Baseball League is supposed to have a \$2,400 salary rule, but it never lived up to it.  
**J. A. S. KANSAS CITY.**—The Game and Fish Commissioners issue a pamphlet containing the game laws in the various counties of each State. No. 9 chilled shot is better for early quail. O. E. S.



## A Forgotten Financier—Robert Morris.

Continued from page 348.

furnished, Congress would lose its influence over the people and the American government would collapse.

### II.

This was the situation when, in March, 1781, Morris was chosen to be head of the Department of Finance. He soon changed all this. His plan of operations comprised chiefly these features: Retrenchment, taxation, loans from France, Spain, and Holland, all of which countries were at war with England, France being America's actual ally, and Spain and Holland her quasi-allies; loans from French officers in this country and from wealthy Americans; the emission by Morris of his private notes and the use of his personal credit. By remonstrance, argument, and appeal Morris stirred up the lagging energies of Congress, and combated the apathy and inefficiency of the Governors. He tried, and with some effect, to arouse a national sentiment, which was entirely lacking in the country at large except for a short time in 1775-76, under the spur of Lexington, Bunker Hill, and the Declaration of Independence.

Through a secret agent Morris furnished funds to Greene's army in the South. He supplied cash to Washington's forces. Flour was furnished by him to most of the soldiers, and lead for bullets to many of them. Through the work of the Bank of North America, of which he was one of the most influential stockholders, the public credit was strengthened. He promptly made it known to the world that, though the outstanding debts of the country could not be paid off at that time, all future obligations would be promptly met. Moreover, for a time Morris was also the virtual head of the departments of War and the Marine. Now comes Morris's greatest single exploit, the furnishing of funds for the campaign in which Washington, Rochambeau, Lafayette, and the combined American and French armies captured Cornwallis.

Morris was at Dobbs Ferry one day in the summer of 1781, where Washington's army was encamped, with Count Rochambeau and his French troops near at hand, preparatory to an attack on New York, as was expected. Conceiving the chance of capturing Cornwallis in Virginia by a swift march of the Americans and the French upon him, before Sir Henry Clinton, the British commander in New York, could either re-enforce him or apprise him of his peril, Washington asked the head of the Department of War what he could do in the way of furnishing supplies for the army in the campaign.

"With money I can provide you everything," he said; "without money nothing."

"Let me know what sum you want and I will furnish it," responded Morris.

The money was provided, and Washington and Rochambeau quietly crossed the Hudson, still keeping up, even to their own soldiers, the pretense that they were preparing to attack New York, so as to delude Clinton. Then they pressed rapidly through New Jersey and Maryland and down into Virginia, where, by the aid of the French fleet under Admiral de Grasse, which beat off the British ships that attempted to re-enforce Cornwallis or to take him away, they shut up that commander in Yorktown. After one of his lines of intrenchments was taken by storm by the Americans and French, Cornwallis laid down his arms, and the most active and able British general who participated in any part of the war and the most effective British army which, was on this side of the Atlantic at any time during the conflict, were in American hands. This was on October 19th, 1781.

A swift courier dispatched by Washington to Congress at Philadelphia to tell the news of the Yorktown triumph reached that place about midnight on the 23d, and immediately the watchmen throughout the city were proclaiming "Twelve o'clock. All's well and Cornwallis is taken." Lights instantly were seen burning in every window. The people, hurriedly dressing, rushed from their houses and filled the streets. Bonfires blazed all over the city, cannon boomed, and at sunrise the old Liberty Bell rang out the glad tidings which quickly came to mean that the promise of 1776 had been achieved. When the fatal news reached England on November 25th Lord George Germaine hurried to inform Lord North, the British premier, at his office in Downing Street. "How did Lord North take it?" Germaine was asked afterward. "Like as he would have taken a ball in the breast. He opened his arms, exclaiming wildly as he strode up and down the apartment, 'Oh, God! it's all over.'"

George III., less wise than his minister, wanted to continue the fight, and to hold New York and Charleston in any case. He even said he would abdicate and go to his ancestral domain in Hanover rather than surrender to the Americans. But even that obdurate heart had

to bow to events. The Whigs under Rockingham were put in power, a treaty of peace was signed (a preliminary treaty on November 30th, 1782, and a definite treaty on September 3d, 1783), and American independence was established. The man who, next to Washington himself, did most to organize victory at that supreme crisis in America's life in 1781 was Robert Morris.

### III.

Soon after peace came Morris resigned, but he was induced to remain in office until the latter part of 1784, for the stimulating effect which his presence at the head of the finance department would have on the public credit. He served his country afterward as a member of the convention of 1787 which framed the Federal Constitution, and as one of Pennsylvania's first Senators under it. Then came business reverses, poverty, imprisonment for debt from 1798 to 1803, and death in 1806.

By an odd but easily explained coincidence, Hamilton suggested Morris for head of the Department of Finance

the public credit and it sprung upon its feet. The fabled birth of Minerva was hardly more sudden or more perfect than the financial system of the United States as it burst forth from the conceptions of Alexander Hamilton."

Morris and Hamilton have had many worthy successors. One of these was Albert Gallatin, statesman, financier, diplomat, and scholar, who was Secretary of the Treasury for a dozen consecutive years under Jefferson and Madison. Another was Salmon P. Chase, who, from 1861 to 1864, held his post when the loans and disbursements were greater than were ever made in the same length of time by any government in the world before or since. Still another was John Sherman, who had the double honor of initiating and shaping in Congress the resumption act signed by President Grant in 1875, which he, as Secretary of the Treasury in President Hayes's Cabinet, put into operation in 1879. At the beginning of that year Sherman brought every dollar of currency in the United States up to the one-hundred-cents line, as measured in gold, and made it comparatively easy for his successors to keep it up to that level ever since. Much success also was achieved by Hugh McCulloch, who served under Lincoln, Johnson, and Arthur; by William Windom, who held the office under Garfield, and by Daniel Manning, Cleveland's first and greatest Treasury chief.

The achievements of many of America's financiers in private life have dazzled the world. Huntington, Jay Gould, and William H. Vanderbilt, with a greater than Prospero's magical power, have raised and stilled monetary and industrial tempests. With more than a Midas's touch, Morgan, Vanderbilt, Rockefeller, Gates, Sage, Hariman, Schiff, and their associates and rivals concentrate and direct vast enterprises and turn their product into gold. Robert Morris, America's earliest monetary king, to whom the bankers of the country are to raise a memorial, has been followed by a long and brilliant line of masters of finance.

## How To Succeed in Banking.

A GREAT deal of public interest centres in the question "In what way can a man become a successful banker?" This question was recently put to a number of the prominent bankers of this city. Among the responses made were the following pithy and noteworthy declarations:

President J. Edward Simmons, of the Fourth National Bank: "By being able, honest, progressive and conservative."

G. G. Williams, President of the Chemical National Bank: "The way to succeed in banking is to be constantly faithful to your duty. That is the cause of my success, for I have tried to follow that motto ever since I went into the bank as an assistant to the paying teller. I was fifteen years old then, and that was fifty years ago. To a young man I would say, first get your position and then do your work faithfully."

President Nash, of the Corn Exchange Bank: "To succeed in banking a man should get acquainted with the 'big fellows,' the men who have money. They will soon pick out a man who is alert, active, and attends to business, and when once they are tied to him, they don't let go. It is not hard for a young man to get started; but he wants to be careful not to get a 'big head.' During the last four years a good many young men have come to the front, because it has been comparatively easy to succeed. It is a time of panic that tests a man's sinews, and panics are sure to come."

Frederick B. Schenck, President Mercantile National Bank: "My success as a banker, as in other previous positions in life, I attribute to the constant endeavor to be worthy of the fullest confidence of my employers, the stockholders, directors, depositors and the public generally."

## Complexion Bad.

LIVER TORPID, APPETITE POOR?

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE clears the complexion by restoring stomach, liver, and bowels to health. A strengthening Tonic for mental, nervous, or physical weakness. It induces restful sleep.

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made sterile and guarded against contamination, from beginning to baby's bottle, is the perfection of substitute feeding for infants. Borden's Eagle Brand Condensed Milk has stood first among infant foods for more than forty years.

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New York Stock Exchange. Hanover National Bank. Sub-Treasury.  
**THE FINANCIAL CENTRE OF THE WORLD.**  
INTERSECTION OF WALL, BROAD, AND NASSAU STREETS.—Lucker.

at its organization under the confederation of 1781; and Morris in 1789, when Washington asked him to become head of the Treasury in the government under the Constitution which began in that year, recommended Hamilton. From long and intimate association Morris was an excellent judge of Hamilton's knowledge of finance and economics. Washington, on whose staff during the war Hamilton served for several years, was himself in a position to bear testimony to Hamilton's ability, and promptly gave him the post. The success with which he met the exacting requirements of that post at that time justified this tribute extended to his memory by Webster at a public dinner in New York in 1831: "He smote the rock of the national resources and abundant streams of revenue gushed forth. He touched the dead corpse of



# THE Hanover National Bank

Of the City of New York.

5, 7, 9 AND 11 NASSAU STREET.

Temporary Address, 7 Wall Street.

ESTABLISHED 1851.

P. O. BOX 2500.

CAPITAL, - - - - - \$3,000,000.  
SURPLUS, - - - - - \$5,900,000.

JAS. T. WOODWARD, President,  
JAS. M. DONALD, Vice-President.  
WM. HALLS, Jr., Vice-President.  
WM. LOGAN, Cashier.

WM. I. LIGHTHIPE, Asst. Cashier.  
ELMER E. WHITTAKER, Asst. Cashier.  
HENRY R. CARSE, 2d Asst. Cashier.  
ALEXANDER D. CAMBELL, 2d Asst. Cashier.

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James Henry Smith,  
Isidor Straus,  
James M. Donald,  
William Halls, Jr.

### New York the Financial Centre.

(Continued from page 350.)

#### CHASE NATIONAL BANK.

Year.	Capital.	Surplus and Profits.	Deposits.	Resources.
1896	\$500,000	\$1,445,000	\$18,900,000	\$21,106,000
1897	500,000	1,447,000	30,674,000	32,000,000
1898	1,000,000	1,129,000	36,712,000	41,064,000
1899	1,000,000	1,486,000	48,673,000	50,673,000
1900	1,000,000	2,000,000	47,900,000	52,538,000
1901	1,000,000	2,657,000	56,384,000	61,592,000
1902	1,000,000	3,202,696	53,792,529	58,505,226

#### WESTERN NATIONAL BANK.

Year.	Capital.	Surplus and Profits.	Deposits.	Resources.
1896	\$2,100,000	\$367,000	\$12,239,000	\$15,472,000
1897	2,100,000	536,000	18,127,000	22,657,000
1898	2,100,000	767,000	38,116,000	41,870,000
1899	2,100,000	1,153,000	44,711,000	48,010,000
1900	2,100,000	1,687,000	50,106,000	53,944,000
1901	2,100,000	2,378,000	57,293,000	61,821,000
1902	2,100,000	3,125,990	63,063,050	68,657,039

#### NATIONAL PARK BANK.

Year.	Capital.	Surplus and Profits.	Deposits.	Resources.
1896	\$2,000,000	\$3,212,000	\$29,700,000	\$34,983,000
1897	2,000,000	3,186,000	37,640,000	42,781,000
1898	2,000,000	3,235,000	44,950,000	50,291,000
1899	2,000,000	3,271,000	66,070,000	71,446,000
1900	2,000,000	3,350,000	66,428,000	71,903,000
1901	2,000,000	3,968,000	70,407,000	76,425,000
1902	2,000,000	4,511,386	70,593,751	80,154,188

#### FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

Year.	Capital.	Surplus and Profits.	Deposits.	Resources.
1896	\$500,000	\$7,208,000	\$20,900,000	\$29,035,000
1897	500,000	7,009,000	28,500,000	36,115,000
1898	500,000	7,488,000	31,030,000	39,717,000
1899	500,000	7,763,000	39,250,000	47,923,000
1900	500,000	9,114,000	41,540,000	52,663,000
1901	10,000,000	11,407,000	89,271,000	113,374,000
1902	10,000,000	12,219,881	81,300,000	108,579,794

#### NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE.

Year.	Capital.	Surplus and Profits.	Deposits.	Resources.
1896	\$5,000,000	\$3,580,000	\$18,540,000	\$30,314,000
1897	5,000,000	3,502,000	23,447,000	35,072,000
1898	5,000,000	3,601,000	25,730,000	36,911,000
1899	5,000,000	3,635,000	30,218,000	41,465,000
1900	10,000,000	6,802,000	68,040,000	93,015,000
1901	10,000,000	7,261,000	81,785,000	116,124,000
1902	10,000,000	7,434,000	101,115,757	126,809,902

#### MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK.

Year.	Capital.	Surplus and Profits.	Deposits.	Resources.
1896	\$1,000,000	\$978,000	\$8,203,300	\$10,644,000
1897	1,000,000	996,000	10,991,000	13,167,000
1898	1,000,000	1,013,000	12,016,000	14,750,000
1899	1,000,000	1,142,000	15,116,000	18,032,000
1900	1,000,000	1,191,000	15,309,000	19,073,000
1901	1,000,000	1,373,000	17,808,000	21,480,000
1902	1,000,000	1,429,210	17,274,792	20,839,345

#### NATIONAL BANK OF NORTH AMERICA.

Year.	Capital.	Surplus and Profits.	Deposits.	Resources.
1896	\$700,000	\$582,000	\$5,874,000	\$7,202,000
1897	700,000	569,000	10,818,000	12,135,000
1898	700,000	554,000	13,740,000	15,040,000
1899	1,000,000	537,000	17,049,000	18,000,000
1900	1,000,000	670,000	17,304,000	19,697,000
1901	1,000,000	1,025,000	16,814,000	19,555,000
1902	2,000,000	7,977,867	21,464,699	26,259,766

### The South and "Leslie's Weekly,"

(From the New Orleans Times-Democrat.)

LESLIE'S WEEKLY, though ardently Republican in politics, refuses to share the intense hostility toward the south so brutally manifested by not a few of its neighboring contemporaries. In paraphrasing the injunction uttered by Horace Greeley more than fifty years ago, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, under the significant caption, "Go South, Young Man!" sets forth the actual conditions and the actual possibilities of the south clearly, comprehensively, and in a manner that carries conviction even to the most prejudiced mind. The facts

illuminating this editorial of LESLIE'S WEEKLY present to investors everywhere an argument more powerful than could be made of the most finished rhetorical phrases. Through this comment of our New York critic may be had a glimpse of what the south is to-day and of what the south is to be in the quick-coming years. More fortunate for the south than the wealth of the Indies is the concluding paragraph of the LESLIE'S WEEKLY editorial, "If the south prospers, we of other sections will rejoice and prosper with her," is the true note to be sounded everywhere in this country nowadays; for the time has surely come when the American people should realize that the good of all insures the welfare of each, and that the prosperity of every section is best secured in the prosperity of the nation. "All for one and one for all!" is to be the motto that is henceforth to rally the industrial army of the United States.

### Special Prizes for Amateur Photographs.

LESLIE'S WEEKLY offers a special prize of \$10 for its amateur contest in the Christmas number. Also for the Thanksgiving number, both contests to close November 1st. The pictures should, of course, be appropriate to the holidays and especially interesting to children, for Christmas is above all things the festival of childhood. A special prize of \$10 is also offered for the best cat picture submitted before November 20th.

LESLIE'S WEEKLY was the first publication in the United States to offer prizes for the best work of amateur photographers. We offer a prize of five dollars for the best amateur photograph received by us in each weekly contest, the competition to be based on the originality of the subject and the perfection of the photograph. Preference will be given to unique and original work and for that which bears a special relation to news events. We invite all amateurs to enter this contest. Photographs may be mounted or unmounted, and will be returned if stamps are sent for this purpose with a request for their return. All photographs entered in the contest and not prize-winners will be subject to our use unless otherwise directed, and one dollar will be paid for each photograph we may use. No copyrighted photographs will be received, nor such as have been published or offered elsewhere. Many photographs are received, and those accepted will be utilized as soon as possible. Contestants should be patient. No writing except the name and address of the sender should appear on the back of the photograph except when letter postage is paid, and in every instance care must be taken to use the proper amount of postage. Photographs must be entered by the makers. Silver paper with a glossy finish should be used when possible. Mat-surface paper is not suitable for reproduction. Photographs entered are not always used. They are subject to return if they are ultimately found unavailable in making up the photographic contest. Preference is always given to pictures of recent current events of importance, for the news feature is one of the chief elements in selecting the prize-winners. The contest is open to all readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY, whether subscribers or not.

N. B.—Communications should be specifically addressed to "Leslie's Weekly, 110 Fifth Avenue, New York." When the address is not fully given, communications sometimes go to "Leslie's Magazine," or other publications having no connection with LESLIE'S WEEKLY.



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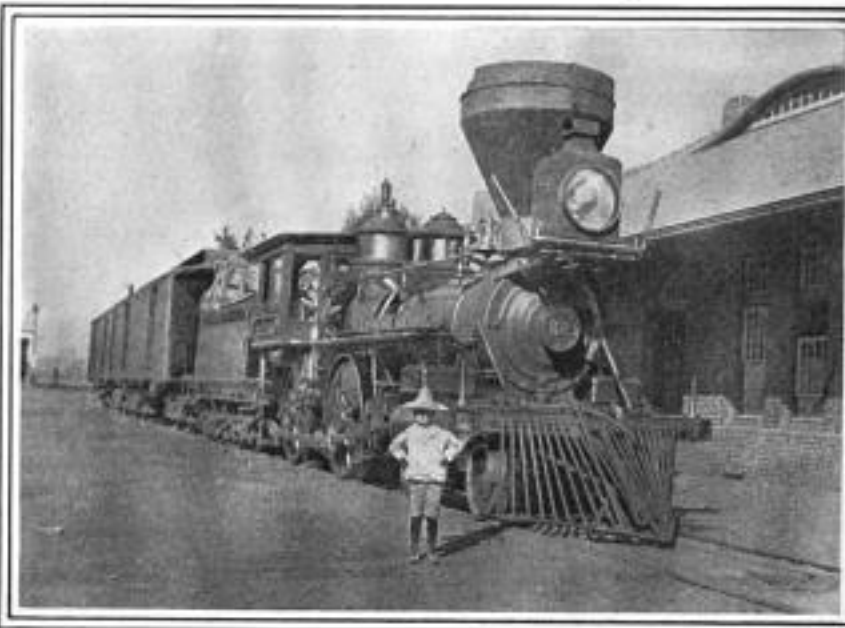
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CURIOUS OLD LOCOMOTIVE IN NEVADA WHICH HAS TRANSPORTED BILLIONS IN GOLD AND SILVER

**Old Style Engine with a History**

THE ENGINE shown in the picture has carried more gold and silver bullion than any other in the United States. It was built in 1875 and has been running ever since, on the line known as the Virginia and Truckee Railway, from Reno, Nev., to Virginia City, the famous Comstock Lode mining town; thence to Carson

City, the capital of Nevada. Of the millions of dollars that have come from the Comstock Lode, by rail, this engine has hauled the greater part. It is exceedingly gaudy and at the same time old-fashioned in its construction, as the smokestack shows. All the trimmings are brightly polished brass. The wheels are painted a deep red.



FAN-TORCHON LACE PRODUCED BY NEW MACHINE.



LACES OF DIFFERENT PATTERNS WOVEN SIMULTANEOUSLY.

**Fine Lace Made by a Machine.**

THE DISPLACING of the work of human hands by that of machinery, which has been going on so steadily in the various departments of industry, is expected eventually to extend to the creation of so fine and almost artistic a product as lace. This is a matter which should be of especial interest to our feminine readers, for should the mechanical method prove a success the price of lace, without any sacrifice of quality, will undoubtedly decline. Several different machines for lace manufacturing have been devised, but while the results of their operation have been encouraging they have not hitherto been entirely satisfactory. The devices have been generally somewhat too crude. For the latest lace-making machine, invented by Herr A. Matitsch, of Vienna, however, claims are made of superiority to all previous ones. It is asserted that this contrivance will produce lace so closely resembling the hand-made article that experts alone can detect the difference. The machine will also make laces of different patterns simultaneously. The inventor has secured patents in the United States and in Europe, and has been for years developing his invention at Nottingham, Eng., a great lace-making centre,

where it has been inspected and reported on by the American consul, S. C. McFarland. Calculations made regarding the capacity of the machine show that a yearly profit of 101 per cent. in its use is possible. While the machine is looked upon skeptically in certain quarters, it being there still considered imperfect, in others it has been hailed as "epoch-making in the lace industry." Pictures of samples of its products are herewith displayed. The defects in the samples are said to be due to poorly regulated tension, while the coarseness of the texture was intentional.

**How To Sell Axes in Brazil.**

OUR CONSUL at Santos, Brazil, Mr. J. H. Johnson, writes: "A gentleman told me here recently that the axes manufactured in the United States were greatly preferred to any other, but that, on account of inferior packing, they were covered with rust when they arrived here, and hence were unsalable; that the Germans wrapped each axe in oil paper, and thereby protected them from the damp, salt atmosphere while in transit."

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CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND PROFITS, \$4,262,000

## Jasper's Hints to Money-makers

**NOTICE.**—This department is intended for the information of the regular readers of *LESLIE'S WEEKLY*. No charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. Correspondents should always inclose a stamp, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. Inquiries should refer only to matters directly connected with Wall Street interests. Subscribers to *LESLIE'S WEEKLY* at the home office, at regular subscription rates, namely, \$4 per annum, are placed on a preferred list, which entitles them, in emergencies, to answers by mail or telegraph. Address "Jasper," *LESLIE'S WEEKLY*, 150 Fifth Avenue, New York.

THOSE WHO, for the past six months, have been laughing at the mere thought of a scarcity of loanable funds on Wall Street now realize how rapidly financial conditions sometimes change. It is but a little while ago that money on call was offered in unlimited quantities around 2 and 3 per cent. Then came a deficit in the legal reserves, and almost in a night the rate jumped up to 20 and 25 per cent., and banks would loan even at this rate only on choice selected collateral. As it is in the financial world, so it is also sometimes in the commercial and industrial field. For instance, up to last April all the producing potash mines of Germany were running to their full capacity with Sunday and night shifts and such a demand for their products that it could not be supplied. Now in this industry the severest depression imaginable exists, so severe that the discharged workmen have been holding mass meetings to protest to the government against further dismissals. A wet season, which interfered with the work of the farmers and left them with but little profit, obliged them suddenly to economize, even in fertilizers, the basis of which was largely potash salts. Hence the sudden depression in one of Germany's greatest industries.

There are those who recall, not many years ago, when a similar depression suddenly visited the iron and steel market of the United States. Continuous high rates for money in this country would certainly prejudice industrial enterprises in all branches and call a sudden halt in many contemplated building operations, in which iron and steel are largely employed.

The depression in Germany, which began in 1900, and which was caused by precisely the conditions that are now operating here, still continues. As one of the dispatches puts it, "Germany is slowly recovering from the debauched and speculative activity, which was brought to an end when one of the most heavily embarrassed banks suspended business. For two years there has been a general liquidation, and it is now about half finished. The banks, which have been financing electrical, industrial and building enterprises, are still heavily loaded with unmarketable securities; but they have changed their methods of business, and are now conducted with caution and conservatism. During the inflation period industrial promoters formed their projects, and banks eagerly took them up and recklessly financed them. There are abundant reserves of capital, and money has been cheap for a long time; but the banks, warned by recent experience, have required securities of unquestioned value before making advances to companies new or old. The times have changed since the speculative period, when few questions were asked, and the capital was supplied for every fresh undertaking. German bankers have learned caution and self-restraint, and with adequate safeguards they are enabling the legitimate business interests to right themselves. When the process of liquidation is completed by the survival of the fittest industrial companies, Germany will have a greatly reduced plant for doing her own and the world's work; but it will also have a banking system conducted with English caution and sobriety of judgment."

After two years of commercial depression in Germany, it is calculated that two years more will be required before the country can recover from the fever of over-speculation in industrial properties. It is time to sound a warning in this country regarding the manner in which the organization of trolley lines, all heavily over-capitalized, has been going on. In this field, as well as in the development of electrical com-

panies, speculation in Germany was rampant until the break came, and scores of schemes for electric plants at high prices, financed by capital from the banks and by the credit of individuals, are being compelled to wind up their business. Germany expects deliverance from its trouble by the extension of its export trade, and especially of its trade with the United States. Its increasing shipments of pig iron and steel to this country, at low prices, have, therefore, great significance. Those who are agitating for the removal of duties on iron and steel should bear in mind that they are playing into the hands of the German manufacturers, and that they are aiming a deadly blow, not only at the steel trust but at every one of its 150,000 employees.

A significant political upheaval in the fall elections and an effort to smash the tariff and the trusts at the approaching session of Congress, both would tend to unsettle business and hasten the evil day which is gradually drawing nearer and which everyone expects must come, the only difference of opinion being as to the time of its arrival. My advice to my readers of late has been earnestly in favor of keeping out of the stock market and preparing for an approaching storm. That is still my advice, and those who will follow it and keep their money safely in hand, to use when the crisis comes, will turn a handsome profit. Don't be in a hurry.

"R." New Orleans: Not an investment for good and bad times.

"W." Chicago: The Butterick concern is largely over-capitalized.

"E." Boston: I think very little of them. Not until the market has had a substantial reaction.

"H. S. A." Minneapolis: Peoria and Eastern first consolidated four, around par, look like a purchase.

"F." Hoboken: The fact that the shares can be bought now for 70 per cent. less than they were offered a year ago is enough.

"R." Allentown: I would hardly call American Bicycle shares "an investment." An assessment would seem to be the natural outcome.

"Z." Milwaukee: It is obviously impossible to say how low stocks will go in case of a serious reaction. On reactions, the high-class stocks you mention ought to be a purchase.

"H." Newark, N. J.: I take little stock in the information regarding the Thunder Mountain Gold

Mining Co. exploited by J. E. Morhardt & Co., and of the offer to sell the shares at thirty cents apiece.

"F." Scranton: (1) Haight & Freese are not members of the New York Stock Exchange. Harrison & Wyrkoff, 71 Broadway, are members, and deal in small lots. (2) No. (3) 50 per cent. is small enough.

"A. B. C." Cincinnati: (1) I am told that he is doing a large business. (2) I know little about the Western traction shares. (3) While the money market is tight, shares are not likely to advance. (4) It accumulates until paid.

"B." Zanesville: I am not advising purchases until market conditions develop more clearly. Western Union is a dividend-payer, but highly capitalized. Ontario and Western is scarcely earning a dividend, and its future depends upon the anthracite situation.

"M." Minneapolis: (1) I do not advise the purchase of the stock, unless you have reason to believe in your adviser. The shares are not dealt in on Wall Street. The broker's firm has a good rating. (2) Cannot name them under constantly changing market conditions.

"C." Providence: (1) It would not surprise me if it did. (2) Opposition to American Telephone is constantly being developed, but the stock privileges it is giving and the fact that it dominates its field give the stock an investment character. A general decline in the stock market would affect unfavorably all stocks. (3) Not at present.

"J. H. S." New York: (1) The preliminary note at the head of this department explains. (2) Spencer Trask & Co., 27 Pine Street; Rhodes & Richmond, 20 Broad Street; Hurlbut, Hatch & Co., 71 Broadway, and Calhoun, Cragin & Co., 60 Broadway. (3) Some, of course, are much better than others. (4) No rating. (5) Many think so, but the largest operations are on the older exchange. Car and Foundry pays 2 per cent., Buttrick 4 per cent., National Biscuit 4 per cent., Pressed Steel Car 4 per cent., and United States Steel 4 per cent. per annum.

"X." Montana: Two dollars received. You are on my preferred list for six months. (1) I do not advise you to put your money in the hands of a broker and then allow an "advisory agent" whom he appoints to manage your account. The parties you mention have no rating. (2) The name is similar to that of a company with another location that has a fair reputation. (3) Have nothing to do with the "financial bureau." (4) Both have an excellent rating. (5) William Townsend & Brother, Produce Exchange Building, and the two other firms you mention, all stand well. I doubt if any first-class broker would accept such a discretionary deposit. (6) Not an investment.

"W." Chicago: (1) I should be inclined to sell almost anything in which I had a profit. Rutland Railroad preferred has considerable merit. (2) American Type Foundry stock is selling at between 43 and 46 for the common, and 98 to 102 for the preferred. I think better of the preferred. (3) American Car and Foundry preferred is not a permanent investment. A relaxation of prosperous conditions would affect it unfavorably. (4) I would take the bonds and sell the balance of the stock if it did not entail a loss. (5) American Child has had such a tremendous advance since I recommended its purchase that I hardly regard it as a prize at present. (6) On reactions it ought to return a good profit, because of its investment character.



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#### LEGAL NOTICES.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD OF September 18, 1902, of the confirmation by the Supreme Court and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessment for OPENING AND ACQUIRING TITLE TO THE following named streets in the BOWDOIN OF THE BRONX:  
24TH WARD, SECTION 11, EAST 187TH STREET OPENING, from Grand Boulevard and Concourse to Marion Avenue; also, STEVENS PLACE OPENING, from East 187th Street to East 189th Street. Confirmed August 4th, 1902; entered September 17th, 1902.  
EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.  
City of New York, September 18th, 1902.

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and are waiting for treatment. Soon after this mill is finished the stock will go to par and beyond, and dividends will begin.  
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**The Yankee Cons. M. & T. Company**  
HENRY I. SEEMANN, PRESIDENT  
EQUITABLE BLDG., DENVER, COL.

### Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

Continued from preceding page.

"M." Philadelphia: I find nothing to commend in the offer of the National Barrel and Package Company. It seems to be highly capitalized and somewhat speculative. The other two corporations are also speculative. Do not recommend them.

"L." Wheeling, W. Va.: If you have a profit in International Silver, why not take it? The advance in the stock is accounted for by the proposal of the new United States Silver Corporation to take over the International Silver and other competing plants. International Silver common represents nothing but water.

"L." Quebec: The action against the Railway Steel Spring Trust was instituted by a large railway supply concern. It is charged with attempting to maintain a monopoly and with the violation of a contract. The Steel Spring Trust has been promising an advance in its shares, based on the expectation that it would control the railway steel spring business. The common shares are largely water.

"G." Philadelphia, N. Y.: The Southwestern Zinc and Lead Corporation is a Delaware company. It has fifty thousand shares at a par value of \$10 each, and its purpose, I am told, is to secure zinc and lead properties, particularly in northwest Arkansas, where extensive developments in this line of mineral industry are being made. Some good men seem to be identified with the property.

"G." Boston: Inquiry leads to the conclusion that there is nothing in the Virginia Deferred Debts certificates. West Virginia has declined to settle this long-standing contention. I am assured that the State authorities will utterly oppose every effort to fasten any part of this debt upon that State. With this view of the matter, the so-called certificates are not cheap at the present price of \$10, or for that matter, at any price.

"D." Brooklyn: Chicago Union Traction preferred sold last year as low as \$5. It will be seen that it has been approximating its former price. Last year it earned a surplus of only \$8,500. There is \$12,000,000 of the preferred which was subscribed for at par with a bonus of fifty per cent of the common. If business conditions continue good, the purchases of preferred on reactions or on a decided slump would look like a fair speculation.

"C." New Haven: (1) J. L. McLean & Co. are members of the Consolidated Exchange, appear to be doing a considerable business, but have no high rating. (2) It is difficult to say at what price Ontario and Western can be safely bought. It sold last year as low as \$24. Around that price many believe it was picked up by insid. interests. (3) Atchafalpa common at 92 looks high, in spite of its excellent earnings, when we recall that it could be bought about a year ago at half that figure.

"Cashier." Montreal: The bankers, or rather the promoters, have suffered quite as much as any other class from tight money. It is said that one great operator has found his plans seriously interfered with by existing conditions. A London report says that the delay in completing the purchase of the White Star line for the Atlantic shipping combine cost Mr. Morgan a forfeit of \$50,000 weekly, which is the amount of interest upon the purchase price he agreed to pay until the purchase was completed.

"L." Portland, Me.: The suit against William L. Russell, the organizer and promoter of the Sand Fork Petroleum Company and a number of other similar propositions, charges him with obtaining money on false representations as to the financial condition of the Kickerbocker Crude Oil Company, of which Russell is president. The developments in this suit show how easily the public are deluded into gambling operations. If my readers have followed my advice, they have none of the Sand Fork securities in their possession.

"Thoughtful." New Orleans: You are right. The largely increased wages of railroad men marks the end of the increased earnings of our railways, in the judgment of many. President Ramsey, of the Wabash, in his recent annual report, said: "Should there be any check in the present tide of prosperity, and the earnings of railroads decrease, without any accompanying decrease from the present rates of wages and prices of materials, many a railroad company now showing a fair surplus will find it very difficult to make both ends meet."

"T." Trenton, N. J.: Four dollars received. You are on my preferred list for one year. The struggle between great financial interests and against the natural forces operating in the market, the former to sustain it and the latter to depress it, is such that no one can predict the immediate outcome. Heretofore our financial interests have been strong enough to make short sales exceedingly dangerous, especially for the trader on a margin. I should act with caution, though I believe prices have generally been too high.

"R." Duluth: The Mutual Rubber Production Company, in its prospectus, says it has 6,200 acres of land in the State of Chiapas, Mexico, which it is developing into a rubber orchard, and offers shares or acres in this orchard, to be paid for in small monthly installments. The president of the company is Charles A. Cox, who is engaged in the wholesale rubber business in Boston, and the general manager is Mr. B. M. Graves, who presents good credentials. I have no personal knowledge of the company's condition.

"H." Albany, N. Y.: If you were on my preferred list you would get the first papers mailed. They would probably reach you quicker than from other sources. To be entitled to personal answers you must be on the preferred list. The Cuban bonds I regard as little more than a gamble. New England Gas and Coke bonds look to me like a safer proposition. (2) The Brooklyn Suburban Firms have still to demonstrate their value. I would not be inclined to sacrifice them until the market was more settled, but you paid all they were worth. (3) I do not understand your last inquiry.

"S." Jacksonville, Fla.: (1) The ruling of the Stock Exchange that Southern Railway shares, stamped for extension by Morgan & Co., are not a good delivery for Southern Railway contracts, should be borne in mind by those who deal in the shares. It probably will help to maintain the price, as it shortens the supply of stock available for trading purposes. This may help Morgan & Co. (2) The annual report of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, part of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system, shows a decrease in net earnings last year of over \$800,000.

"W." Baltimore: Wisconsin Central is one of the cheap stocks that has had a substantial advance, the price of the common having more than doubled since 1901, on the expectation that the road would be absorbed by some stronger line. My own impression is that the market will have to suffer substantial liquidation, but everything depends upon the ability of the leaders to obtain the necessary funds to sustain the market. I hesitate to advise you to sell at a loss, but unless the money market is speedily relieved greater losses may be anticipated.

"V." Conake, N. Y.: I have repeatedly given my opinion of Wabash preferred and Missouri, Kansas and Texas common. There are \$26,000,000 Wabash Debenture B bonds ahead of the preferred and no interest has ever yet been paid on them. It looks, therefore, as if the preferred, on its merits, is selling high enough. A contest for control sometimes gives a stock a higher price than it would obtain on its earnings, however. The earnings of Missouri, Kansas and Texas show nothing for the common stock last year and little for dividends on the preferred.

"J." Lansing, Mich.: The Grass Valley Con-

solidated Gold Mining Company is an Arizona corporation with a million shares of the par value of \$1 each, 600,000 of which shares are in the treasury. Its president is George W. Root, clerk of the Supreme Court of California, and its officers are mostly San Francisco business and professional men. The mine of the company is a short distance southeast of Grass Valley, Cal., and the superintendent reports the sinking of a number of shafts, and the completion of a ten-stamp mill, run by electric power. Kaye, De Wolf & Co., Taylor Building, New York, are the fiscal agents.

"Highlands." N. J.: (1) Your proposition would lead you into a little more than ordinary gambling, and you would deal with those who have the cards stacked against you. (2) I see nothing about the proposition of the Standard Mines and Milling Company to commend. Companies that offer shares at three cents apiece are usually good companies to avoid. (3) The (Lao and California Refining Company makes a better report than many companies of its character. "The Hidden Fortune" is by many regarded as a valuable property. The location is known to be in the vicinity of very rich territory. (4) I have no personal information regarding them.

"G." New Haven, Conn.: The Isthmus Rubber Company of Ulster is a Delaware corporation with a capital of \$3,500,000. Its officers include a number of prominent New York business men and its president is the president of several rubber companies. The statement it submits is favorable and the references of the highest class. You can obtain further information from the booklet, issued by the company, the best of which I regard as Ambassador Romero's "Coffee and India Rubber Culture in Mexico," originally issued by C. P. Putnam's Sons, at fifty cents per copy. You can receive an excellent abridged copy if you will send ten cents, to cover mailing, to the Isthmus Rubber Company, 29 Broadway, New York, and mention Leslie's Weekly.

"D." New York: (1) I doubt if you can find an instance where I have ever homed a stock. I have simply repeated the best information obtainable. It is not my rule to advise purchases, but only to state facts and let my readers exercise their own judgment. (2) The officers of the American Ice Company, at their last annual meeting, made a report which seemed to indicate that the dividends on the preferred and the common had been earned. It was utterly misleading. For that reason it would seem as if the stockholders would be justified in going to the courts and demanding some sort of satisfaction. What they can do as for a lawyer to advise. I am not a lawyer. (3) As a rule, it is not wise to sell a stock after it has had its heaviest decline. The managers of American Ice have been so notoriously deceptive in their statements that whatever they say will hardly be believed. I should be inclined to leave the shares of such a corporation severely alone.

"Banker." Boston: (1) It looks as if tight money would interfere with some of the proposed granite railroad deals. It is not surprising that Mr. Morgan is reported to have abandoned the notion of a Southern securities company. This is coupled with the report that he has disposed of his Louisville and Nashville elephant to the Atlantic Coast line. (2) The proposition to increase the capital of St. Paul, a little belated, it is true, also signifies the efforts of those who are loaded up with these shares to get out of them. The report of Atchafalpa, showing apparently over 95 per cent. earned on the common stock last year, and the report that the American Tobacco Company has absorbed its foreign rival, and numerous other favorable reports, put in circulation while the money stringency is on, show how anxious the big leaders were to sustain the bull feeling in the market, if possible. (3) The lack of money is due, as Russell Sage puts it, "to the people's lack of foresight." If we have a panic, it will be a Wall Street, or rather a speculators', panic. It may not result in an industrial panic, in view of our fairly good crops, which are expected to bring remunerative prices, but it is unsafe to predict how far a financial upheaval will go.

Continued on following page.

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The Quaker Mining and Milling Co., a legitimate mining enterprise, recently organized, with small capitalization, owning good mining property, all paid for, including mill site and valuable water power, offers limited amount of treasury stock, at bargain price, for the purpose of increasing concentration and further development which will put the company on dividend paying basis. Best references. Write for particulars to

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214 Madison Temple, Chicago, Ill., for proofs of cures. Capital, \$500,000. We solicit the most obstinate cases. We have cured the worst cases in 15 to 35 days. 300-page Book Free.

## Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

Continued from preceding page.

"H." Buffalo: I do not regard it as an investment.

"G. L." Syracuse, N. Y.: It is purely a speculation.

"A. X." Newton, Kan.: I do not regard it as an investment.

"W." Huntsville, Ill.: (1) It is largely over-capitalized. (2) No.

"R." Philadelphia: I will send the party your letter and he can decide for himself what he may choose to do.

"R." Brooklyn, N. Y.: I would not advise the purchase of stocks until the market has had a substantial reaction.

"H." Gettysburg, Penn.: I do not advise regarding speculation in grain. I treat only with Wall Street matters.

"Inquisitive." Oil City, Penn.: It is preposterous for any corporation to promise to give you such returns for your money.

"Cecil." Baltimore: (1) I should not be inclined to buy Wisconsin Central unless the stock had a greater break than two points.

"C." Monson, Mass.: One dollar received. You are on my preferred list for three months. Will make inquiries about the Graham County Mining Company.

"R." Albany: While the company is heavily capitalized, many believe that in time the stock will have an investment value. It is hardly an investment stock now.

"S." Germantown, Penn.: Two dollars received. You are on the preferred list for six months. Buy when the market has a substantial reaction and liquidation.

"W." West Superior, Wis.: I do not believe in the Bruce & Seymour co-operative plan. It is one of many so-called syndicate concerns, none of which I regard with favor.

"F." New York: Barring the strained condition of the money market, appearances indicate that you may get out of your United States Steel common without a loss, a little later on. I would not wait too long.

"R." Zanesville, O.: On reactions I believe that Corn Products preferred and United States Leather preferred may be purchased for a profit. The common shares of both are speculative favorites with a good many, however.

"D. P. B." Milwaukee: The letter of Rowland & Co., urging everybody to buy stocks and telling why the market must have a still further rise is a curious contribution to current literature. The logic of events is absolutely against it.

"H. N." Wlota, Wis.: I do not advise the purchase, unless you are prepared to gamble on the possibilities of a mine, with the chances decidedly against you. Manipulation may temporarily advance the price, but I speak of the shares as a permanent investment.

"A. H. C." Ogdenburg: (1) I do not advise the purchase of Western Union or anything else until money market conditions are more settled. (2) I have spoken of the Butterick Company's proposition before. It is speculative and looks over-capitalized. (3) The condition of the market has answered your question, and the end is not yet.

"B." Washington, D. C.: (1) The Electric Air-brake, and Car-heating shares seem to be about as high as they should be. A couple of years ago Electric shares in Germany had a great boom, but they are now suffering from severe depression. With the advent of hard times, our electric concerns would go through the same experience. (2) This is not a good time to launch new industrial enterprises. I am not favorably inclined toward the shipbuilding shares at present. The annual reports of most of the great corporations you will find in the Financial Chronicle, of New York.

New York, October 2, 1902. JASPER.

## Life-insurance Suggestions.

[NOTICE.—This department is intended for the information of readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY. No charge is made for answers to inquiries regarding life-insurance matters, and communications are treated confidentially. A stamp should always be inclosed, as a personal reply is sometimes deemed advisable. Address "The Hermit," LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 110 Fifth Avenue, New York.]

A READER, in a letter of a complimentary character, thanks "The Hermit" for having indicated the way of safety in life insurance. My correspondent tells me that a year ago he was solicited to join a fraternal order, and was inclined to accept the invitation until he happened to read a comment made in my department. A short time ago this fraternal order failed and all the substantial members are now being held accountable for its heavy liabilities. My correspondent says that if those who contemplate taking out life insurance would look upon the matter more seriously, and not enter upon life-time contracts as if they were merely buying a cigar or purchasing an excursion ticket for an outing, the masses would be infinitely better off. I need not say that I thoroughly agree with him.

"L." White Plains, N. Y.: It is a fairly prosperous company, but not one of the best, and in life insurance the best is none too good.

"G." Wheeling, W. Va.: The Phoenix Mutual of Hartford is one of the oldest of the New England companies and makes an excellent statement.

"H." Cincinnati: I do not regard it as one of the strongest companies. Think you would be better satisfied with an endowment policy in one of the best of the old-line companies.

"H." Baltimore: I am perhaps too conservative about such matters. While the company you speak of is doing better than it was, it is not regarded by any means as one of the best.

"R." Lancaster, Penn.: The bonds are not alike, but I prefer those of the New York Mutual to the proposition of the Des Moines company. In such a matter I regard absolute safety as the most important element.

"T. E. C." Pittsburg: I would advise you to continue the 20-payment Life in the Equitable. It is an excellent policy and your friend's advice regarding the Western company is not good, nor to your best ultimate advantage.

"N." Wlota, Wis.: The Central Life of Iowa was organized only about six years ago. It is a small company, doing a limited business. Its report indicates a healthy condition, but I would

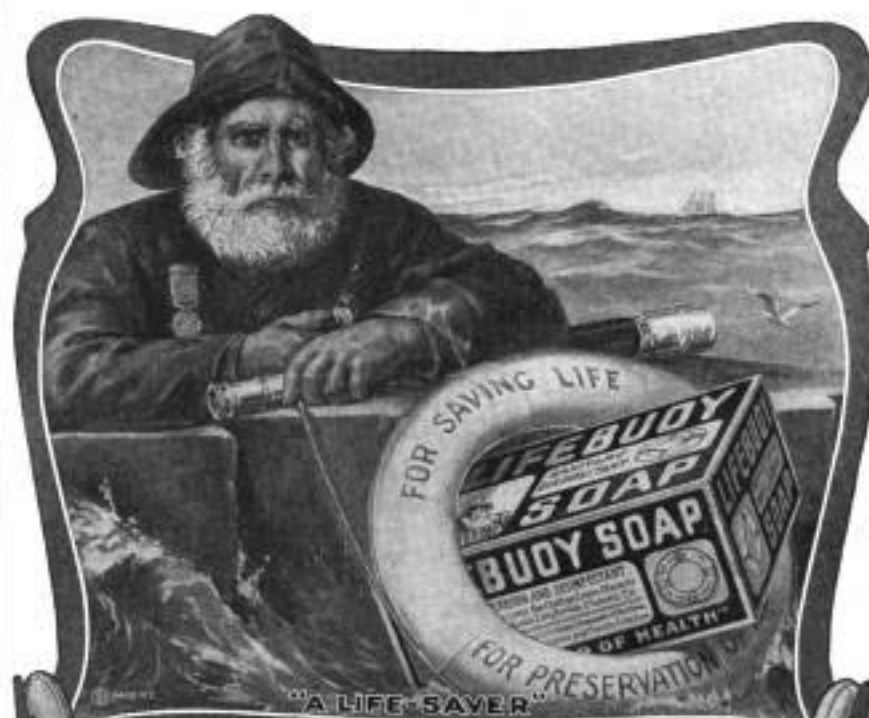
prefer a policy in an older company and one of higher financial rating.

"C." Portland, Ore.: (1) I regard the company as sound, but you would do better, I believe, with a company that conducts insurance on a different plan. (2) Any of the agents of the Equitable, the New York Life, or the Mutual Life will be glad to give you figures or an estimate.

"A. D. M." Fort Wayne, Ind.: The proposition of the Fraternal Assurance Society of America is not dissimilar from others that have had their day. I do not see that it gives you any advantage over insurance in a strong old-line company. Ultimately, the fraternal insurance will be the more expensive. A wise man, when he insures his life, will not count the present, but the future cost, because, in the majority of cases, advantages come late in life. A policy in an old-line company has increasing value from year to year. That is its chief merit.

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WOMAN—"I never saw that boy before in my life. If you don't move on, I'll unchain my bull-dog."

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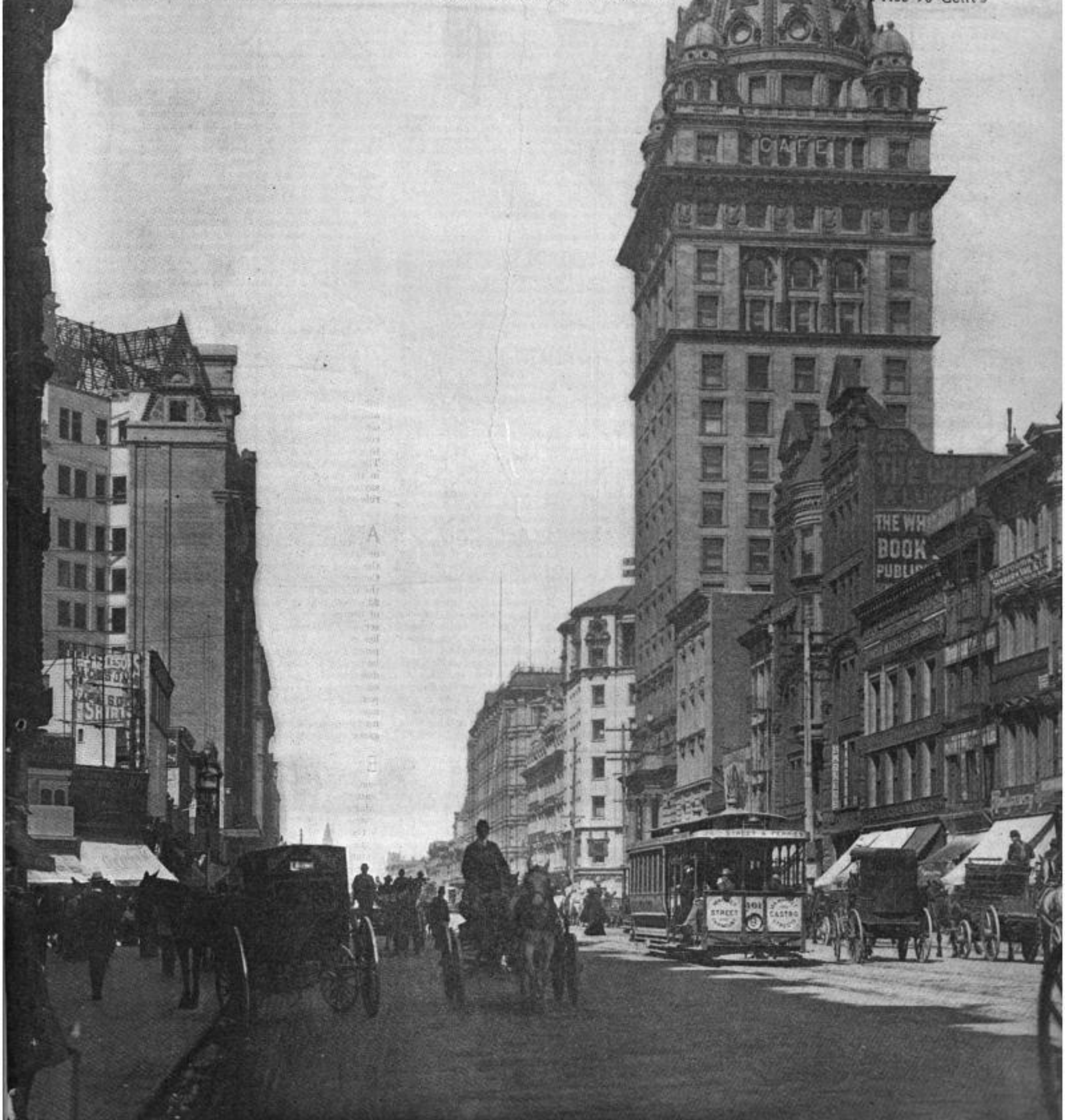
# LESLIE'S WEEKLY

Copyright, 1902, by Judge Company, No. 110 Fifth Avenue

Vol. XCV. No. 2458

New York, October 16, 1902

Price 10 Cents



BUSY SAN FRANCISCO—MARKET STREET FROM GRANT AVENUE.—Tabor.



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Thursday, October 16, 1902

## New York in National Politics.

FROM THE beginning of the government New York has been a factor of decisive importance in politics. It has also been one of the most uncertain of all the States. Here are two points which the people of New York and the country should bear in mind in the canvass which is now under way, and which is watched with great interest all over the United States.

When, in May, 1800, in the election for the Legislature in New York, the Republicans (or Democrats) received a majority, the defeat of President Adams, Federalist, and the election of Jefferson, Republican, was foreshadowed. In a majority of the States at that time, New York among the number, the presidential electors were chosen by the Legislatures; and as New York, which gave its electoral vote to Adams in 1796, the year in which he was elected, turned against him in 1800, his defeat in that year was seen to be certain long before half of the States had voted. The activity of Burr, Tammany's first political boss, in that and preceding canvasses got him the vote of the Republicans, which tied him with Jefferson, and sent the contest to the House, in which Jefferson was made President and Burr Vice-President.

In 1844 the break in New York among the anti-slavery men against Clay, the Whig presidential candidate, on account of concessions which Clay had made to the slavery sentiment in the Texas annexation question, gave that State's electoral vote and the presidency to the Democrat, Polk. In 1848 New York had another political feud, the revolt of the Barnburners, on the slavery question, in which ex-President Van Buren, who was nominated by the Free Soilers in that year, split the New York Democracy in the middle, and, throwing that State to Taylor, the Whig nominee, sent him to the White House.

When Maine went against the Republicans in the September election of 1880, the country, including the most optimistic supporters of Garfield and Arthur, believed that the national tide was in favor of the Democrats, but Grant and Conkling were drafted into the service, a herculean effort was made by their side, New York was saved, and her vote defeated Hancock and put Garfield in the presidency. New York turned the scale in the other direction in 1884, putting Cleveland in the White House. Four years later New York turned Cleveland out and put Harrison in.

But New York's vote is just as uncertain as it is decisive. When John A. Dix, Republican, one of the most popular of New Yorkers, beat Francis Kernan for Governor by 53,000 in 1872, everybody thought his re-election in 1874, when he accepted the candidacy in that year, was assured, but he was beaten by 50,000 by Samuel J. Tilden. The Republicans never gave any governorship candidate, whether successful or not in the election, a renomination afterward until that of Odell, in 1902. The election of Cleveland as Governor of New York in 1882 by a plurality of almost 193,000 was followed a year later by the election of Carr, Republican, as Secretary of State by over 18,000. When New York by 13,000 in 1888 gave its electoral vote to Harrison, Republican, and sent him to the White House, it gave, on the same day, a plurality of 19,000 to Hill, Democrat, for Governor.

McKinley's plurality in New York in 1896, 268,000, was monumentally sweeping, but Parker, Democrat, carried the State for chief judge the next year by almost 61,000. Roosevelt's plurality in 1898 for Governor in New York was a little less than 18,000, although the Spanish war had just ended, he was the most picturesque hero of that conflict, and his opponent, Van Wyck, was one of the weakest candidates whom the Democrats could have selected.

Political prophets would do well to be shy about making any hard and fast forecasts about New York for 1902. The canvass in it is anybody's contest until after the votes are counted. Republicans should remember this and get and keep to work!

## Secretary Shaw's Action Illegal.

THE ACTION of the Secretary of the Treasury in permitting banks to substitute other acceptable securities for United States bonds as collateral for government deposits seems to be clearly illegal, though perhaps the

urgency of the circumstances justified it, if an illegal act is ever justifiable. The law provides that government bonds alone shall constitute security for public funds deposited with the banks, the phraseology of the statute being, in part, as follows: "By deposit of United States bonds and otherwise." Mr. Shaw interprets the words "and otherwise" as in effect giving him power to substitute other choice collateral in place of government bonds. But the words "and otherwise" are not subject to the interpretation the secretary has given them. There can be no question on this point. We propose to quote from the official record.

According to the *Congressional Globe* the National House of Representatives on April 24, 1864, in committee of the whole, considered House Bill No. 333, to provide for a national currency and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof. The object of this measure was to improve the national banking system. The proceedings of the day included the following:

Mr. Hooper—I move to amend the forty-fifth section by inserting, after the word "bonds" in the eleventh line, the word: "and otherwise," so that the clause shall read: "And the Secretary of the Treasury may require of the associations thus designated satisfactory security by the deposit of United States bonds and otherwise, for the safe keeping, etc."

Mr. Holman—I would inquire of the gentleman what the effect of that amendment is. The security now required of these depositories is the bonds of the United States; the gentleman proposes to insert the words "or otherwise" after the word "bonds"; that is to say, the security shall be either bonds of the government or such other security as the Secretary of the Treasury may require. What other security does the gentleman from Massachusetts refer to?

Mr. Hooper—By the present arrangement or rules of the department the secretary requires a personal bond in addition to the deposit of United States stock, and it was to cover that point that I offered the amendment.

Mr. Stevens—The words are "and otherwise," not "or otherwise."

The amendment was agreed to.

The forty-fifth section of the bill, as would naturally be inferred from the foregoing, was the one relating to the selection of national banks as depositories of government funds. Mr. Hooper's amendment was adopted without further reported question, comment, or explanation, and without opposition. The apparent understanding of all the members of the House was that the amendment did not empower the Secretary of the Treasury to decrease in the least the amount of government bonds furnished by the banks to secure deposits of public money, or to substitute other securities for any part of the bonds, but did authorize him to exact additional security in the shape of a personal bond and perhaps in other ways. The distinction drawn by Mr. Stevens between "and otherwise" and "or otherwise" is significant and emphasizes the view accepted by the lawmakers present.

It is a recognized canon that in construing the meaning of an ambiguous statute the intention of its framers and the interpretation of it by those who enacted it shall, if ascertained, be the determining factor. In view of the record there can be no doubt as to the significance attached by the Congressmen to Mr. Hooper's amendment. There is no possible ground for asserting that it gave the Secretary of the Treasury any warrant for releasing the depository banks from the obligation to supply the security of government bonds up to the full sum of the moneys entrusted to them.

It is true that House Bill 333 failed of passage, being on April 6th laid on the table on motion of Mr. Stevens, whose substitute measure had been rejected, but it is also a fact that on April 11th Mr. Hooper introduced substantially the same bill as it had been amended in the House, and that this second measure, House Bill 395, was passed on April 18th. On April 8th Mr. Sherman had introduced the amended House Bill 333 in the Senate and on May 10th the Senate passed House Bill 395, with some amendments. That part of section forty-five amended by Mr. Hooper was not altered further by either House or Senate, and it forms a portion of the national banking law to-day, with the words "and otherwise" signifying nothing more nor less than Mr. Hooper specifically declared them to mean. Clearly they are not elastic enough to sanction Mr. Shaw's radical departure, and if he has no other authority for his act the latter is undoubtedly illegal.

## "Old Men" Who Are Not Too Old.

MUCH HAS been said during the past few years about the importance of young men as leaders in finance, industry and politics, and the impression has been cultivated that only young men were fitted to do the great work of the world in these progressive days. Some have gone so far, indeed, as to draw the "dead line" at fifty years for men engaged in the ministry, and others have declared that men above that age ought to retire from all public activities. But when we take a look around at the men who are actually in the lead to-day in literature, science, politics, religion and business, we find much to disprove this idea that old age is a sign of weakness and inefficiency.

In our own strenuous land we have such men as Edward Everett Hale, Theodore Cuyler, and Russell Sage still at the forefront in a multitude of activities, although all three of them have left eighty years behind some time since. In the sphere of national politics we have such commanding figures as Senators Hoar and Hawley, both of whom must plead guilty to the age of seventy-six, while the two illustrious Senators from Maine, Messrs. Hale and Frye, are both men of many years, the first-named being sixty-six and the other seventy-one. Our present gifted Secretary of State, Mr. Hay, is far from being a youthful person, having sixty-four years to his credit,

while Secretary Wilson is older than that by three years, and Postmaster-General Payne is nearly sixty. White-law Reid, of the *Tribune*, is sixty-five, yet no one ventures to intimate that his powers are waning, nor would any one be rash enough to suggest such a thing in connection with Drs. James M. Buckley and Lyman Abbott, the veteran religious journalists, both of whom are over sixty-six.

If we turn our gaze abroad, we find equally strong testimony to the fact that the greatest responsibilities and the heaviest burdens are resting on men who have gone far beyond the so-called "dead line." It is Sir John Aird, verging on seventy, who has built the great Nile dam. It is Lord Marnham, verging on ninety, who has just appended to the English government to overhaul the fiscal system, and heads his appeal: "Who's Afraid?" Who can believe, either, that Henry Labouchere, "Labby," the brilliant editor of *Truth*, is a man of seventy? The keenest debater in the House of Commons is still Sir William Harcourt, in active opposition at seventy-four. Mr. John Morley is sixty-three and Joseph Chamberlain is only four years off seventy.

Italy, Germany, and Russia have young men to reign over them, but Francis Joseph of Austria was seventy-two last August, Oscar of Sweden is seventy-three, Leopold of Belgium is sixty-seven, and King Christian of Denmark is eighty-four. The world's foreign relations are in the hands of men over sixty and seventy. Lord Currie is sixty-eight, Sir Edmund Monson is sixty-seven, Sir Charles Scott sixty-four, and Sir Frank Lascelles sixty. Lord Cromer, young enough to make another Egypt, is sixty also, and at the other end of Africa a man of seventy reigns as prime minister of the Cape.

Men of thought have always been distinguished for their age. Solon, Sophocles, Pindar, Anacreon, and Xenophon were octogenarians. Michael Angelo and Titian were eighty-nine and ninety-nine respectively. Harvey, the discoverer of the circulation of the blood, lived to be eighty. Many men have done excellent work after they have passed eighty years. Lander wrote his "Imaginary Conversations" when eighty-five. Izaak Walton wielded a ready pen at ninety. Hahnemann married at eighty and was working at ninety-one. Michael Angelo was still painting his giant canvases at eighty-nine, and Titian at ninety worked with the vigor of his early years. Fontenelle was as light-hearted at ninety-eight as at forty, and Newton at eighty-three worked as hard as he did in middle life.

"A man is as old as he feels, and a woman as old as she looks."

## The Plain Truth.

IT IS extremely gratifying to note that the rule laid down by President Cleveland in July, 1896, relative to the influence of Federal office-holders in political primaries and nominating conventions, has been formally and officially declared to be still in force. The civil service commission has recently issued an order to that effect to all the executive departments of the government. The act in question was one of the most creditable of all in the record of Mr. Cleveland, and it might go without saying that President Roosevelt would desire to see the rule emphasized and heeded also.

ANOTHER FINE exhibition of stupidity and extravagance, or something worse, on the part of some one or more of our Washington officials is brought to light in the case of the steel floating dock at Havana, Cuba. Congress was prevailed upon to appropriate \$275,000 for the purchase of the dock from Spain two years ago, and \$25,000 more was afterward set aside to pay the expense of towing the thing to some point where it might be of service. Recently the structure was broken where it lies at Havana and now it is declared to be useless and practically worthless. This means that it will probably be consigned to the junk heap soon, along with the million-dollar dynamite cruisers, guns, and other expensive stuff on which public funds have been squandered during the past few years. It is high time that some ordinary business sense was introduced into the government departments responsible for all this shameful waste and extravagance.

ENGLISH RAILWAY management has generally been considered by the English themselves as quite the best of any in the world, so far, at least, as the financial feature is concerned, and it was not supposed that anything could be learned under this head from the American system. It has suddenly been demonstrated that this is the reverse of the truth. The English railway companies, it appears, have charged repairs to capital account and have continued paying dividends, until now, with a vastly increased capital, by this method they cannot longer pay them. The American system is to charge these expenditures to expense account and to withhold dividends until the road has been perfected and a surplus against future contingencies has been secured. Commenting upon the two systems, the *London Times*, in whose pages the revelations have been made, remarks that, "it is not too much to say that the policy pursued is a profligate one, and the end must be that the railways of the United Kingdom will go further and further behind the times in economical equipment and up-to-date transportation methods, in addition to being handicapped with a rapidly accumulating capital debt, to gain any return upon which it will be necessary to charge unreasonable rates and fares, instead of continually reducing charges, as is done in the United States." Such an indictment, backed by incontrovertible proof, may well alarm the richest country in the world, and it is a hopeful sign that the English financial public is promptly showing its recognition of the peril.



## PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT

AMONG THE men who have recently become prominent in the political world Mr. John Lewis Bates, of



MR. JOHN LEWIS BATES,  
Who will be the next Governor of  
Massachusetts.

Boston, the Republican nominee for Governor of Massachusetts, looms up large. In securing the nomination, which is equivalent to an election, Mr. Bates scored a triumph over usage and tradition. The Governors of the Bay State have usually been men of wealth or learning, or both, and of high social connections. Mr. Bates, however, is not rich, erudite, nor of the aristocratic set, and he has had to win his way by native force. That he is a man of marked ability with a genius for politics is proved

by his unusually rapid rise. A graduate of Boston University and a lawyer, Mr. Bates was at the outset of his political career chosen to the Boston Common Council, in which he served two years. In 1894 he was elected a State Representative and was re-elected four times. Two years after entering the House he was chosen speaker, was re-elected and could have continued in that office had he not had higher aims. It was in 1899 that he began a campaign which led to his election as Lieutenant-Governor, which office he now holds. Mr. Bates is described as a magnetic man, brainy, quick, and strong in debate, wise in counsel, dignified, affable, and hearty.

HOW IN many things the late Amir of Afghanistan clung to the customs and traditions of his predecessors on the Afghan throne is illustrated by the following anecdote, which Dr. J. A. Gray relates in his book "At the Court of the Amir": "There had once been brought to his Highness as a present a very beautiful shield inlaid with gold. Every one in the Durbar Hall feasted his eyes upon this beautiful thing, and the courtiers edged anxiously nearer the royal chair in the hope the Amir Sahib might perhaps, as he sometimes did, bestow the present upon a faithful and deserving slave. The Amir slowly cast his eyes round the ring, and each heart beat high as the ruler's eyes rested a moment on this man or that. Suddenly the Amir called out, 'Nassir, Pesh bier, come forward!' Out of a far corner came Nassir. The Amir turned to the anxious circle and said: 'Look upon this man. He was with me in Samarcand.' The hearts of the courtiers sank; Nassir, then, was to be the recipient of the shield. 'He was with me in Samarcand, and for a little thing he turned and cursed me. These were his words,' and the Amir repeated the curse. 'Is this thing so?' he said to Nassir. 'The old man hung his head in shame. 'He cursed me; he half drew his sword on me, his master. What is this man worthy of?' There was a dead silence. The shield was forgotten, for behold! Nassir's day had come. It had, but not in the sense anticipated. 'Give him the shield,' said the Amir; 'he was with me in Samarcand.'"

AMONG THE special envoys to the coronation of King Edward VII. who were honored with marked official attention was Ras Makonnen, the representative of so small and as yet undeveloped a country as Abyssinia.



RAS MAKONNEN,  
One of Abyssinia's greatest and  
most progressive men.

Diplomatic reasons known to the initiated were the cause of the gracious treatment accorded to this eminent Abyssinian, who was one of the few admitted on board the royal yacht when the English sovereign lately reviewed the navy. The Ras is, however, personally a most interesting character. He is a cousin of Emperor Menelik, a king of one of the Abyssinian states, a valiant and able general, the holder of high civil office, and a wise and devoted adviser to his imperial chief. He commanded a part of the army which so disastrously routed the Italian forces several years ago and put an end to the aggressions of Italy in Africa. A gentleman of this city who recently met him describes Ras Makonnen as a sort of Bismarck in statecraft and in loyalty to his Emperor.

Although he is next in succession to the throne, he does not desire to become his country's ruler, and it is probable that Menelik will be succeeded by one of his sons. Ras Makonnen is progressive in his ideas and fully appreciates the advantages of Western civilization, which he hopes will in time be extended to Abyssinia. He is about forty-five years of age, slender of frame, a good keeper of his own counsel, and is one whose appearance commands general respect.

THE OWNER of the yacht *Ariane*, on which M. Waldeck-Rousseau went cruising in Norwegian waters during the past summer, has published in the *Figaro* a lively account of their meeting with Kaiser Wilhelm in the Soffjord. During his visit to the French yacht the Kaiser charmed every one by his simple, courteous ways, his fluent French, his abounding gaiety. He inspected the yacht with the utmost interest—looking at the engines, even questioning the cooks, praising the Breton sailors, and afterward engaging in a long conversation "on a thousand things that concern the navy, philosophy, social and foreign questions." On the same evening the Kaiser entertained the French party on board the *Habensollern*. "Rhine and Bordeaux wines were drunk, and only French music was played—Auber, Gounod, Bizet, Delibes." The Kaiser talked with Madame Waldeck-Rousseau throughout dinner about the theatre and Parisian fashions. Afterward he showed his visitors his yacht, "astonishing M. Menier by his intimate knowledge of what French constructors have done for the development of pleasure yachts," and even allowed them to inspect the bureaux where four secretaries were engaged in reading and sorting telegrams. Finally, when the *Ariane* sailed on the following day, the Kaiser shouted "Au revoir" and "Bon voyage" from the bridge.

A WEDDING to which large space was given in *The Sketch* and other organs of London society and fashion, was that of the Duke of Westminster's young sister, Lady Lettice Grosvenor, to Lord Beauchamp, the youthful English peer who, though scarce over thirty, has already had a distinguished public career. Lady Grosvenor, the young bride, has had a very interesting and well filled life. Her mother has often been styled the most wholly charming and popular woman in the great English world. The



LORD BEAUCHAMP,  
Who recently wedded Lady  
Lettice Grosvenor.

Grosvenor home is at Saigh-ton Towers, or Saigh-ton Grange, as it is sometimes locally called, a picturesque mass of buildings, in old days the country house of the Abbots of Chester. Lord Beauchamp, the bridegroom, is thought by many people to have before him a very great political career. At Oxford he was noted as a good speaker and as one of the most able presidents of the Union. At an age when most young men of his rank are interested in sport and kindred matters, Lord Beauchamp was studying blue books and accepting the governorship of New South Wales.

WHILE THE Austrian empire does not rank with either of its neighbors, Germany, or Russia, in power



A ROYAL AUSTRIAN FAMILY.  
Children who may yet wear crowns.

influence, and territorial area, it is a highly important member of the family of nations, with a voice that commands respect when heard on questions of international policy. The Austrian Emperor Joseph is now well on in years and the oldest sovereign among the rulers of great nations, and in the nature of things it cannot be long before some one must succeed him on the Austrian throne. In all probability none of the little people who appear in the accompanying picture will come next, but it is more than likely that a crown will rest on the head of one or more of them some day. They are the children of the Archduke Charles Stephen of Austria.

The archduke is the grandson of the Austrian Emperor's grand-uncle (Albert), and therefore his children have a chance of succession. He was born in 1860 and is an admiral in the Austrian navy. He married in 1886 his kinswoman, the Archduchess Maria Theresa, and has three sons and three daughters.

MR. JOSEPH BLETHEN, the young Seattle writer who won immediate recognition with his excellent short stories, was born in 1870 in Farmington, Me., to which State his parents and their people for the two preceding generations were native. When he was ten years of age his family "went West," and Mr. Blethen's life has been spent so far in Kansas City, Minneapolis, and Seattle. He was graduated from the University of Minnesota in 1891, being at that time but twenty-one years of age.



JOSEPH BLETHEN,  
The popular young Western  
author.

About this time Mr. Blethen wrote several short stories, not one of which was accepted. Then he tried his hand at plays. One of these he sold for \$150, and it is still played under the title of "The Chinook." In 1896 the Blethens moved to Seattle, where they have made an almost phenomenal success with the *Times*, which they own, and of which the subject of this sketch is managing editor, his father being editor-in-chief. They have one of the most beautiful and luxurious homes in the city. In 1899 Mr. Blethen was married to Miss Genevieve Swadley, and that winter, at his wife's request, undertook to write six short stories. He wrote five. Four of these were at once accepted and published in leading magazines. Since that winter eight other stories by Mr. Blethen have been published. His work in this line finds ready sale and has attracted a great deal of attention. It is distinguished for a fresh, vigorous, moving quality. His characters "do things," and are, for the most part, distinctly and faithfully Western. There are no failures in these stories; they might almost be called "stories of success." If a young man desires a certain girl for his wife, he wins her; if he sees no way to do it, he makes a way. If he wants an office, or a position as cashier of a bank, he gets it. If he seeks to overcome himself, he does it. And all this means that however high Mr. Blethen may in time set his ideals in literature, he will be able to rise to them. He does not know the meaning of the word fail.

AS A PERSON of a strenuous life Mrs. Alice B. Gossage, of Rapid City, South Dakota, is almost on a par with our good President. She can edit and print a newspaper, and has frequently shouldered the work of the *Rapid City Daily Journal*, which her husband edits. She is an expert typesetter, and as a writer has a crisp, epigrammatic style. She is also a fine cook, an active worker in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, vice-president of the *Current Events Club* in her city, and for early twenty years has been primary Sunday-school superintendent of Rapid City. It must certainly be allowed that, in keeping up with all these activities, Mrs. Gossage is true to the name of her town. Where should such a rapid woman live but in Rapid City?

THE ANNOUNCEMENT that Admiral von Diedrichs has resigned his post as chief-of-staff of the German navy has something more than a passing interest for Americans, since it was

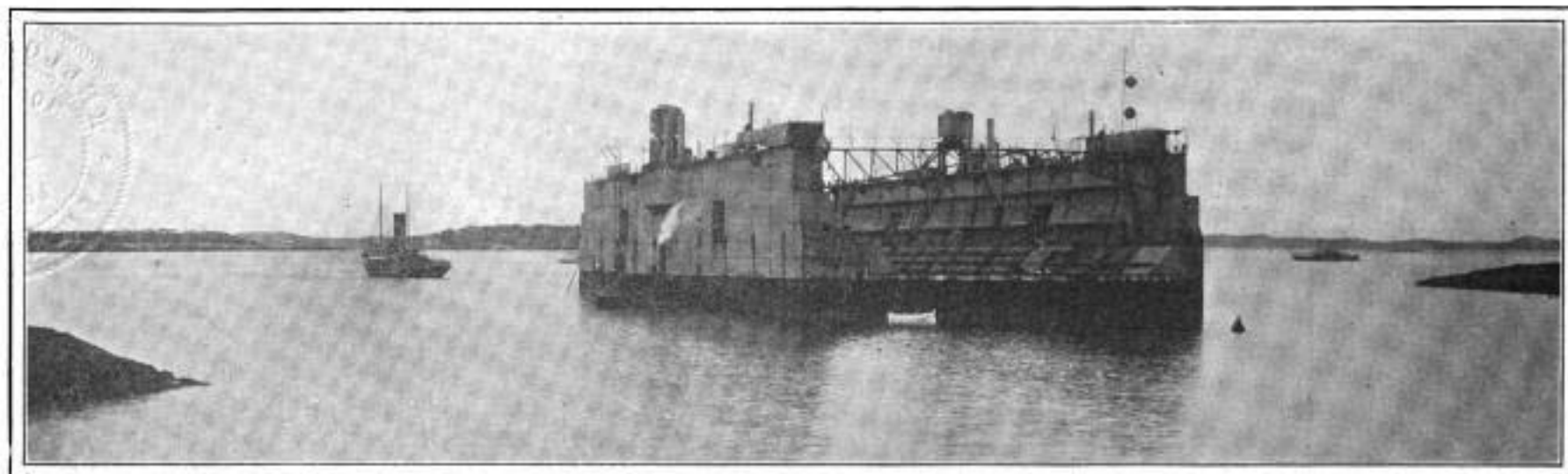
the bumptiousness of this officer that came near bringing us into hostile collision with Germany at the time our fleet under Commodore Dewey was operating against the Spaniards in Manila Bay. While we are inclined to believe that more has been made of that unpleasant incident than the facts warranted, there would undoubtedly have been a clash between our warships and those of Admiral von Diedrichs had it not been for the tactful and conciliatory efforts of Captain Chichester, the commander of the English fleet present at the time. That the admiral has been a faithful and efficient servitor of Germany is evident from the fact that in accepting his resignation Emperor William referred to him in highly flattering terms and immediately appointed him honorary



ADMIRAL VON DIEDRICHS,  
Who has resigned as chief-of-staff in  
the German navy.

admiral of the navy come.





BERMUDA'S NEW GIGANTIC FLOATING NAVAL DOCK.

ENGLAND IMPROVES THE ISLAND'S STRATEGIC VALUE BY PROVIDING MEANS FOR REPAIRING BIG WAR SHIPS.

Photograph by Lusher, Hamilton, Bermuda.

### Bermuda's \$5,000,000 Dry-dock

SHAKESPEARE WROTE of "the still vexed Bermoothes." Tom Moore found them "a heaven for love to sigh in, for bards to live and saints to die in," and wrote many verses descriptive of their enchanting beauty. George Washington, with the vision of a prophet, saw the strategical importance of the Bermudas and advocated their purchase for the future protection of the new republic. However, the practical British government has continued the erection of fortifications and immense dock-yards there until Bermuda is truly a Gibraltar. Many million pounds sterling have been spent in perfecting the defenses.

The most recent addition to the defensive equipment is the magnificent floating graving dock constructed at Wallsend-on-Tyne at a cost of five millions of dollars. It is to replace the old dock anchored here since 1809, which has been of wonderful service in His Majesty's dockyard. The old dock is 381 feet long, 124 feet wide, and has a lifting power of 8,000 tons. Illustrating the great advancement in the art of war, is the wonderful difference in the sizes of these docks. The new dock is 545 feet long, and has a total lifting power of 17,500 tons, almost twice that of the old dock. It was designed to lift battle-ships of 15,000 tons displacement and having a bearing keel of 383 feet. Then it is fitted to hold ocean greyhounds 500 feet long. Towing the monster from England was successfully accomplished by two powerful Dutch tugs for the sum of \$175,000. Despite head winds almost the entire voyage and a few days at the Azores, the contract consumed but fifty days.

As the great structure stands nearly sixty feet out of water a station costing \$3,000,000 is being completed at His Majesty's dockyard. Twenty massive chains will so anchor the dock that it is believed it will never be swept from its moorings. It is interesting to conjecture whether the next several decades will witness so great a change in the equipment for naval warfare.

EDWARD E. ABRAMS.

### The Drama in New York.

THE LONG-HERALDED production of Pinero's original five-act drama, "Iris," at the Criterion, was preceded by the announcement that its moral tone was very bad. The same criticism followed its first production and, as a result, the Criterion has been crowded to the doors every night. I say, "as a result," because I am sure that on its merits as a play it would not attract large audiences for any extended period. The noticeable absence of enthusiastic applause indicates that the play does not touch a very high note at any point, excepting in the very last of the long-drawn-out five acts. The plot is simple enough. It revolves about the inexplicable misconduct of a woman with a poor young lover, whom she adores, and with an older millionaire lover, whom she despises, but whose favor she in the end accepts, reaping the consequent harvest of remorse and disgrace, being cast off by her real lover and then thrust into the street by her temporary protector and care-taker. What becomes of *Iris* in the end is left for the imagination. A more satisfactory conclusion would have been her reclamation and reformation by one or the other of the two men who entered so deeply into her life. The play in its conclusion leaves none of the principal characters in an enviable light. Not a smile is provoked during the entire performance. Managers have often remarked on the unaccountable freaks in the taste of theatre-goers. The unquestioned success of "Iris" at the Criterion is another evidence of the public's incomprehensible judgment. Virginia Harned, in the title role, hardly does it justice in the distressing emotional parts, of which there are too many. Miss Hilda Sponer, in a character not at all up to her accomplishments, is as artistic and admirable as ever. The painstaking work of this young woman cannot be too highly commended. Oscar Asche, in the difficult character of the villain, is easy, earnest, and sincere. Of the others very little need be said. The scenery, by Unitt, is fine.

A bit of unexpected character-acting in the second piece at the special matinee of the Stanhope-Whitcroft school provoked a storm of applause. Rachel Crothers,

the author of the play, and also a teacher in Mrs. Wheatcroft's school, took the part, in place of a young woman who was to assume the role. The moment Miss Crothers appeared, walking across the stage with the humpy walk of a German servant girl, the audience broke out into smiles, but when she recited the story of why she had cried "for five days," the house was hushed until she paused at its finish. A simultaneous clapping of hands from every corner of the house followed, during which Miss Crothers picked up the tray of dishes she had set down, and in the stolid German character of the part walked away. It was very effective—an ideal exhibition of artless art.

The newest things in New York are "The Ninety and Nine," an elaborate production at the Academy of Music; Miss Crozman in Ronald McDonald's comedy, "The Sword of the King"; Ethel Barrymore's charming new comedy, "A Country Mouse," and the curtain-raiser, "Carrots," at the New Savoy; Charles Frohman's excellent company at the Madison Square, in the lively play, "The Two Schools"; the opening of the Princess Theatre, by the Shuberts, introducing Mr. Weedon Grossmith and his London company in a laughable production, and two first-class animal shows, Bostock's at the St. Nicholas Garden, and Hagenbeck's at the New York Theatre. The successes that continue include popular John Drew in "The Mummy and the Humming Bird," at the Empire; "There's Many a Slip" and the sensational little play "At the Telephone," at the Garrick; Mrs. Patrick Campbell, in her elaborately mounted and well-produced performances at the Garrick; the always popular "A Chinese Honeymoon," at the Casino; "The Emerald Isle," in its closing days at the Herald Square; the lively musical play, "A Country Girl," at Daly's; the laughable "Rogers Brothers in Harvard," at the Knickerbocker; Brandon Tynan, the romantic actor, in "Robert Emmet," at the Fourteenth Street Theatre; Weber & Fields' chopped-off and sawed-off performance, "Twirly Whirly," which is still being improved; Mrs. Leslie Carter at the delightful Belasco Theatre; and the comical compound, "Sally in Our Alley," at the Broadway. Annie Irish's new play, "An American Invasion," follows "Hearts Aflame" at the Bijou. In the vaudeville houses, variety appears to be the spice of life. If one is not satisfied with the regular playhouses, he can find any quantity of new attractions at the best continuous performances, including Keith's and Proctor's.

JASON.

### Saving the Country's Forests.

AS AN asset in our national account, a factor among the wealth-producing agencies of the nation, and the individual States as well, there is nothing worthy of more serious consideration than our forests and timber lands. Ignorance and neglect of these interests, in the past, have cost us dearly not only in the loss of the forests themselves, but in the still more serious results following denudation in the shape of dried and shrunken water-courses and the lessened valuation of large areas of land. But both the national and the State governments now seem to be thoroughly awake to the situation, and much effective work is being done to save forest lands everywhere from further wanton spoliation. In the Southern States the movement for forest-preservation has made slower progress than elsewhere, but it is gratifying to learn that in this section also a widespread interest in the subject has been aroused. According to a report of the Bureau of Forestry at Washington, the owners of 1,534,000 acres of pine and hard-wood lands in the South have applied for working plans for conservative forest exploitation, and its representatives are kept busy giving advice and assistance where it is being followed. Under proper care the valuable hard-wood lands of the Southern States may become still more valuable in the future and a source of wealth of practically inexhaustible extent.

### Increasing Travel in the West.

AN official of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad made the statement recently that 70,000 people had gone to Colorado on tourist tickets during the season just passed. Thousands of others have made the Yellowstone Park trip, and the prospects for an unusually heavy California business this fall and winter are remarkable.

### The War on the Isthmus

THE PRESENT civil war in Panama, the northern State of the South American republic of Colombia, would have attracted little attention but for the fact that it endangers the security of the route across the Isthmus of Panama. Otherwise it would have been regarded as one of those ordinary outbreaks whereby changes of government are effected in Latin-American countries. The threat, however, of the rebels, or Liberals, under General Herrera, to attack the cities of Panama and Colon and to fight for possession of the Panama railroad has caused the United States to intervene. Our government prevented the bombardment of Panama by revolutionary vessels, and American marines have recently been landed in force and have taken charge of the railroad. Under the treaty of 1846 the United States obligated itself to preserve a safe and open way across the Isthmus in case of war in Colombia, and it is now effectually fulfilling that duty.

The revolutionists have been warned that they must not attempt to seize the railroad or carry on military operations along its line. Even government troops are now compelled to pass over the road without arms, the latter being carried in separate and locked cars. Marines from the United States cruiser *Cincinnati* travel on every train to guard against interference with traffic by either side in the conflict. An armored car for each train has been prepared, and in this a detachment of the naval soldiers is carried. The car is equipped with a quick-firing Colt gun and displays the American flag. The intervention of the United States caused some irritation in Colombian official circles.

The neutrality of the isthmus is of great importance to the United States, since it is possible that we may yet purchase the partially dug Panama Canal. It has been alleged that one object of the revolutionists, whatever their avowed pretenses may be, is to so damage the water-way as to make it valueless. This scheme, it is hinted, was instigated by Nicaragua, with the hope of forcing us to select her interoceanic canal route. The Nicaraguan government has been accused of secretly aiding the revolting Colombians for that reason, and it is certain that many of the insurgents made their way to the State of Panama from Nicaragua.

The American intervention will directly aid the government of Colombia, since it thwarts the plans and limits the field of action of the revolutionists. The war, however, will probably continue for some time longer, and it is not yet clear which faction will win. The government recently suffered a bad reverse at Agua Dulce, the garrison there surrendering to the rebels. The Colombian troops are poorly equipped and trained, compared with those of our own army, and many of them are without shoes. But as their opponents are no better off in these respects the war may well be a protracted one.

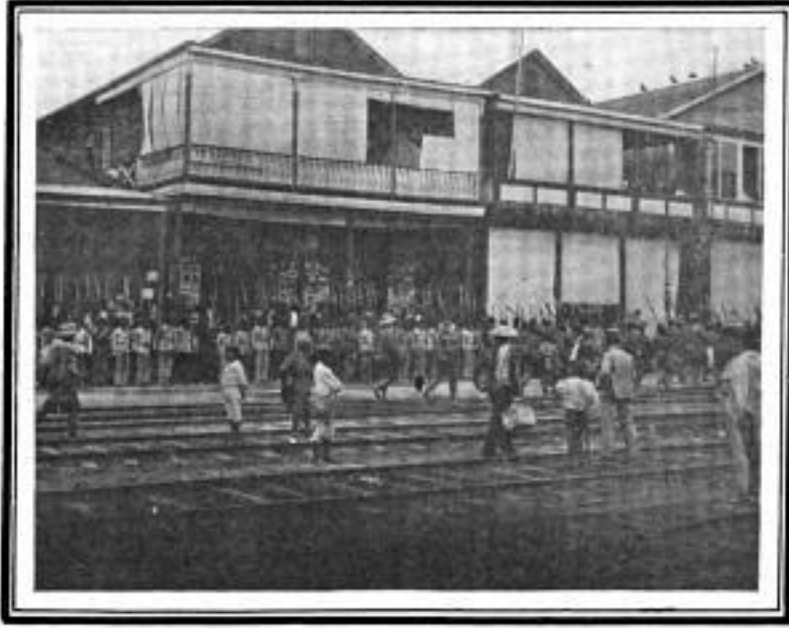
### The American Soldier's "High Pay."

THE STATEMENT is frequently made that military service in this country offers a poor and unpromising field for intelligent and ambitious young men, since the pay accorded specially to private soldiers is so small, being thirteen dollars a month at the start and never rising above eighteen dollars. Those who regard these wages as meagre and insufficient will be surprised to know that in a recent debate on army reorganization in the English House of Lords, General Wolseley, former commander-in-chief of the British army, quoted the wage rate in the American army as an example of the most generous treatment and "high pay." So, indeed, it seems, in comparison with the shilling a day paid to the British private. It was in this same debate that Lord Wolseley alluded to the American army as the "best in the world."

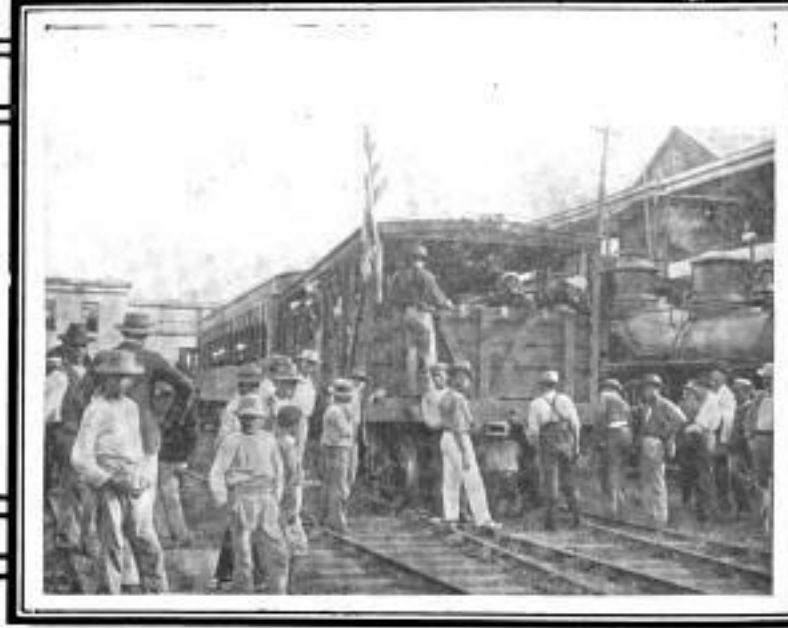
### Feeding to Fit

is the problem with infants. The growing child has ever changing needs, but a perfect milk can never go amiss. Borden's Eagle Brand Condensed Milk is the acme of substitute feeding. Send 10 cents for "Baby's Diary." 71 Hudson Street, New York.





THE RAGGED AND BAREFOOT COLOMBIAN TROOPS ASSEMBLING AT COLON, LADEN WITH POTR AND PASS.



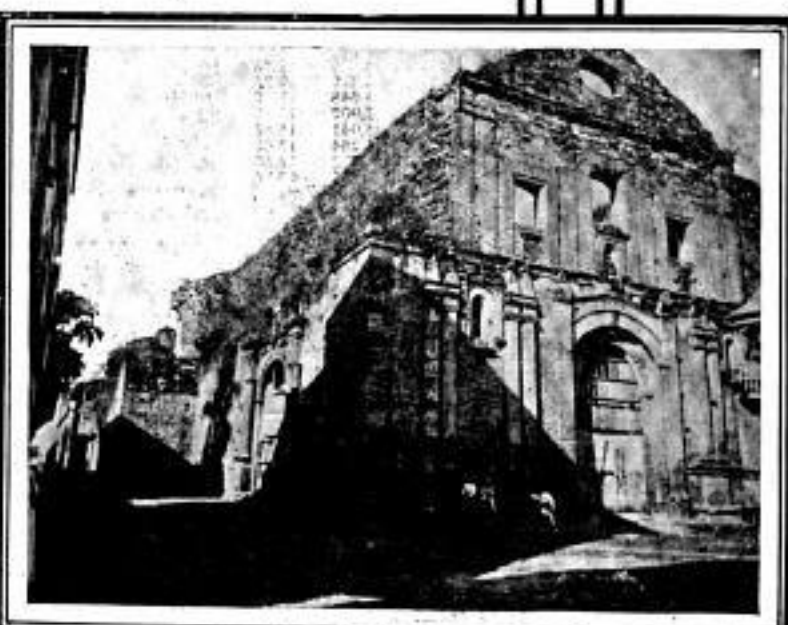
RAILROAD TRUCK CONVERTED INTO AN ARMORED CAR—AMERICAN BLUE-JACKETS AND A QUICK-FIRING COLT GUN ON BOARD.



FRONT STREET, COLON—DETACHMENT OF GOVERNMENT TROOPS BOARDING A TRAIN FOR PANAMA.



GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL AT PANAMA, THE MOST IMPORTANT HOSTELRY ON THE ISTHMUS.



OLDEST BUILDING IN PANAMA—RUINS OF CATHEDRAL BUILT SEVERAL CENTURIES AGO.

ECHOES OF CIVIL STRIFE IN THE REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA.  
CONFLICT IN WHICH THE UNITED STATES INTERVENED TO PROTECT THE ROUTE ACROSS THE ISTHMUS.

Photographs by J. Maduro. See page 364.





# Naval Strength at Home and Abroad

By Sidney Graves Koon



THE RECENT naval manœuvres of the North Atlantic squadron near the eastern end of Long Island were in many ways the most interesting, as well as the most extensive and instructing, which have ever taken place in American waters. Their chief value depending almost wholly upon the exactness with which actual war-conditions were simulated, it is only fitting that the latest and most powerful ships which have been added to our navy should have borne a part. The whole atmosphere of the manœuvres suggests the possibility of our being some day under the necessity of carrying out much the same programme in deadly earnest; it becomes pertinent, therefore, to ascertain, as nearly as may be, what our position would be in such a struggle, and in what ways it might be improved.

In a consideration of the strength of the principal navies of the world, in ships built and building, it is proper to rule out of the comparison all vessels which fail to reach a definite standard of size and speed, and all such as are too old to be classed as essentially modern in character. In a comparison between the fleets of the various Powers such a course should have no bearing on the general result, as every navy carries on its lists a considerable number of such vessels, and the exclusion of all alike does not affect the relative strengths of the fleets in question. With this idea in view, the writer has seen fit to omit from consideration all vessels of under 3,000 tons displacement, as being of insufficient force to be included in the nation's active fighting line; all vessels incapable of maintaining a speed of at least ten knots per hour, or, if other than coast-defenders, thirteen knots; and all vessels belonging to obsolete types, and now largely used for receiving- and training-ships. As no two nations classify their ships according to the same standard, a common basis has been chosen for all, which may or may not conform with what experts might consider the best practice, but which has at least the advantage of being uniform.

Under these restrictions and conditions, tables have been prepared covering the ships of the eight principal navies, under six heads, as indicated. These have been supplemented by tables showing the relative standing of the three great international alliances. It may be noted in passing that, on all Eastern questions at least, Japan will be found standing side by side with the Anglo-Saxon, with a consequent increase in the fighting strength of that combination. It should always be remembered, however, in instituting such a comparison, that it is impossible to take into account the personnel manning the various fleets. Long experience having shown the great superiority in fighting ability of the Anglo-Saxon and the Teuton over the Latin races, the real position of the Anglo-Saxon combination is much enhanced over the figures shown. Again, racial similarities and a common tongue add enormously to our strength.

## FIRST-CLASS BATTLE-SHIPS.

	Number.	Displacement.	Size.	Average— Speed.
England.....	51	698,153	15,689	17.96
France.....	22	258,332	11,742	17.02
Russia.....	20	240,478	12,024	17.40
United States.....	17	210,679	12,393	17.40
Germany.....	18	207,750	11,542	17.65
Italy.....	10	196,402	12,275	18.36
Japan.....	7	85,200	14,200	18.68
Austria.....	2	21,200	10,600	19.00

## SECOND-CLASS BATTLE-SHIPS.

	Number.	Displacement.	Size.	Average— Speed.
England.....	15	134,800	8,979	14.17
France.....	13	94,871	7,268	15.26
Russia.....	6	55,325	9,221	16.06
United States.....	1	6,315	6,315	17.80
Germany.....	8	61,143	7,643	14.83
Italy.....	—	—	—	—
Japan.....	1	7,430	7,430	15.40
Austria.....	6	46,340	7,723	16.98

## COAST-DEFENSE BATTLE-SHIPS.

	Number.	Displacement.	Size.	Average— Speed.
England.....	7	30,520	4,360	11.63
France.....	6	31,671	5,279	12.75
Russia.....	14	65,065	4,648	13.89
United States.....	10	39,024	3,902	12.10
Germany.....	9	36,370	4,041	15.53
Italy.....	5	21,322	4,264	12.90
Japan.....	1	3,718	3,718	12.50
Austria.....	8	38,330	4,791	15.79

## ARMORED CRUISERS.

	Number.	Displacement.	Size.	Average— Speed.
England.....	35	343,600	9,817	21.78
France.....	22	184,499	8,386	21.08
Russia.....	6	58,451	9,742	19.26
United States.....	11	129,651	11,786	21.93
Germany.....	5	46,668	9,534	20.43
Italy.....	6	39,777	6,630	19.89
Japan.....	6	58,286	9,714	21.57
Austria.....	3	18,920	6,307	20.38

## FIRST-CLASS PROTECTED CRUISERS.

	Number.	Displacement.	Size.	Average— Speed.
England.....	40	310,730	7,768	20.50
France.....	7	49,169	7,024	21.08
Russia.....	10	63,018	6,302	21.84
United States.....	3	20,620	6,873	22.58
Germany.....	6	35,082	5,847	20.13
Italy.....	—	—	—	—
Japan.....	2	10,280	5,140	22.07
Austria.....	—	—	—	—

## SECOND-CLASS PROTECTED CRUISERS.

	Number.	Displacement.	Size.	Average— Speed.
England.....	37	139,080	3,783	19.38
France.....	16	62,300	3,694	19.36
Russia.....	9	29,736	3,304	21.56
United States.....	17	59,829	3,586	18.40
Germany.....	4	17,193	4,298	20.10
Italy.....	4	17,271	3,454	17.36
Japan.....	11	41,360	3,763	19.47
Austria.....	2	8,120	4,060	19.33

## TOTAL FIGHTING FLEETS.

	Number.	Displacement.	Size.	Average— Speed.
England.....	185	1,653,673	8,934	18.92
France.....	86	680,842	7,914	18.27
Russia.....	65	512,683	7,878	17.59
United States.....	59	465,918	7,897	18.74
Germany.....	50	404,206	8,084	17.93
Italy.....	32	274,772	8,587	18.01
Japan.....	27	206,304	7,611	19.62
Austria.....	21	132,910	6,329	17.51

## BATTLE-SHIPS.

	Number.	Displacement.	Size.	Average— Speed.
Anglo-Saxon.....	101	1,119,381	11,083	17.09
France-Russian.....	81	745,752	9,207	16.38
Dreibund.....	72	628,857	8,734	17.24

## CRUISERS.

	Number.	Displacement.	Size.	Average— Speed.
Anglo-Saxon.....	143	1,004,210	7,022	20.89
France-Russian.....	70	447,173	6,388	20.74
Dreibund.....	51	185,031	5,904	19.80

## NUMBER AND CHARACTER OF GUNS CARRIED.

	Twelve-inch and over.	Eight to twelve-inch.	Four to eight-inch.	Under four-inch.	Total.
England.....	226	173	1,887	4,253	6,539
France.....	73	70	962	1,604	2,709
Russia.....	93	97	585	1,542	2,317
United States.....	84	142	586	1,060	2,472
Germany.....	—	184	447	1,076	1,707
Italy.....	45	67	380	779	1,271
Japan.....	31	42	275	490	838
Austria.....	5	85	137	405	632

The Anglo-Saxon (tacit) Alliance is seen to have a very substantial lead over either the Dual Alliance of France and Russia or the Dreibund of Germany, Austria, and Italy, in both battle-ships and cruisers. In the latter we are far ahead of both the other alliances combined, but in the former class of vessels we show a deficit of 255,000 tons, which may be partially offset by Japan's 94,000 tons. In this connection it may be remarked that in a similar article, published by *LESLIE'S WEEKLY* on April 21st, 1900, the writer pointed out that at that time the Anglo-Saxon combination alone was fully on a par with the other two together, the superiority of our opponents in battle-ships (7,000 tons) being far more than fully compensated for by our great lead in cruisers (247,000 tons). Our excess in cruisers has now been increased to 374,000 tons, but our (relative) loss of 248,000 tons of the heavier fighting vessels has been unfortunate, to say the least. This has been caused partly by the great activity lately manifested by Germany, and partly by the failure

the American 5-inch, the French 6.4-inch, and the German 3.4-inch; but the similarity above mentioned holds good to a surprising degree within the ranks of each separate combination.

England's enormous individual preponderance in all types of ships mentioned, save coast-defenders, is immediately apparent. Her fleet of first-class battle-ships is equal to the combined French, Russian, and Italian squadrons; in second-class battle-ships she has a force exceeding that of Russia and Germany combined; her armored cruisers form a heavier unit than do those of France, Russia, Germany, and Italy combined; in first-class protected cruisers she has nearly twice as much of a force as have all the other Powers together, and almost exactly twice as much as those assumed to be hostile, while in second-class protected cruisers she has more than any two others, and more than the total Franco-Russian-Dreibund combination. The American fleets, with which we are more directly concerned, are, on the whole, not far from either the Russian or the German in strength. In general it may be said that we stand a little behind the former, and somewhat ahead of the latter, though our superiority here is based wholly upon the cruiser element, as the German battle-ships are considerably more numerous than ours, due to their great preponderance in the smaller types of such ships. One of the greatest elements of our strength is seen to be in our armored cruisers, which are far ahead of those of Russia and Germany combined. In this particular field France and England are the only nations within reaching distance of us. This is a direct reversal of the state of affairs noticed in the previous article mentioned, where attention was called to our extreme weakness in this type of ship, Austria alone being in our rear.

Especially attention is invited to the high speed and great size of the Japanese battle-ships, and, in a still more marked degree, of the American armored cruisers, and to the extreme speed of the Japanese and American first-class protected cruisers, albeit the latter are so few in numbers. These features are so closely allied with those of the individual ships that a glance at the leading features of the latest ships of the various Powers may be of interest.

## BATTLE-SHIPS NOW BUILDING.

	NAME.	Tons.	Horse Power.	Speed.	Coal.	Armor, inches.	Battery, inches.	Muzzle Energy per minute.
England.....	King Edward VII.	16,350	18,000	18	2,000	9	4-12.0, 4-9.2, 10-6.0	Total Broadside. Factor.
France.....	Republique	14,865	17,500	18	1,825	11.8	4-11.8, —, 18-6.4	624,670 371,119 38.2
Russia.....	Slava	13,600	16,000	18	2,000	9	4-12.0, —, 12-6.0	650,280 371,215 43.7
United States.....	Virginia	14,650	19,000	19	2,200	9	4-12.0, 8-8.0, 12-6.0	556,140 327,600 40.9
Germany.....	"H"	13,200	16,000	19	1,650	9	4-11.0, —, 12-6.7	932,004 538,140 63.6
Italy.....	Roma	12,624	19,000	21(7)	2,000	8.2	2-12.0, 12-8.0, —	554,522 338,330 42.0
United States.....	Vermont	15,560	20,000	19	2,300	11	4-12.0, 8-8.0, 12-7.0	537,126 304,632 42.5
								998,620 571,448 64.2

## ARMORED CRUISERS NOW BUILDING.

	NAME.	Tons.	Horse Power.	Speed.	Coal.	Armor, inches.	Battery, inches.	Muzzle Energy per minute.
England.....	Devonshire	10,200	22,000	23	1,600	4	2-7.5, 10-6.0, —	Total Broadside. Factor.
France.....	Victor Hugo	12,416	27,500	22	1,950	6	4-7.6, 10-4, —	437,250 254,100 42.9
United States.....	Maryland	13,680	23,000	22	2,000	6	4-8.0, 14-10, —	621,270 370,635 50.0
Germany.....	Prinz Adalbert	9,050	16,000	21	1,500	4	4-8.2, 10-5.9, 12-3.4	790,228 449,522 58.0
United States.....	New ship	14,500	25,000	22	2,000	6	4-10.0, 16-6.0, —	430,506 257,946 47.6
								895,204 502,010 61.7

of the second session of the Fifty-sixth Congress of the United States to authorize the construction of any vessels whatever. These causes have allowed the "opposing" forces to make a total gain of 398,000 tons, compared with our 277,000, or a net gain of 121,000 tons. This latter figure is nearly equal to the entire force of ships (of the character herewith considered) with which we entered the war with Spain.

We may, however, approach this subject from a slightly different basis, by including in one list all the armored ships and in the other the unarmored cruisers. This is accomplished by simply transferring the armored-cruiser class from the cruiser list to the battle-ship list. The result shows the Anglo-Saxons to have 147 armored ships, amounting to 1,592,632 tons, at an average of 10,836 tons and 18.50 knots; the Dual Alliance 109 ships of 988,702 tons, at an average of 9,071 tons and 17.43 knots; and the Dreibund 86 ships of 734,222 tons, at an average of 8,538 tons and 17.67 knots. This leaves their combined forces a surplus of 130,000 tons, as against the former 255,000 tons. In protected cruisers, the Anglo-Saxons have 97 ships of 530,950 tons, or an average of 5,474 tons and 20.05 knots; the Dual Alliance 42 ships of 204,223 tons, or an average of 4,862 tons and 20.86 knots; and the Triple Alliance only 17 ships of 77,666 tons, or an average of 4,569 tons and 19.43 knots. This gives us a surplus of 249,000 tons, leaving our total net surplus at 119,000, as before, but depending wholly, as before, on the cruiser class for any surplus at all.

In guns, the figures for which include only those carried on the ships listed, our lead on the total has been cut down from 562 to 375, while our superiority of 39 guns of 8-inch calibre and upward has been replaced by a deficit of 94 such guns. The addition of the Japanese navy to our forces would not overcome this loss. A curious feature of this gun question lies in the fact that the English, Americans, and Japanese all use largely the ordinary English units of measurement, and to a great extent the same calibres of guns, and therefore their ammunition would be more or less readily interchangeable, while the five other Powers all use the metric system for their guns, resulting in their possessing a like similarity of ammunition. Of course each nation represented carries on its ships a large number of guns which have no counterpart on the ships of the other fleets in the combination, as, for instance, the English 9.2-inch,

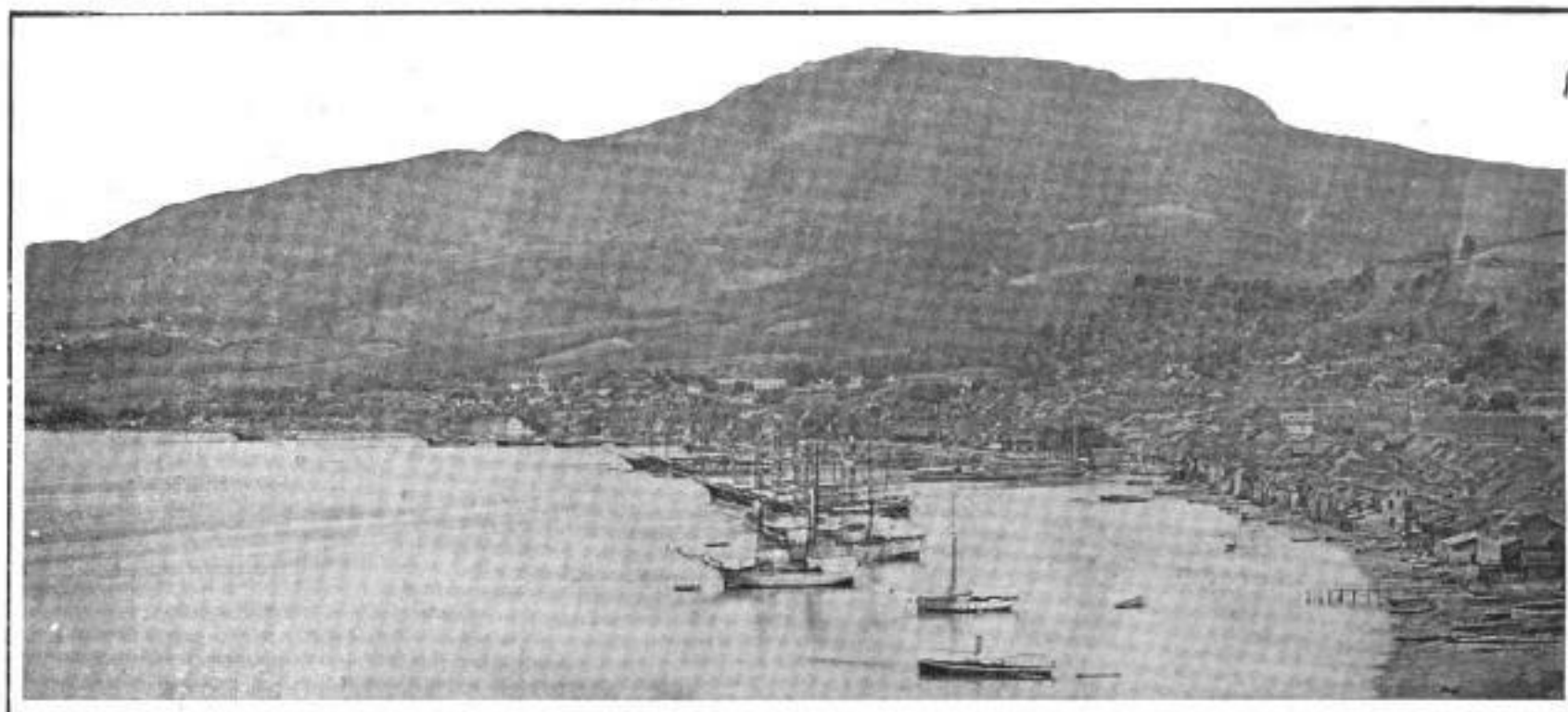
The two American battle-ships listed are seen at once to be far superior to any of the others. In speed they are second to none except the Italian, whose designed 21 knots is largely problematical, and at best exists only "on paper." They are well ahead of all in the coal capacity of their bunkers. The French ship is the only one ahead of them in the thickness of the armor-belt, and this advantage is gained at a sacrifice of a knot in speed. But it is in their enormous offensive powers that our ships show their true value over their foreign rivals. The mere number and calibre of the guns is alone good evidence of this superiority; but when analyzed, and reduced to a basis of foot-tons of energy of the projectiles which can be discharged in one minute, their preponderance is even more marked. The proportion of this energy which can be directed from one broadside is also shown. The "Factor" represents the quotient obtained by dividing the muzzle energy by the displacement of the ship, and indicates the relative battery power of the design per ton of displacement. The construction of the *Vermont* and her sister ship, *Connecticut*, authorized at the last session of the Congress, has not been begun, hence they are not included in the lists of ships, but are here introduced for comparison.

If the American battle-ships have shown a great superiority over their European contemporaries, our armored cruisers have not failed to maintain our splendid traditional rank in this respect. We have always aimed to make our vessels, ship for ship, better and more powerful than the corresponding ships of other nations, and in the present instance have well carried out our intentions to that effect. It is true that our ships are larger than the others, but the conditions surrounding the determination of the "Factor" eliminates that item from the comparison, and still leaves us far in advance. The only ship designed to steam faster than ours is the *Engelshim*, which has a very thin armor-belt and a weak battery. Our large size makes possible the heavy coal supply shown. As in the case of the battle-ships, the two "new ships" have not been begun, and they are not counted in the list of armored cruisers of the several Powers.

In no case but the last can the muzzle-energy figures of the armored cruisers be fairly compared with those of the battle-ships mentioned, because of the fact that the latter contain results from guns of the most powerful

Continued on page 342.





MONT PELÉE AND ST. PIERRE AS THEY APPEARED BEFORE THE FIERCE ERUPTION OF MAY 8TH.



TOWN AND MOUNTAIN IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE DESTRUCTION OF ST. PIERRE.  
E. C. Ross.



LATEST VIEW OF THE TRAGIC SCENE—CITY'S RUINS COVERED BY A RIVER OF MUD (WIDTH SHOWN BY CROSSES)—PART OF VOLCANO'S HEAD BLOWN OUT.—E. C. Ross.

# THE COMPLETE EFFACEMENT OF ILL-FATED ST. PIERRE.



## Naval Strength at Home and Abroad

Continued from page 362.

character, which could send their shells through and through the armored cruisers, while the heaviest guns of the latter would be able to penetrate the armor of the battle-ships only under the most favorable conditions. The 10-inch guns of our new cruisers, however, could pierce any armor carried by the latest ships, and were it not for the relatively thin armor-belt, which protects the vitals of these cruisers from injury, they could well take their place in the list of battle-ships, while their high speed would enable them to accept or refuse battle at will. As it is, many first-class battle-ships carry armor no less vulnerable, and batteries far less powerful; and these fine ships could attack, with the highest confidence, any but some half-score of the very most formidable battle-ships afloat. It is not putting it too strongly to say that one of them ought to be able to defeat, in fair fight, any battle-ship in the German or the Russian navy; while there are very few ships in the Japanese, Italian, French, or English navies which could meet her on equal terms, and none could afford to underestimate her. The long-heralded confluence of the battle-ship and armored cruiser types is here seen in its latest development, in a class of ships which might with the highest propriety be termed "battle-cruisers."

All of the Powers mentioned, with the single exception of Japan, are building new war-ships with great energy. England endeavors to maintain her building programme at such a point that she adds a ship for every one added by her two most formidable rivals—now for some time conceded to be France and Russia. The two latter are straining every nerve to keep ahead of the Dreikund, and incidentally to overtake England. Germany is rapidly pushing forward her great eighteen-year programme, adopted in 1890, and subsequently reduced to eight years. This contemplates an enormous increase to the striking strength of the "mailed fist," and is probably the largest single programme ever attempted. Italy is building as fast as her depleted treasury will allow; while Austria is struggling to catch up with her more progressive neighbors, having witnessed with no little envy the immense strides in naval force taken by them during the past decade and a half. The United States ambles along, almost "from hand to mouth," for no long programme has ever been undertaken, the Congress being always content to authorize, from year to year, a few ships, almost invariably less than those asked for by the executive department of the government, and occasionally, in a fit of parsimony, or as the result of a political deal, refusing to authorize any whatever. In this precarious way has our compact little force made its gradual appearance, and it is due to the excellent talent displayed by those responsible for the designs that the results have been so well adapted to carry American prestige abroad. Few mistakes have been made, the ships being nearly always a little ahead of anything foreign in the same class, and, as we started with almost a "clean slate," we retain on our lists a very small number of obsolete vessels, such as form so large a proportion of European forces.

Aside from second-class battle-ships, of which we are not likely to build any more in the near future, if ever, our greatest deficiency, as compared with the other Powers, is in the line of large protected cruisers. To place ourselves on a par with the average of the five other Powers possessing ships of this class, we would have to build ten, of an average displacement of about 7,500 tons and a speed of 21 knots. These, however, are not of such strategic importance as the heavy armored vessels, and should be allowed to wait rather than to delay the continued construction of the latter. The Congress has this year authorized the building of two first-class battle-ships and two large armored cruisers, as already noted. This may be taken as a very fair estimate of our annual needs in this particular line, but it should always be accompanied by smaller vessels—the "eyes of the fleet," as cruisers are called—in sufficient numbers to maintain our relative position undisturbed.

## How Cabmen Fleece Foreigners.

IF THE New Yorker himself is sometimes victimized by greedy drivers of conveyances, how much oftener is the green countryman taken in. It is, however, the poor person of foreign birth, unable to speak English, and ignorant of the value of our money and of the fact that the rates are fixed by law, who is the dishonest cabman's most profitable prey. Those conversant with the facts relate incidents that stir the listener's pity and indignation.

It seems that there are many Hungarians, Poles, and people of other nationalities, who have already been admitted to the country and have lived in it for a time, who have occasion to move from one locality to another. A considerable number of these pass through New York City on their way and are quickly snapped up as "fares" by the hawk-eyed drivers. When the destination in the city, a depot or a wharf, is reached the cabman demands excessive pay and most always receives it. In numerous instances this leaves his passengers without means to travel farther. The unhappy people, unable to understand or to make themselves understood, are either intimidated into payment or cheated in the change. In one case a cabman collected five dollars from a woman for carrying herself and babe from Jersey City, across the ferry, to the Grand Central station in Manhattan. The woman then had but forty cents left, and she was on her

way to a town in Massachusetts and had no ticket. A cabman recently compelled a man to give him \$2.50 for a ride from the Twenty-third Street ferry to the Grand Central station, when the legal rate is only fifty cents. The passenger's funds were thus so depleted that he could not buy the ticket he had planned on. Sometimes, for similar reasons, whole families are stranded at the great station.

These are but random samples of the way in which the "cabby" of a predatory turn of mind serves more or less willing patrons. There are tales, however, of cabmen and their friends bundling dazed and dumfounded foreigners into their vehicles literally by force and hurrying them off to be plucked at the end of the ride. While most of the victims are out-of-towners, occasionally an alien, newly released from Ellis Island, is subjected to this swindling process. It is a fortunate thing for the passenger, it is declared, if he is really carried at once to the place he desires to reach and is not landed in some vile grogery, induced to drink drugged liquor, and then robbed and cast helpless into the street.

The Grand Central station is the stranding ground of numerous victims of the cabmen. Those kind-hearted attendants at the station who can speak several languages

## They're All Working Now

IN the field the busy farmer's getting ready for the spring,  
And the plow is turning furrows till it fairly seems to sing;

In the barn the boys are husking all the yellow ears of corn,  
While the cider-mill is chanting from the very break of morn.

And the demagogue who rises to orate of woe somehow  
Finds a lot of empty benches, for they all are working now.

IN the bank they're counting money—all the massive vaults will hold;

And the stream is growing bigger with its greenbacks and its gold;

For the merchant's days are busy, and his goods are selling right,  
And he finds he has to fill his empty counters every night.

"But calamity is coming!" cries the one with fevered brow—

Yet he lifts his voice unheeded, for they all are working now.

THEY are working in the forests, in the fields, and on the hills;

They are stepping to the clanging of the music of the mills,

Where the singing of the whistles and the wheels' incessant hum

Thrill them like the happy rhythm of the bugle and the drum.

And the men who shout disaster get no answer from the plow,  
Lure no fingers from the levers—for they all are working now.

W. D. NESBIT.

have to listen almost daily to stories of woe told by these ill-used travelers. They have protected the latter from extortion in a thousand cases and have occasionally forced the cabman to disgorge his unlawful levy. Sometimes in the rush and bustle of business at the station, the swindled and almost penniless people are overlooked for long hours before their plight is discovered. By that time they are hungry and despairing. Usually, when their trouble becomes known, a purse is made up for them by generous passengers, but not infrequently they have to be taken in charge for the night, or even a day or two, by some benevolent society, which looks after persons of their race, until money can be raised to send them on.

The hardship entailed by the action of the unscrupulous cabbies is especially severe on the luckless women and children. It would seem that in view of this glaring abuse the benevolent societies should have an agent constantly on duty at the Grand Central station, at least, to care for the hapless victims of the cabmen and to bring the offenders to justice. The meanness of the offense is unspeakable and it should be punished as severely as the law will permit. Where are the police? Is it true that some of them share in the cabman's spoils? Instances of this abuse could not have become so frequent had the guardians of law and order been proportionately on the alert.

Get strength of bone and muscle, purify the system with Abbott's, the Original Angostura Bitters. Druggists.

## Security the First Essential

SECURITY AND unquestioned reliability are the imperative essentials of a life insurance contract, for in it the individual during the activity of his life places as a sacred trust in the hands of the insurance company, in some measure at least, the happiness and welfare of his family when he is gone.

It is impossible for cheap insurance to be safe insurance, for the cheapness of the policy creates a doubt as to the integrity of the contract. The rates of investment in all the large companies are about the same, being based on the prime consideration of absolute security, which means the certain and prompt payment of claims. This is placed above all else.

Among the safe and progressive companies which have attracted attention by their strong and rapid growth, the Provident Savings Life Assurance Society ranks among the very best. Under the practical and conservative management of its able president, Mr. Edward W. Scott, it has made great strides. During the past five years the income of the company has doubled, its assets more than doubled, its reserve more than trebled, while its excess of income over disbursements has increased more than tenfold. The total payments to policy-holders and amount now held for their benefit exceed \$26,000,000. Coupled with this is the important fact that the company has not a single death loss due and unpaid.

The Provident Savings has recently received many tributes from prominent persons residing in various sections of the United States and Canada, who hold policies in the company or who are the beneficiaries of deceased policy-holders. Some of these letters have been published in a booklet just issued by the company.

It is a pleasure to add a good word for a company which exhibits so much enterprise, strength, and probity as the Provident Savings. This satisfactory state of affairs is brought about by building up its own business without attempting to destroy the business of its competitors. It has won its substantial success solely on its own merits.

As a result the Provident Savings possesses the friendship and support of its policy-holders and beneficiaries, as is evidenced by the booklet referred to. Among the number of interesting letters that may be found in it one may be noticed from Hon. William E. Werner, now holding the highest judicial office in the State of New York, that of Judge of the Court of Appeals. The letter from Judge Werner to President Scott says: "As a policy-holder in the Provident Savings, it gives me pleasure to be able to say that, after comparing the policy which I hold in your company with other policies which I hold in various other companies, I am satisfied that your contract is not only a most liberal one, but is also most satisfactory in the important feature of pecuniary returns to the policy-holder. This, together with the excellent financial standing of the Provident Savings, with its conservative yet progressive management, makes it one of the best companies and brings to it the success it so richly merits."

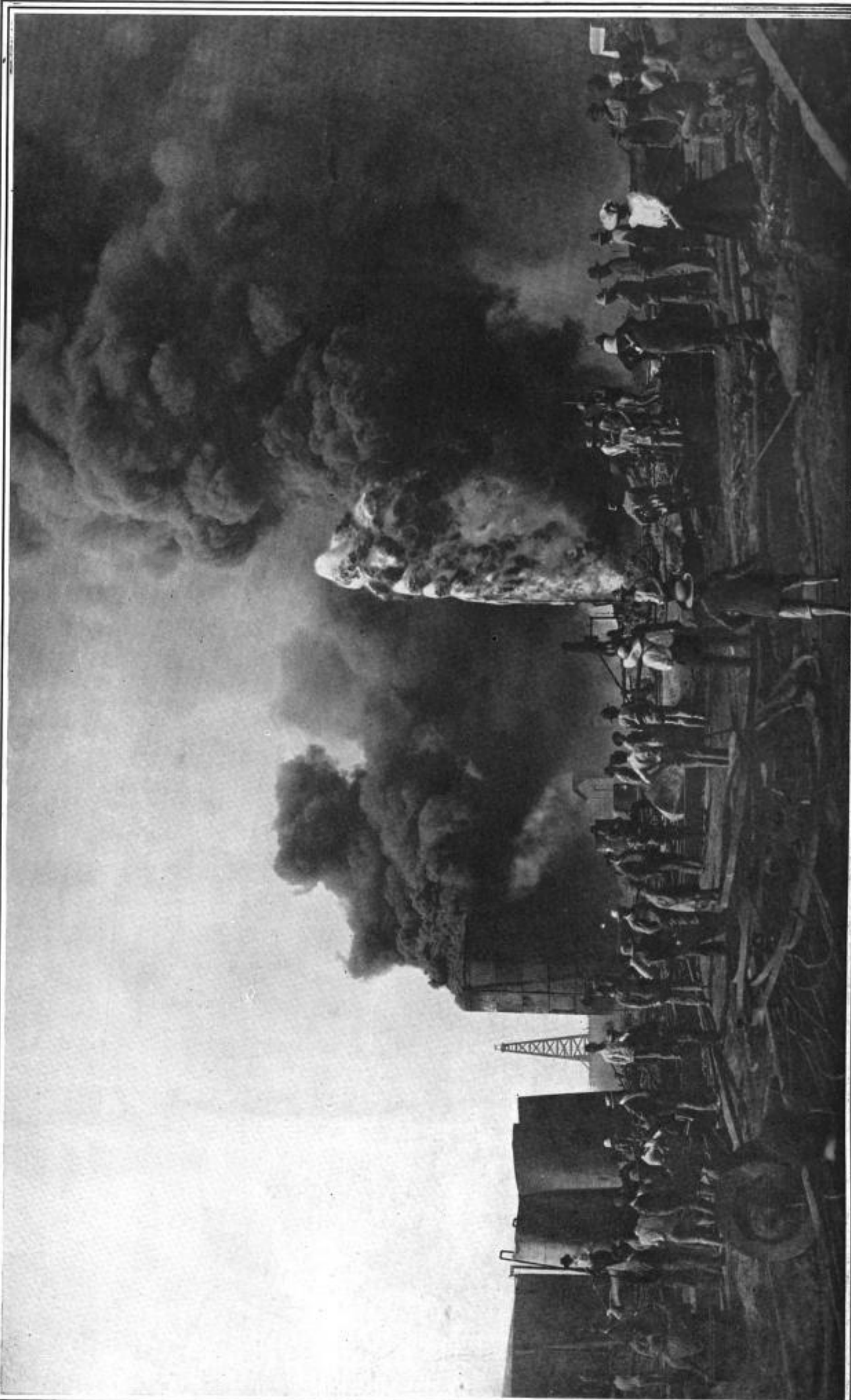
Another letter may be noticed from ex-Governor P. C. Lounsbury, president of the Merchants' Exchange National Bank of New York City, who writes in answer to a recent inquiry: "It gives me pleasure to state that the Provident Savings Life Assurance Society ranks among the very best and soundest of life insurance companies. I have full confidence in its safety, strength, and solvency. The company is conservative and steadily growing. Its officers command the respect of the business community, and their ability, integrity, and fair dealing have given them as well as the Provident Savings a place in financial and business circles generally that few possess. I unqualifiedly recommend the company."

The recent death of the famous and daring leader in the war of the Rebellion, General Franz Sigel, attracted wide attention, and the letter of his widow to the Provident Savings, under date of September 5th, 1902, is peculiarly interesting. She writes to President Scott: "I wish to express my grateful acknowledgments for the immediate payment of policy No. 10,477, issued by your company on the life of my late husband, General Franz Sigel. This policy was the only insurance upon his life, and had been carried by the general for nearly twenty years. Your courteous treatment in the preparation as well as in the payment of the claim, which has been made so very promptly and also without the slightest technicality, is deeply appreciated by me. The proceeds of this policy will be of material benefit and is practical proof of the very great advantage of life insurance and the good it brings to the family."

## Country with Twenty-Eight Languages.

LANGUAGE AND religion were never more awkward factors than in India. Twenty-eight languages are spoken in the dependency which sent out its princes to do homage to King Edward at the coronation, and none of these is spoken by fewer than four hundred thousand, while the most general is the mother-tongue of eighty-five and a half millions. There are, in the remotest parts of the country, dialects spoken by half a thousand people, which none other than themselves can interpret. Vastly important, also, to a governing body are the religious tenets of the people over whom it is set. India has nine great creeds, numbering their followers from the two hundred and eight millions of Hindus, down to the nine and a quarter millions of Animists, and the innumerable sects included in the forty-three thousand "others."





MOST SPECTACULAR FIRE EVER KNOWN IN THE OIL REGIONS.  
SPINDLETOP, NEAR BEAUMONT, THE RICHEST OIL DISTRICT IN TEXAS, LATELY RAVAGED BY FLAMES, WITH HEAVY LOSS.  
Photograph by Trust, reproduced by courtesy of the "National Oil Reporter"





DAVID BELASCO, PLAYWRIGHT, PRODUCER, AND MANAGER.—Sells.

## David Belasco and the Belasco Theatre

An Impression by an Impressionist

THE SUN was standing still over the western bank of the Hudson River, a bit south of the centre of Forty-second Street. It hung there expectantly, uncertainly, as if it paused an instant before taking the final plunge into the deep purple smoke that lined the Jersey shore. It was dull red and seemed to blink at me. I walked westward from Broadway and stopped in front of the new Belasco Theatre. It was surrounded by scaffolding, and everywhere were old lumber, shavings, and plaster dust. Men, standing near a scaffolding, were gesticulating nervously and talking in desperate earnest about something. Finally one of them left the group and walking deliberately to where I was standing on a small bundle of old laths, waited for me to speak:

"Mr. Belasco?"

"Yes, yes—Belasco!"

"Well, Mr. Belasco, your press representative, Mr. Cook—"

"Yes—yes—See, they have to take it down. Beautiful sign. Put together as delicately as a watch—tin workers—electricians—stone masons—mosaics—see? Beautiful. Did you ever have neuralgia?"

"Your press representative, Mr. Cook—"

"They've gone on a strike again. Strike regularly every day. My head aches—neuralgia! They made me angry. Come inside. I used to be entirely in sympathy with the down-trodden working man, Fallacy!—down-trodden employer. Can't call your soul your own. Should be ready to open in a week. Two delays already. See, the men are all out. Tapestries not up yet. Ever see a walking delegate?"

"No; what is it?"

"Sent around by the labor unions to see that employers don't reserve any rights to themselves. Come in with their hats on, smoking bad cigars; expectorate on my beautiful new upholstery, like as not. Call all the men off their jobs if any little thing happens to displease them. Want to kick 'em out. Don't dare. Do you enjoy self-control?"

"Not particularly."

"Gives me neuralgia. My beautiful sign. Cost me one thousand dollars—all for nothing. Tin worker infringes upon the rights of a stone mason and the stone masons call a strike—ruin the job. Don't dare say too much. Mrs. Carter opens soon. Down-trodden laboring man! Dear me!"

All this was said in a voice so gentle and low as to be almost a caress.

"Isn't the coloring beautiful?"

"The theatre?"

"Yes. Over there on the side, where the recess is, will be a pretty little niche to rest the eye upon—a drawing-room theatre. Just like sitting at home enjoying the play. Pardon me, I didn't ask if I can do anything in particular for you—you wanted to know—?"

"Yes; your press representative, Mr. Cook—"

"Do you like the tapestries? Nice effect—unusual and soft—all autumnal colors. You see—deep greens and browns and bronzes and russets—Mrs. Carter has good taste."

"Her idea?"

"Partly."

He didn't know I was there. He was merely audibly admiring the effects produced in his new theatre, but so gently, withal, that I did not mind.

"Mrs. Carter didn't like all the little naked Hammerstein Cupids and the white and gold trimmings. Neither did I. The theatre was the Republic, you know."

"Yes, I know. Mr. Cook—"

"All those lights in the back there will be cut out. All to be covered with tapestries, and candelabra put in all the niches and available spaces. Regular drawing-room effect, you see. Can't tell much about it now, with all the lumber and trappings about."

"Are you going to redrape the boxes?"

"Redrape?—boxes?—Wh-a-t!"

He didn't raise his voice. Merely his inflection and eyebrows. "You think that deep rose goes badly with the green, don't you? Not at all. Beautiful! Our lovely new draperies! My dear young lady, that material cannot be duplicated. It was made to order to decorate a palace recently erected just outside of Paris. It is called 'Du Barry rose.' I heard of it and made a trip to Paris to see it. Beautiful! But the makers were under contract not to make any more like it. Fortunately there was just enough left to drape those boxes, and I bought it of the decorator who did the work. Extortionate price! Didn't have quite enough at that. See how it skimps at the corner, there. But the color! Exquisite! Redrape? Dear me!"

"Pardon me. Everything in a green tone, you know—"

"Not at all! Tapestries. See the purples and deep reds and bronzes. Lights up beautifully! Oh!—ever have neuralgia?"

"No."

"Terrible! Have it every season. Break down regularly once a year. Nerves. That's it—and those fellows made me angry."

This was said ever so gently, and then he paused as if to think pleasantly of something.

"Your press agent, Mr. Cook—"

"Yes, I know. Have you seen my new entrance? Simple and elegant. Come on out, let's look at it. Careful! You may step on a carpet tack. Careless, those fellows, leaving things like this. Pretty shade of green? How do you like the bees?"

"Are they bees?"

"Of course; can't you see? Mrs. Carter's idea. 'A bee embroidered in white cotton in the upper left-hand corner of each chair,' she said. Pretty, isn't it? Whole swarms of them when you look at them from here."

"Will you be ready to open on the date announced?"

"I wrote a play once called 'In It Was a Line.' Still, I'm afraid we won't, unless the men do a little more work and worry a little less about union rules. Feel like telling them to go to—watch out; that's fresh paint!"

"Oh, I like your new entrance!"

"Yes, of course. Cozy, isn't it? It was all in white marble, you know, with the box office on the side. No art! No inviting atmosphere! Plainly said, give up your money and go on in and sit down. You like to linger here, you see. Seats on either side. Comfortable, too. Better than a smoking-room, and the box office in the middle helps to keep the street noises out. Has a solid put-here-to-stay air, don't you think?"

"How about the smoking-room for ladies?"

"Ha! Yes. It's down those little marble steps. Prettiest feature of the new theatre. Will you go down? No? Well, the decorations are not complete yet. Those men! I'll make all the concessions, I suppose, and they'll go back to work to-morrow. Come inside and sit down again. See what a nice entrance here on the side. The 'man on the door' will stand right here to take the tickets and it will be just like walking through a draped doorway into a softly lighted drawing-room. None of the stiff conventionality of the play-house. Be seated—"

"What comfortable chairs!"

"Are they not? How much better that hard surface material is than the time-honored plush upholstery!"

"Yes, and prettier."

"Did you want to see me about something?"

"Well, yes; but never mind. I'd forgotten."

"No, tell me. You said something about my press representative, Mr. Cook."

"No, did I? Well, I'm a newspaper woman and—"

"Oh, I knew that!"

"I fancied you did, but I want you to talk about yourself a bit."

"Myself?"

"What about me? I have a headache and am on the ragged edge of my annual nervous breakdown, that's all." His tone was smoothly restful and quiet, but he tugged ungently at the iron-gray curl which hangs over his left temple.

"Is that really all?"

"Yes, really. I can talk, you know. Really a good talker—love to talk. But I can't talk about myself. What's to say? I've done nothing—yet—maybe—one always anticipates. There's Mrs. Carter and my new theatre and Miss Bates."

"When does Mrs. Carter open?"

"The 29th. This is to be Mrs. Carter's home, you know. If I can always patch up my yearly nervous collapses I'll produce a new play for her here every season. She continues this year in 'Du Barry.' When she goes on the road Miss Bates comes in here with a new play."

"Is Miss Bates's play to be meat for the gushy journal and scrofulous-minded critic, as 'Zaza' and 'Du Barry' have been?"

He smiled indulgently. "I cannot announce Miss Bates's play yet."

"Your plays have been characterized as decadent and demoralizing and—"

"Yes!—y-e-s—and all the rest of it. That's why we are able to make expensive productions and have a beautiful theatre of our own. One must cater to public taste to a certain extent, you know. You may talk about art enlightening the world, but the dynamo is in the box office, you know. See my new trap-door in the middle of the stage? We excavated under there and made room so all the scenery can be let down out of the way as soon as an act is finished, and at the same time the next act is sent up. Dear me, that's really a terrible pain over my eye!"

"Well, you shouldn't be sitting in this damp theatre. It's really cold and draughty."

"Is it? Yes, I suppose it is. Excuse me a moment. I'll close that door on the stage."

David Belasco! American actor, manager, playwright, dramatist, adapter, architect, decorator, stage director, unexcelled teacher, and indefatigable worker! Why should he not execute great plans and achieve startling triumphs?

He has.

Mr. Belasco, gentleman. Even when consigning aggraving stone masons to places unpleasant, his voice is almost plaintively gentle. And that iron-gray curl over his left temple. Nobody ever sees him when he is not gently stroking it or ungently pulling it with his long, thin, nervous hand. It calls one's attention continually to his splendid head with its thick crop of hair, black and close-cropped around the back, but long, gray and rumpled in front. In watching the hand, I could not escape the scintillating black eye that holds one.

"There, I've shut that stage up. Cuts off all the draught, you see."

"Well, good-bye, I must be going. I'm sorry about the neuralgia."

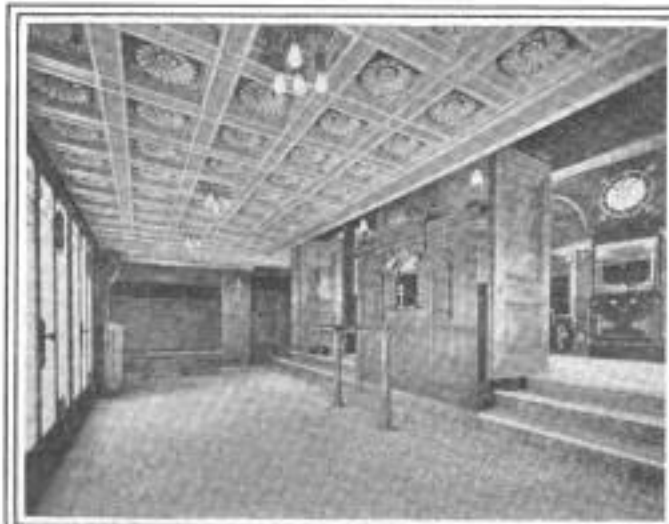
"Nice of you. It isn't so bad. Oh, look at the Du Barry rose tapestries from here! That's a streak of light falling on them from the window in the far corner of the gallery. Beautiful! Good-bye. Come and see me again."

"Thank you. Good-bye." Turning my face westward, I saw the sun sinking into a deep bed of purple smoke lined with Du Barry rose.

ELEANOR FRANKLIN.



MRS. LESLIE CARTER, MR. BELASCO'S LEADING STAR.—Nancy.



THE LOBBY OF THE BELASCO THEATRE, RECENTLY OPENED.—Huron.



THE BOXES WITH THEIR BEAUTIFUL HANGINGS.



THE INTERIOR OF THE THEATRE HUNG WITH TAPESTRIES.—Huron.





CUTTING PEAT IN ONE OF THE MOST EXTENSIVE BOGS OF IRELAND.



SHETLAND ISLANDERS CARRYING HOME BASKETFULS OF THE PRODUCT.

## Shall We Burn Peat Instead of Coal?

By M. P. Haskell

THE TOTAL suspension, for more than five months, of coal mining in the anthracite region of Pennsylvania, owing to the general strike of the miners, with the consequent scarcity and dearness of a most needful product, has naturally turned the thoughts of the people to the procuring of substitutes for "black diamonds." It now looks as if we might become, at least temporarily, a peat-burning people, for there are vast and inexhaustible beds in the United States of this natural fuel, and it is being widely suggested that it would be a wise thing indeed to have them in working order to resort to in times of high coal prices, resultant upon strikes and other things.

There is but one place in this country where peat has been burned exclusively in years past, and that is Block Island. This island since the Revolution has been treeless, and had it not been for its inexhaustible beds of peat it would have been abandoned. This peat is formed from vegetable matter washed down the hill-sides into the ponds. One peat bed on the island, which is near the shore, can be traced into the ocean a quarter of a mile from high-water mark, and furnishes excellent fuel, which burns with a clear, steady glow, making a serviceable fire for broiling or baking. For over a hundred and twenty-five years the Block Island people have burned peat, and Whittier makes mention of it in his lines on Block Island in his poem on "The Wreck of the Palatine":

Dreary the land when gust and sleep  
At its docks and windows howl and beat,  
And winter laughs at its fires of peat.

Considerable peat was formerly cut in the bogs at Barnstable, Mass., and used during the winters in Boston. There is at "The Hub" to-day a coal merchant who sells New England peat to such as want it. The Canadians, who have large beds to draw from, have already, in spite of the abundance of wood in their country, begun to burn peat, and a factory at Toronto is running night and day to supply the demand at \$4.25 per ton, which is considered a better bargain than coal at \$15. A company, formed



SCOTTISH WOMEN GATHERING THE DRIED BELLETS FOR STACKING.

at Passaic, N. J., is to work peat bogs in that State and announces its expectation of selling the product at only \$2.50 per ton. Chicago, also, is beginning to see light through the clouds of the coal strike. Peat has been found in great quantities in the swamps of South Chicago, and the people are preparing to use it.

Peat, though in itself a good combustible, may be artificially improved for burning purposes. A company has been organized to utilize the enormous deposits of peat at Lewiston, Me., in the manufacture of a composite fuel, which is called "synthetical coal." By the process which this company employs the peat is freed from coarse material, has much of the water in it pressed out, receives a drying addition of lime, is dried in a hot air cylinder, is mixed with petroleum and bituminous pitch, and is then put through a machine which fashions it into cylindrical briquets. This compound should certainly possess much calorific power.

There are, in all, thousands of peat bogs in the various parts of this country. Cape Cod, Massachusetts, is rich in them, and in all the New England States there are bogs of peat extending for acres. In fifty towns in Massachusetts it is estimated there are 200,000,000 tons of peat to be had. In Falmouth, Mass., the peat bogs surround the salt lagoons and ponds and extend along the salt rivers for miles; the peat is springy and elastic when walked upon and very easily detected. This land is of no use whatever for agricultural purposes and thousands of tons of peat could be cut from it at a trifling cost. One may say that wood may be so cut, but it must be understood that peat makes a steady, strong fire, and needs no more attention than coal, while a wood fire must have constant attendance and is fitful and unreliable, and, for the poor, ruinously expensive.

The peat is cut during the summer and left to dry in high heaps, and by November it is as dry as chips. It is cut in bricks two feet long and six inches square at the ends. There is a delicious odor from it when burning that pervades a house and leaves a lingering sweetness about things. Every one who has visited northern Scotland can easily remember this fascinating odor, and the Block Island peat has even a greater fragrance.

Continued on page 372.



SPREADING THE "BRICKS" OUT TO DRY ON A MOOR IN SCOTLAND.



YOUNG WOMAN IN ICELAND LOADING A PONY WITH PEAT FOR HOUSEHOLD USE.



IRISH FAMILY PREPARING ITS SUPPLY OF FUEL FOR THE WINTER.









# Perils of the Alaskan Gold-hunter

By Albert Hencke

THREE EXPRESSIONS of the ugly moods of nature combine to make the Copper River district of Alaska one of the most peculiarly dangerous spots in the world. The announcement has been made of the recent discovery in this Territory of deposits of gold richer than any which have been found in the gold country of the Northwest since the gold-fields at Cape Nome were located; and the American government is continuing the fight begun many years ago in this section against the formidable obstacles of nature to promote the comfort and convenience of those who must drag their packs through the valley of the Copper River to reach the gold regions about Mt. Drum, the Tanauna range, Mt. Wrangell, and the Yukon valley.

The three natural phenomena which make this pilgrimage so dangerous are the glaciers, the mountain torrents, and the volcanoes. It is an odd combination of destructive forces of heat and cold, and of the rapid rush of water and the slow and ponderous power of rivers and mountains of ice. Yet each is in some way responsible for one of the others. The volcanic nature of the district has produced the roughness of the surface which causes the swift streams and cataracts. The glaciers, too, contribute to the dangers of the water, for the icebergs, the children of the glacier, stir the water into treacherous currents and whirlpools.

When the government engineers and surveyors first went into this territory of terrors they encountered continually and without warning the obstacles which are now known and to some extent avoided, and they experienced many hardships and many thrilling adventures. The purpose of the government in sending surveyors into this country is to cut a trail and probably later to build an all-American railroad from Prince William Sound in the Gulf of Alaska to the Klondike, extending northward from the sound along the Copper River valley, thus to make the gold-field easily accessible and to facilitate the mining and the delivery of the precious metal found there. It was a party of government surveyors which passed through the season of trial and suffering that I am going to describe as it was told me by members of that same party, reduced in eleven days to nine weak, famished, and horror-haunted beings who crept one morning into the camp at Wood's Cañon in the Copper River valley. The experience of these men is only one instance of what is endured by the gold-seekers in this part of the world, and it shows only one of the obstacles which they must combat.

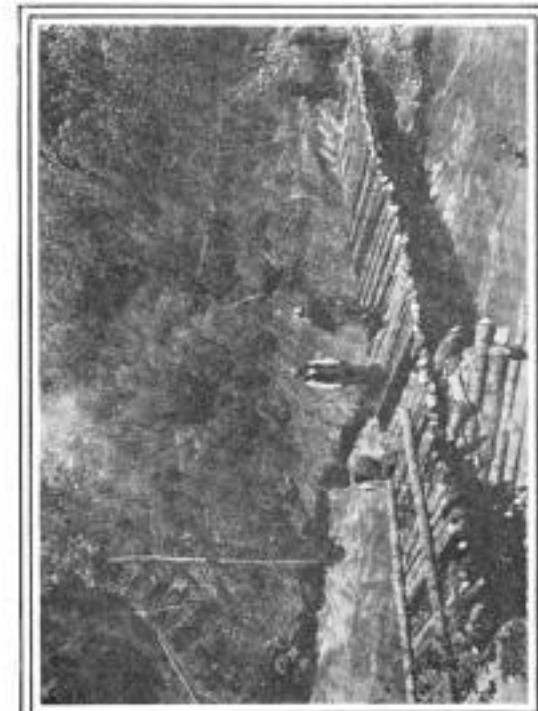
The party had been working along the Corner River more than two hundred and fifty miles north of the mouth of the river and were returning slowly, their immediate objective point at this time in their journey being Wood's Cañon, where there was a large base of supplies. Emptying into the Copper River more than seventy-five miles above Wood's Cañon was the Tonino River, a peculiarly treacherous stream filled with quicksand and with sandbars thrown up by the swift current, which snarled along at the rate of twelve miles an hour—as fast as the lively center of a horse. The party of government surveyors were in the valley west of the Corner River, and the Tonino, extending from the west and emptying into the larger stream almost at right angles, was directly in their path. The torrent had to be crossed.

It was decided to build a large raft, for there was a good stock of provisions to be transported—provisions to sustain the party until Wood's Cañon was reached. This plan of building the raft was the idea of a Swede who was in the party, a great strong fellow who had seen a lot of rough life on land and sea, but the experience which followed was bitter evidence of his ignorance of the malignant Alaskan swift water. It was the custom of the native Indians to tie two or three short logs to-

gether, making a small raft on which one man could steer through the driftwood and obstacles of the river in crossing. The Swede seaman insisted, however, that the passage could best be made on a large raft which would hold all the provisions and outfit at once. So one was built of heavy logs bound together with ropes. To guide it, "sweeps" were made. These were slender poles, a flat board being nailed on one end, making long, rude oars. Before the party was the quarter of a mile of the swiftly flowing water with a more danger in it than in the ocean; and the big raft was loaded with provisions and

then pushed off from shore.

It was the early morning of a clear autumn day, but the air was cold. The water had in it the sting of ice. The raft began to move rapidly down the stream, borne by the rushing current. The men soon realized that even with their long sweeps steering would be difficult. Then they discovered that to resist the force of the stream was impossible. They had lost entire control of the raft. The men were not discouraged at first, however, thinking that at a favorable point in the river they could cross. But the favorable point was not reached and the



A UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BRIDGE ACROSS AN ALASKAN STREAM



B. F. MILLARD, ALASKAN COPPER KING.

dangers increased. They were rushing down-stream at the mercy of the current and the treacherous sandbars. Occasionally they swept close to shore, and branches of overhanging trees which leaned far out over the water swept the raft as it whirled and rocked past in the torrent. The men clung to it for their lives, but a large part of the provisions was swept away. There was little time to think of this. The immediate risk was greater than the danger of future hardship. Then came the most horrible moment in that long period of struggle. For an hour they had drifted down the stream. The raft had been battered by huge logs which were heaped up at the head of the sandbars and which rose and fell with the current; it had been swept and scraped again and again by the trees that dipped their branches into the river. Then two of the helpless unfortunate ones attempted to escape. At times the raft passed close to the shore. Once or twice it came within six feet of the bank. It was at one of these moments that two of the men leaped from the raft for land, thinking that they could clear the space between.

They leaped, fell short, and disappeared under the foaming, ugly waters. There was a weak struggle in the water. The men on the raft saw the expression of terror and agony on the faces of their comrades but they could give no help. And the raft with its crew of nine plunged on with the current. It was nine o'clock that night when they swept into a great heap of brush and driftwood that had been caught on a sandbar. They found themselves held immovable by the force of the water.

Then they crowded out among the logs and brush, creeping, slipping, and falling half into the icy water, abandoning the raft and reaching shore at last. They were seventy-five miles from Wood's Cañon. And the only food that remained of the abundant store which had been placed on the raft was a can of tea and a sack of flour saturated, made into a paste, by the water. With this they started on the seventy-five miles tramp to camp. The distance was estimated and the flour and tea divided, each man receiving his proportionate share, a "flapjack" of flour for each day of the journey. You can imagine how long one small sack of flour would last. Nine men engaged all day in the most arduous physical exertion. They were constantly sick with hunger as they trudged on, but nature helped to maintain them during those days in a most unusual way. The wanderers fed on "rosebuds," as the miners called them. Really they were the red seed-pods of the wild roses, the same roses which one finds on the Western prairies. The pods are round and filled with pulp which is sweet and which contains a certain amount of nourishment. Living like that, the nine men of the party averaged only seven and a half miles a day and reached Wood's Cañon camp nearly dead with famine. The hardships of these and others like them who were pioneers have brought good results. Many of the smaller of the mountain torrents in this district are now crossed by bridges, so that the trail is made easier. One of the sturdiest of the pioneers in Alaska, and the man who opened the trail in the Copper River valley which has since been surveyed by the United States government, was B. F. Millard, of Chippewa Falls, Wis., who has located the largest copper find in Alaska. Another was "Bill" Collis, also a pioneer, who accomplished a feat which made him famous in the Copper River valley. It was his duty to carry the United States mails from Prince William Sound to the camps up the Copper River and then return by boat down the river. Near its mouth, which is a great delta, there are many dangerous rapids and cataracts. One day "Bill" Collis, with a party of men as daring as himself, steered a big boat successfully through this torrent—something that no one had ever done before.



A LEAP TO DEATH IN AN ALASKA RIVER TURBULENT.—Scene for Leslie's Weekly by Albert Hencke.



# Mike Foley's Watermelon Party

By N. R. Brewer



feasts upon the dew and sunshine of a spring morning. Behold that innocent confidence accepting all things!

"Who made God?" asked Guy.

"Why do the cowslips come in the spring and not in the fall?" queried Angela.

"Oh, mamma, God is just hanging out the stars," said he one evening, as he stood by the window and saw the first twinkling orb in the eastern sky. "Why does He do it at night and not in the daytime, too?"

"Mamma, do the birds pray?" asked the girl one night as she rose from saying her prayers at her mother's knee.

"Not exactly, my child, but they worship God by singing and building their nests and raising their young and doing what He wants them to do. They never disobey Him like naughty people do sometimes."

"Then do they go to heaven when they die?"

"God only knows what becomes of them, my dear. Now go to sleep and don't ask so many questions," and she kissed and tucked them into bed.

After the Sunday morning chores were done Guy and his brother were allowed their liberty for the rest of the day. They either visited some of the neighbor boys or entertained them at home. Sometimes there would be a score or more of all ages gathered at one place, when they would enter into all manner of games—pull-away, leap-frog, baseball, touch-the-goal, swimming matches, and quoits.

Angelia took a quiet interest in the games and frolics of the boys, but she was not in the least a tom-boy and never joined with them. She observed everything, however, and smiled at their antics and witticisms.

Mike Foley was the loud-mouthed, boisterous fun-maker of the crowd, the inventor of every scheme for pleasure or mischief, and always succeeded in enjoining the others into his plots. Once it was to tear out and carry away Neighbor Perkins's fish-trap, that yielded every morning a bountiful catch; another time "Old MacFadden's" melon patch must be raided. Old Mac kept a savage dog that annoyed all who came near the house. Then the melon patch was right in front of the house, where he could watch it, and the difficulty thus created, of looting the patch, made the adventure all the more tempting to the boys. How could it be done?

They had come from a swim in the pond and were lounging in the shade by the house when Mike introduced the subject.

"Hi, boys! what'd'ye say if we dodge in on old MacFadden's melons to-night? I'll be spooked if they're not ripe by this time, and it'd be lots of fun."

"Oh, wouldn't it?" cried Fred Crumb, who was next

THERE IS not a more beautiful thing than the dawning intelligence of childhood, when the young mind unfolds to the wonders of this material world. The unconscious curiosity, the ever-questioning brain seeking to probe into some new mystery, to know the why and wherefore of this thing and that, to drink in with joy every sparkling bit of knowledge, to grow and expand in the light of new discoveries, is like unto the opening of the rosebud that

best leader in mischief and always seconded Mike's suggestions for more fun, and as he jumped up he clapped his hands and feet together. "But how 'll ye do 't, how 'll ye do 't?" put in a third boy. "That dog o' his'n 's got a good sneller an' he'll yelp afore you can find a melon in the dark, I'll bet."

"Ah, fudge!" said Fred. "I'll hit 'im with a melon if he comes near me, an' if we all do the same, he'll quit yelpin' in a jiffy."

"But how about the ... man's shotgun? He's got one an' he'll shoot mighty quick. He told me he would if any one came too near his patch," ventured the conservative third boy.

Mike sat on the ash-barrel and kicked his heels against it and spat on the ground while each one had his say. It seemed an impossible job and he was thinking.

"Well, say, brats, how 'll this work? Supposan' one of you fellers takes a cow-bell an' sneaks around on the other side of the shanty in the cornfield an' 'en commence to tinkle the clapper, jest a little at first, an' get the old man to thinkin' the cows 's in his corn, an' 'en he'll go for 'em with the dog, an' when you hear him comin' jest hold the clapper an' skip, an' 'en when you get over the fence give it another clap an' skip again. He'll think the cows are lyin' down an' he'll hunt an' hunt with his dog in the dark, an' while he's doin' that, we'll be huntin' melons, an' if we don't get some, my name 'tain't Mike Foley."

"Gee whittaker! that's a trick," shouted Fred. "Who'll take the bell?"

"Not me," said Rob Brant. "I ain't a-goin' to let that cur get hold on my brichaloons alone in the dark."

"Not me, neither," came from every quarter of the crowd.

"Oh, you're a lot of cowards," growled Fred.

"That's it. You'll do it, won't you, Fred?" said Mike.

"We'll, I dun-no, seein' youse fellers know more about that dog 'en I do—"

"An' you'll kerflunk, too, eh? You fellers are a lot of puppies."

"Well, why don't you do it yourself? You first started the business," said Rob.

"Well, it's as big a trick to get them melons out o' there as 'tis to play hide-an'-seek with old Mac an' his dog, an' I'll have to see that we git 'em, you know. I'd do it in a minute if it warn't for that."

"Ah, put!" put in Fred. "You dar'n't do it; you know you dar'n't."

"You fellers can't tease me into gettin' my Irish up," returned Mike, and before he could say more, Guy, who till now had had nothing to say, shouted, "I'll do it! I'll do it!" and his eyes flashed with daring anticipation. "You kids just crawl along close to the fence, an' when you hear me a-tinklin' the cow-bell an' you see old Mac goin' into the corn, you all scoot in an' get 'em."

"That's O. K.," said Mike. "We mustn't go till after dark, 'cause folks 'll smell somethin', 'en thar won't be so much fun in it."

They all met at the appointed time in the lane not far from MacFadden's shanty, where there was a dense wood on both sides of the road.

The night was cloudy, obscuring the moon, yet light enough to enable them to find the biggest specimens in the patch, and, as Mike said, "jist right to go a melon swipin'."

"Now, boys," said he, giving a general command, "don't pull any melons what you think is green, 'cause we don't want to hurt old Mac's patch more'n we have to. All we want is somethin' good to eat. Just thump on the rinds, an' if they sound like 'spink-spink' you'll know that they's green, but if they sound like 'spunk-spunk' 'en you'll know they is ripe. Don't tramp on the vines more'n you oughter."

It's hard to convince the average country boy that there's anything wrong in stealing melons, unless it is the danger of being caught in the act. But the fact that "Old MacFadden" was a stingy old salt, who would never so much as give a hungry boy a slice of melon for the asking, when he had cart-loads of them to throw to the pigs, made the boys feel that they had all the more right to steal. The difficulty was to avoid his bulldog and shotgun. So, in jubilant spirits, Guy started on his circuitous route for the rear end of the cornfield. The rest of the party crept stealthily along the lane under cover of the thick brush through which the road had been cut. Guy did not realize until quite alone in the dark how timid he would feel on undertaking such a hazardous task. But now he felt his courage begin to fail him. What if that dog should really catch him, or if old Mac should collar and maul him half to death—which he surely would do if he could. But he dared not go back on what he had undertaken.

With these thoughts uppermost in his mind, he glided along, climbing over the snake fence and advancing nearly half-way through the corn toward the house. He then began to tinkle the bell slowly, pausing momentarily to listen. He heard his own heart beat louder, he thought, than the bark of a dog. Several times he had a mind to retreat, but that wouldn't do. Coming nearer, he made more and more noise, until he was suddenly startled by the growl of the dog and a shout from the man urging the beast on in search of what he supposed to be some of his neighbor's foraging herd. Guy heard him grumbling and calling down the maledictions of heaven on Tim Foley and his troublesome cattle, as well as his mischievous boys, and calling to Watch, for that was the dog's name, to follow them.

Guy's nerve now gave out and he took to his heels with all his might, holding the clapper of the bell tightly. He was nearing the fence when he heard the patter of the mad animal's feet on the wet ground and he knew he was in hot pursuit.

He had barely reached it when, with a fierce howl, the creature seized him by his trousers and began to tug and jerk about with such force that he was hardly able to retain his foothold.

In his awful fright he dropped the bell, but, still holding the hickory stick, he used it with all his might upon the dog's back until he let go his hold and retreated, barking loudly. This gave the lad a chance to regain the fence before his ferocious antagonist renewed the attack.

It would have been quite easy for him to scale the fence, however, had he an instant more time, but just as he was throwing one foot over the top rail the dog seized him again, sinking his teeth through the cloth and into his flesh, which made him scream with pain and fright. With frothing mouth and glaring eyes the dog pulled and shook him in a vain effort to bring the boy off the fence, but the terrified youngster clung to his support with the tenacity of desperation. The beast pulled with unabated fury until he tore the flesh and brought away the entire half of the boy's breeches. This fragment seemed to satisfy him and he ran toward his master, bearing in his mouth this trophy of the chase.

Finding himself thus released, Guy landed, dazed and half-frightened to death, on the other side of the fence. He picked himself up and bounded forward, stumbling and staggering over the bogs, scratching his half-naked limbs on the briars until he was sure that he was safely beyond the reach of his pursuers.

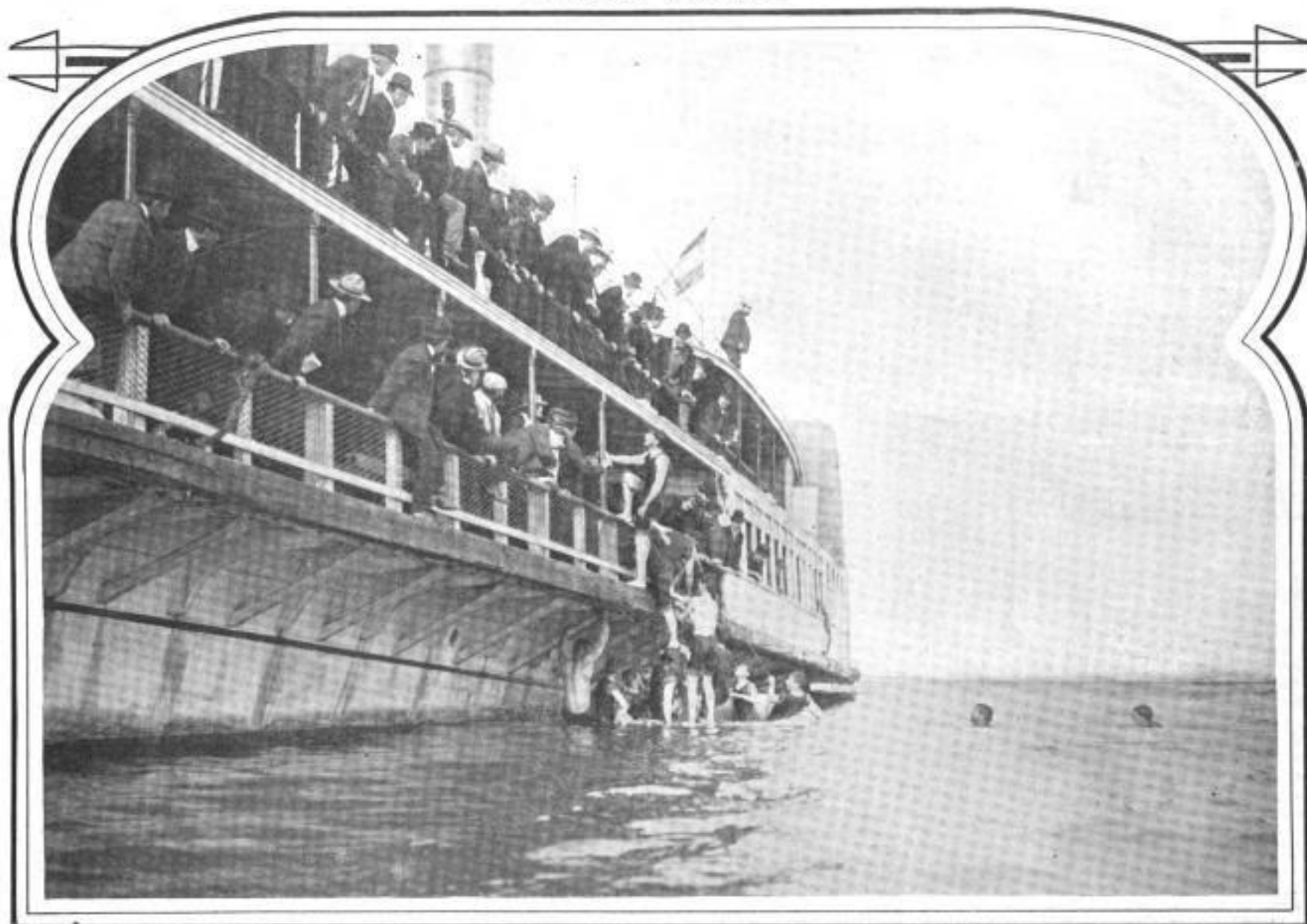
Now he began to recover from his fright and to realize that he was pretty badly hurt and much worse frightened, and that he had no trousers to conceal the lacerated and bleeding part of his anatomy. He was in a most embarrassing position. How could he go home in that fix? Besides, the boys would never cease laughing at him, and Angelia would surely learn what had happened and her reproof would be the greatest humiliation of all. It was not with pleasure that he now thought of the feast

Continued on page 375.



"HE WAS NEARING THE FENCE WHEN HE HEARD THE PATTERN OF THE MAD ANIMAL'S FEET ON THE WET GROUND, AND HE KNEW HE WAS IN HOT PURSUIT."





(PRIZE-WINNER.) TERTING, NEAR BANDY HOOK, AN UNSINKABLE LIFE-SAVING FLOAT.  
*Photograph by E. F. Smith, New York, with a Goetz lens.*



TIRED PICKERS IN A HOP-FIELD IN ONEIDA COUNTY, NEW YORK, ENJOYING A REST.  
*J. B. Brown, Utica, N. Y.*



THE RECENT GROWTH OF SYDNEY, N. S., HAS LED TO THE USE OF BOATS FOR HOUSES.  
*T. J. Carver, Halifax, N. S.*



GOVERNOR ODELL ADDRESSING THE CENTRAL NEW YORK FAIR AT ONEONTA.  
*James M. Lee, Oneonta, N. Y.*



FOREST FIRE IN COLORADO—MEN PICKETING HORSES BEFORE FIGHTING THE FLAMES.  
*Thomas A. Morgan, Denver, Col.*

OUR AMATEUR PRIZE PHOTOGRAPHIC CONTEST—NEW YORK WINS.  
 PICTURES, TAKEN HERE AND THERE, OF THINGS THAT IMPRESSED A CORPS OF ARTISTIC OBSERVERS.  
 (SEE OFFERS OF VARIOUS SPECIAL PRIZES IN OUR AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHIC ANNOUNCEMENT ELSEWHERE IN THIS ISSUE.)



# In the World of Letters

By La Salle A. Maynard



AMOS R. WELLS,  
Who wrote "Sermons in Stones."

threatens to be upset by novels of an entirely different class. No fewer than eight new editions of Dickens's works are in preparation in London and will be reproduced in the United States. An interesting relic of the genius of Gad's Hill was recently sold in London. The article was originally one of the stone balusters of old Rochester Bridge, and was afterward converted by "Boz" into a sundial. When, on the death of the author, the dial came into the possession of Mr. Crighton, of Rochester, England, he inscribed it with the words: "These relics of Gad's Hill Place and old Rochester Bridge are placed here in sincere regard for Charles Dickens." This souvenir of the great author was eventually knocked down for about two hundred and fifty dollars.

CHARLES DICKENS sympathized with certain kinds of rebellion, if we may believe one of his letters which recently came to light. It is addressed to a would-be contributor, and objects on principle "to making Wat [Tyler] such a thorough-paced villain, because a rebel on such grounds has a certain claim to one's sympathy, and I feel that if I had lived in his time I should have been very likely to have knocked out the collector's brains myself, or, at all events, to have looked upon the man who did so as a demi-god."

I AM PLEASED to note among the autumn announcements of Doubleday, Page & Co. a new edition of Amos R. Wells's "Sermons in Stones," a valuable little book which has already had a large circulation and an immense influence for good. Mr. Wells is one of the powers to be reckoned with in the literature of our day, and especially in that part of it which concerns itself with religious life and thought and the promotion of all things making for the uplift and betterment of mankind. Although still a young man, Mr. Wells has written over twenty-five books, and edited and compiled many others, all having for their aim the enlargement of the sphere of religious activities and the stimulation of the young and the old to wiser, better, and more effective service for their fellow-men. And not only through his numerous books, such as "Citizens in Training," "Just to Help," "How to Play," "How to Study," "The Business Man's Religion," and others of the kind, but also through his frequent contributions to the press, in prose and verse, has Mr. Wells sought to reach and inspire the hearts of men with noble ambitions and lofty ideals. A third and, perhaps, a still greater channel of influence has been open to him in his service as managing editor of *The Christian Endeavor World*, the organ of the United Endeavor Society, the largest and most powerful organization of young men and women in the world, with a membership in all lands running up into the millions. Mr. Wells has held this position since 1892, and under his management *The Christian Endeavor World* has gone on "from strength to strength" until it has become a model journal of its kind, being edited with rare taste and skill and put forth with every attractive feature which the best authors of the day and the finest typographic art can supply. How Mr. Wells manages to fulfill the many duties of a managing editor with such conspicuous success and find time besides to write books and contribute poems and sketches to the papers and magazines is a marvel to his friends, but he does it all, nevertheless, with the greatest apparent ease, and with no evidence in spirit or countenance of the hurry and worry that age and kill so many men.

THOMAS WENTWORTH HIGGINSON'S "Life of Longfellow," to be issued soon by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., will be particularly welcome to all lovers of American literature. Both biographer and poet are figures of importance in our literary history; both approached literature with much of the patriotic impulse, both were members of that fine company of old Cambridge authors. As a friend and neighbor of Longfellow, Mr. Higginson has been able to give the flavor of time and place and that effect of intimacy which enable the reader to see the man "in his habit as he lived." Much new material has been drawn from the manuscript correspondence of the first Mrs. Longfellow, from the manuscript volumes

called "Harvard College Papers," and from a series of extracts from the poet's earlier writings not hitherto brought together, so that the volume is a distinct contribution to our previous knowledge of Longfellow's character and work.

DR. JAMES K. HOSMER, author of "The History of the Louisiana Purchase," published by D. Appleton & Co., has recently been elected to the presidency of the American Library Association, a position heretofore held by such eminent librarians as Herbert Putnam, Melvil Dewey, and John S. Billings. Dr. Hosmer, who has been librarian of the Minneapolis Public Library since 1892, is a native of Northfield, Mass., where he was born in 1834, and is the son of the Rev. Dr. George W. Hosmer. He was graduated from Harvard in 1855, and received his degree of Ph. D. from the University of Missouri, and his LL. D. from Washington University, of St. Louis. In 1863 he married Miss Eliza A. Cutler, of Deerfield, Mass., who died a few years later. Dr. Hosmer was a Unitarian clergyman in Deerfield in 1860, but on the breaking out of the war enlisted as a private, declining a staff appointment, in the Fifty-second Massachusetts Volunteers, Nineteenth Army Corps. Since the war he has been a member of the faculties of Antioch College and of the University of Missouri, and until his appointment to the Minneapolis Public Library he was professor of English and German literature in Washington University, St. Louis. His writings have been extended over many years, his "Color-Guard" appearing in 1864 and his "Thinking Dayonet" in 1865. His books also include works on German literature, a life of his father, and various biographical accounts; with one piece of fiction, published in 1894, entitled "How Thankful Was Bewitched." His latest work, "The History of the Louisiana Purchase," is considered one of the most important contributions to the history of the continent in recent years.

I TAKE SPECIAL pleasure in being able to present to the readers of this page a portrait of Owen Wister, whose novel, "The Virginian" (Macmillan Company), is winning such high praise from discriminating critics on both sides of the water. The portrait is from Mr. Wister's latest photograph and is a faithful likeness of this young and brilliant novelist. Mr. Wister is a Philadelphian by birth, and, unlike most Americans, has kept his residence in one place and is still a citizen of the City of Brotherly Love. Following a well established precedent in the history of men of letters, he studied law and was admitted to the Bar, but has given scant attention to the practice of the profession, choosing rather what seemed to be the clearer and more promising path of authorship. Mr. Wister's first novel, "The Dragon of Wantley," appeared in 1892, and gained so large a measure of popularity that the writer has been kept busy ever since in trying to keep up with his literary engagements. In his latest novel, "The Virginian," he has risen to a much higher plane of achievement than ever before and has produced a work which will give him enduring fame.

A WRITER IN *Russia* gives some interesting details concerning Tolstol's methods of literary work. The great novelist, we are told, habitually writes in a bold, dashing hand on quarter sheets of common paper. Sometimes he fills twenty pages a day, which makes about half a printed page, or a little over. He is not addicted to any particular species of pen or paper. He generally works in the morning, or rather between 9 a. m. and 3 p. m., the hours he considers most appropriate to work. When, however, the manuscript, in a neat form, reappears on his table, he immediately proceeds to transform it. Even so, it is simply a new charcoal sketch. Words erased or interpolated, written on the margins, between lines, at the bottom of the page, referring probably to the page that follows, soon deface the original manuscript. A second fair copy frequently shares the fate of the first. Certain chapters of Tolstol's works have been re-copied more than ten times. Nevertheless, he does not hesitate to alter his own style; in fact, he has a certain amount of disgust for all that is compassed by art. "All that sort of thing," he says, "simply takes off the freshness from genuine thought and injures the impression conveyed."

A NEW AND cheaper edition of Marion Crawford's "Ave Roma Immortalis" has been issued by the Macmillan Company. This book no one who loves the Eternal City can afford to leave unread. Mr. Crawford knows Rome thoroughly, and, furthermore, it is perhaps because he is a novelist that he has succeeded where so many have failed. The history of Rome is packed with romance. What is more fitting than that, for the purposes of the general reader, it should be told by a man with an inborn sympathy for the human side of history and an equally instinctive narrative gift. The scheme is on the whole ideal. It makes the narrative commonly tangible and vivid, so that for all the mist of romance that is flung over the city, each famous building, each heroic, or sinister, or pathetic figure, stands out effectively in its proper place. The book is invaluable, an addition to the literature of Rome, which will not only rejoice the hearts of travelers seeking a guide, but also will give instruction and delight to those whose fate it is never to see the Eternal City.

JUSTIN HARVEY SMITH, the author of the papers on "The Prologue of the American Revolution," which are to appear in *The Century* during the year 1903, has been professor of modern history at Dartmouth since the chair was established in 1897. Professor Smith is a graduate of Dartmouth in the class of '77, and he is said to be the fourth who has received a perfect mark there, Rufus Choate and the late Chief Justice Field, of Massachusetts, being two of the others. Professor Smith was at one time a partner in a large publishing house, and was for several years at the head of its literary department, but in 1897 he dropped business, and after further travel and study abroad brought out "The Troubadour at Home," a reconstruction of the personalities of the mediæval Provençal poets.

AMONG THE notable books to be issued by the Macmillan Company at an early date will be a volume of short stories by Gertrude Atherton, whose novel, "The Conqueror," has been one of the successes during the present season. The volume will bear the title "The Splendid Idle Forties." It will contain the stories which were originally published under the title of "Before the Gringo Came." A number of new stories have been added, and the complete volume has been thoroughly revised. In its entirety the volume contains the full social history of California under the Spanish and Mexican rule. Californians have long looked upon Mrs. Atherton as the best social historian of her State. The stories are accurate pictures, true to the customs of the time in those fine old days before the Spanish were driven out of California, and the whole fabric of the life was, as it were, part and parcel of what can be seen now only in some of the remoter parts of old Mexico.

THE QUICK response which readers gave to books of the "Elizabeth in her German Garden" order demonstrated how rich a field had been unworked by writers of popular books. A volume which will recall that success, but which at the same time is distinctly original on lines of its own, is "The Housewives of Edenrise," which the Appletons have nearly ready for publication. The author's name is not disclosed. "The Housewives of Edenrise" is neither a novel of incident nor a psychological study; indeed, it can scarcely be called a novel at all. It is more nearly a moving picture, which, no matter how many feet of its film it unrolls, shows the same people in the same place engaged in the same occupation. The people are the upper middle class, the place a village, and the occupation is the discussion of each other's faults and follies, and their own virtues. There is no plot, no hero, no heroine, no love story, but the author succeeds in interesting readers in an absorbing way without them.

TO ONE who has had the privilege of reading "Dorothy Vernon of Haddon Hall," Charles Major's latest novel (Macmillan Company), will be surprised at the fact that it has kept near the top of the list ever since it appeared among the books most in demand at the book stores and the public libraries. A more charming creation than "Dorothy Vernon" has not appeared in the realm of fiction in many a day, and the whole novel has a flavor of romance about it of the most exquisite sort.

WE ARE free to say that we have enjoyed Frank T. Bullen's "Deep Sea Plunderings" (D. Appleton & Co.) much more than we did "The Apostles of the South-east," since in the former we have a volume of sea tales pure and simple, and without that admixture of religious sentiment which detracted from the interest of the later story as a literary performance. Mr. Bullen has a keen eye out for the moralities, no matter of whom he writes or where his scenes may be, and we think all the more of him for that. At the same time his tales of adventure on the ocean, like those of the present volume, are not lacking in the vigor, ruggedness, and other robust qualities which naturally go with such a life.

## Stomach Troubles.

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OWEN WISTER,  
Author of "The Virginian."





MISS IDA CONQUEST  
IN "THE  
TWO SCHOOLS,"  
AT THE  
MADISON SQUARE.  
*Savoy.*



MISS HELENA FRED-  
ERICK IN "THE  
EMERALD ISLE,"  
AT THE  
HERALD SQUARE.  
*McIntosh.*



MRS. PATRICK CAMPBELL IN SUDERMANN'S "THE  
JOY OF LIVING," AT THE GARDEN THEATRE.  
*Marsden.*



MISS ETHEL BARRYMORE IN THE LONDON SUCCESS,  
"A COUNTRY HOUSE," AT THE SAVOY.  
*Savoy.*



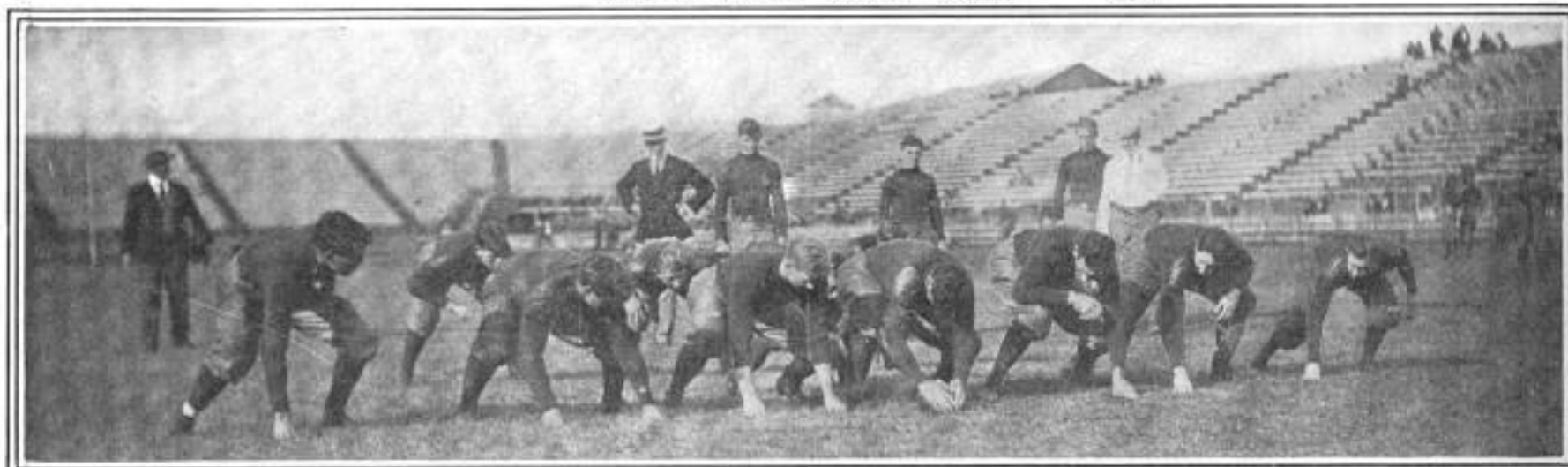
FINERO'S DRAMA, "IRIS," AT THE CRITERION.—PLAYERS, FROM THE LEFT—MISS VIRGINIA HARNED, WILLIAM COURTENAY, H. ROSS, JACOB ASCHER, AND MISS HILDA SPANG.  
*Byron.*

### NOTABLE PLAYS OF THE FALL SEASON.

THE LATEST OFFERINGS OF THE AMUSEMENT WORLD AS SEEN ON THE STAGE OF THE METROPOLIS.



Manager Fox. Filley Neal, substitute. Chadwick, left half-back. Swan, field coach. Butterworth, coach.



Coffin, right end. Preston, right half-back. Hagar, right tackle. Metcalf, quarter-back. Goss, right guard. Holt, centre. Glass, left guard. Hamlin, left tackle. Mosehead, left end.

YALE VARSITY ELEVEN LINED UP FOR ITS FIRST PRACTICE.—Sedgwick.

## In the World of Sports



FIELD COACH JOE SWAN, OF YALE.  
Sedgwick.

THE MONEY MUSS IN RACING.—While James R. Keene, the millionaire banker and horseman, did not say in so many words, recently, that the running turf was suffering from the money muss or speculation fever, that is just what he meant. While the vast majority of the owners of thoroughbreds do not agree with Mr. Keene, that they should not wager heavily on their horses when engaged in racing for stakes and purses, the financier mentioned many points which, if they could be injected into horse-racing, would do the sport much good. Racing, both in America and abroad, has boomed this year as never before and more money has been wagered on the horses than in any previous season. But the fact has forced itself on the rulers of the Jockey Club in this country, that the pure money end in racing is attracting entirely too much attention and that the question of the breeding of thoroughbreds has become a secondary consideration. Racing, as conducted at present, is little more than a means for the wagering of money, and the track-owners are largely responsible for this condition. Well-known gamblers and book-makers are allowed to own and race animals, employ jockeys, and otherwise occupy positions on practically an equal footing with the wealthy men who race horses merely for the pleasure of seeing animals of their own breeding finish first. Men directly or indirectly identified with the betting ring should not be allowed to race horses; neither should they be allowed to employ prominent jockeys. Here is a simple remedy for the august racing commission to consider, and if the suggestion is handled intelligently many of the evils of the turf will be wiped out at once. Certain stables have been run in the East this year in a manner both shocking and unnatural, and if measures are not taken to suppress in and out running the sport will suffer tremendously. Certain owners and trainers are permitted to send animals to the post, in and out of condition, whose performances have caused scandal.

INCONSISTENT THOROUGHBREDS.—The tremendous crowds at all the racing classes this year, both in this country and abroad, certainly indicate a wonderful revival of interest in the doings of the thoroughbreds. It is a singular fact that the winners of the rich prizes in the East this year have not followed up their success in subsequent races, if we except Gold Heels, the best handicap animal of the year, and Major Dangerfield, from the same stable. Featherstone captured the Metropolitan with Arsenal, and the animal has not won his feed-bill since. Then the ex-bicycle magnate captured the Brooklyn with Reina, and that mare has brought up the rear about every time she has started since that memorable contest. Drake, the international plunger, captured the American Derby at Chicago with Wyeth, and Wyeth has been beaten by ordinary animals ever since.

Then Drake captured the richest stake in the country when Savable poked his nose in front in the Futurity, and it will be interesting to watch the work of the Futurity winner during the remainder of the season. About 50,000 people witnessed the running of the Futurity, and it is estimated that close to a million dollars were wagered on the result in the ring at Sheephead Bay and in the pool rooms throughout the country. There is another significant fact in connection with the running of these big races on rich stake occasions and on holidays, and that is the fact that the winners, as a general thing, are seldom public choices. There are many clever plungers who invariably refrain from making big wagers on the big days at the tracks. Among the two-year-olds there is not one this year as consistent as were Blue Girl and Endurance by Right. In the three-year-old division inconsistency is almost as flagrant, while among the older horses there has been in-and-out running right through the season. Still a thoroughbred is not unlike an athlete in that when he appears to be at his best he is losing form and growing stale.

A MIMIC BASEBALL WAR.—To those who have watched the baseball war for spoils, waged during the last two years between the National and American leagues, and are not financially interested in the outcome, the situation has become almost comical. It was only recently that the old club-owners recognized that they had in the younger organization opponents worthy of their steel. The management of the old league has been lax for several years, giving to the American club-owners just the opportunity they needed to launch their ship. The American League has been at least partly a success, almost from its inception. R. B. Johnson, not so many years ago a reporter on a Cincinnati newspaper, is a lucky man, but at the same time he deserves credit for what he has accomplished. He has been a more troublesome thorn in the side of the National League than was the Brotherhood, with its vast fortunes behind it, of a dozen years ago. The old league won the Brotherhood fight on a legitimate, but rather transparent, bluff. It has at last found that the same tactics will not work in the present emergency. Each organization is paying ruinous salaries, and if the present strife is continued much longer both will lose much capital and the game will suffer. There is plenty of territory for both, and the sooner a general powwow is had and a sensible peace arrangement signed, the better it will be for all concerned. A com-

mittee of two, one from each association, with power to select a third, could settle the fight without much more ado.

FOOTBALL AT THE UNIVERSITIES.—Unseasonable weather has handicapped the captains and coaches at the various universities, with the result that the football season is not as far advanced at present as was generally expected. Lively interest is felt in the game at Columbia, in spite of the fact that no big games will be played in New York this year. Columbia has in Morley, the coach, and in Weekes the hustling captain, two football generals who are pretty sure to bring out all the good material available. Columbia hopes to beat Pennsylvania or Princeton this year, but the prospects do not look bright. Yale has plenty of good material and Trainer Murphy is confident that he has in the Old Eli football giants a champion eleven. Harvard complains of the scarcity of heavy men for her rush line, and Princeton has been in the same predicament. New tactics will be tried in the coaching at Pennsylvania. It is too early to pick winners, but as they are lining up at present, the critics pin their faith to Yale. Cornell is satisfied with her prospects.

### Sporting Queries Answered.

J. C. A., SYRACUSE.—Prizefighter claims a record for the broad jump of 22 feet 7 inches, but the A. A. U. may not allow the jump, as it was made with a heavy gale of wind behind him.

W. E. S., LOUISVILLE.—Experts agree pretty generally that Lon Myers was the greatest of his time. He was unbeatable at several distances. Long, while running, was the fastest quarter-mile runner ever lived, but that distance was his specialty.

### True Food

ALWAYS CURES DYSPEPSIA.

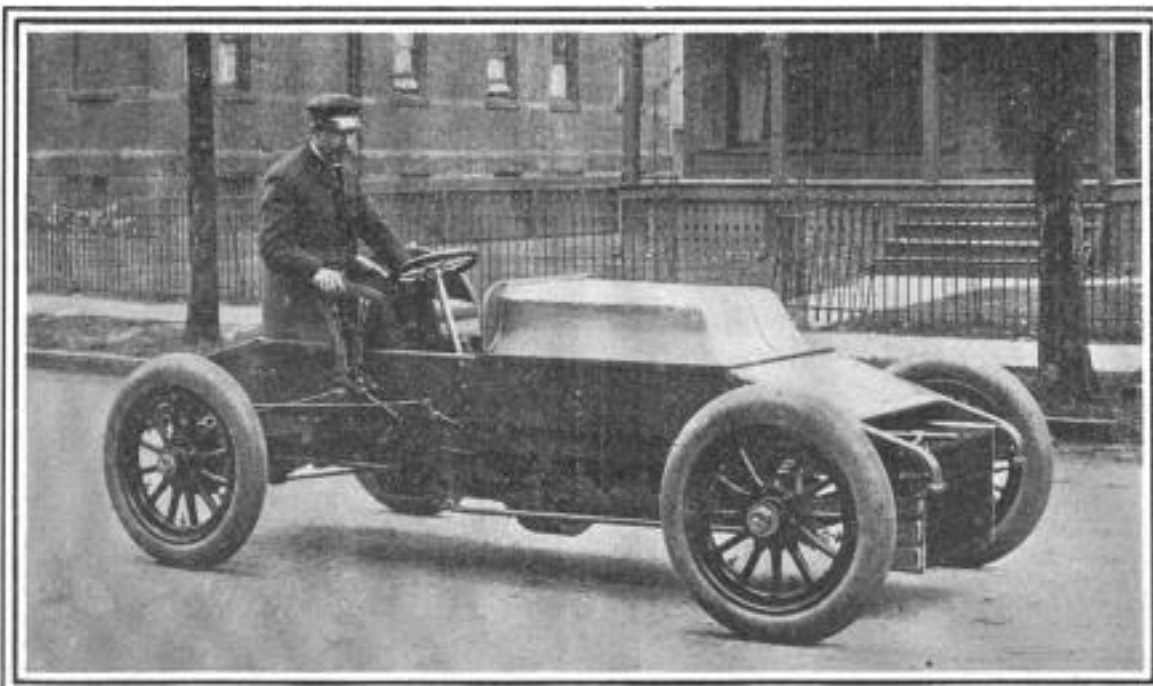
Wrong food brings penalties. A lady in Lone Tree, Okla., found this out. After suffering for years with dyspepsia, she says:

"Many times I could not eat anything; sometimes I drank a little hot milk, at other times the lightest food distressed me so that death would have been gladly welcomed as a relief. I was weak and listless and unable to work for want of strength."

"Two years ago a dear friend earnestly recommended me to try Grape-Nuts as she had found it a most valuable food. I commenced to use it immediately, and the benefit I received in an incredibly short time was almost marvelous."

"Words cannot express the joy and thankfulness I felt when I found I was relieved of that dreadful distress from indigestion that I had been experiencing after each meal."

"After continued use, health and strength returned; I began to enjoy life and go among my friends again, so much improved that remarks were made about my good health. I sleep well now, sit all day with perfect ease and comfort, and sew and work as I like. I wish I could induce every sufferer from dyspepsia to use Grape-Nuts." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.



FASTEST AUTOMOBILE IN THE WORLD.—ALEXANDER WINTHOUS'S BULLET, WHICH MADE A MILE 1:21.2 ON THE CLEVELAND TRACK, NEAR CLEVELAND, O.





FLORIDA'S MOST PICTURESQUE AND FERTILE REGION.

LOFTY CARBAGE PALMS LINING THE SOUTHERN TERMINUS OF THE NEW SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILROAD INTO THE MANATEE COUNTRY, WHICH IS NOW BEING RAPIDLY DEVELOPED.—Schaefer.

### Mike Foley's Watermelon Party.

Continued from page 374.

of melon. In fact, he was disgusted with the whole adventure and wished he had not attempted to play the trick on MacFadden and his dog.

Arriving at the place by the creek where they were to return with their booty, he found that his companions had not yet reached there. So he waded into the shallow water and bathed his wound.

"Hello, there! what ye doin'?" said Mike in a low voice. "In a-swimmin' already? Did the dog scare ye any, Guy? We've got lots of 'em—some bigger'n your head. But what ye doin' in that water? Can't ye talk none?"

"That dog bit me some an' tore my pants," said Guy, "an' I don't know how I'm goin' to git home? It hurts awfully—an' then what'll ma say? I believe she'll lick me for gettin' my pants tore."

"Gee! that's tough. Why didn't you hit him?"

"Hit him? Mebbe I didn't! But it was no use. I was on the fence an' the dog kept pullin' till he got half my pants, an' I was glad to let him have 'em so I could git away, or he'd 'a' eaten me up alive."

Guy waded out of the water and threw himself on the ground. The other boys came up, bearing their melons and all out of breath with excitement. Mike told them what had happened to Guy, who was too much disgruntled to say anything. They all readily sympathized with him and told him not to mind.

"I don't care so much about the sore—that'll heal up after a while—but them pants won't, an' ma'll scold like everything, if she don't do something worse."

"Oh, well, we'll tell her somethin' to make it right. Gee! this melon is a honey. Here, Guy, you first." Mike handed him a bouncing slice. "Now eat that an' 'en it won't hurt so much. You done a mighty good job out there, anyway. To tell the truth, I was a bit scared to go into that cornfield myself, an' I guess all the rest of us was, too."

"Yes, old Mac started out after them cattle jest a-whirlin'. I was peekin' at him under the fence an' I could see his eyes—golly! they jest looked green, he was so mad. I knowed you'd ketch somethin', Guy," said Crumb.

"Oh, how he did cuss, didn't he, Mike? He jest let a big swear word with every jump he took, an' that dog—fury! he went a-kinin'. He knowed there warn't no cows in that corn. He smelt your breeches, Guy, an' them was what he was after from the start," put in the fourth boy.

"I wonder he didn't smell your pants, Jim," growled Mike; "they're dirtier'n Guy's, an' if he had, he'd a turned on us an' we'd 'a' had to scot out of that patch empty handed. Then where would we 'a' been now without some melons?"

"Gol darn it! this one is green as a squash," came from Guy's brother, as he laid open another.

"You don't know how to tell a ripe melon. Why didn't you thump on it? You must 'a' been in too big a hurry. Afraid of gettin' thumped yourself, I'll bet," was Mike's retort.

"Well, a fellow does git in a hurry sometimes when he's a-stealin'. I got in a hurry, too, an' jest as I was near the fence wit' a monster of a feller in my arms I caught my foot in some vines an' down we went, me on top, of course, an' when I got up that melon was turned to a squash."

At this remark one of the smaller boys swallowed a lot of pulp, seeds and all, which made him gag, while another boy pounded him on the back with a rind.

"Oh, but it was ripe, though. I grabbed a bite an' then went on a-huntin' for some more," continued the speaker. "an' when I heard the dog a-barkin' an' the old man a-shoutin' an' the bell a-jinglin', I knowed we 't goin' to be noticed, so I just took my time an'

thumped around till I got two that was good an' ripe. Just look at this!" as he held above his head a luscious slice; "this is for Guy. Here, don't be a-gruntin' so; you ain't half dead yet. I don't believe it hurts half so bad as when your ma spansks ye."

"I wouldn't 'a' gone into that corn for all the melons Old MacFadden's got," was Mike's defense of Guy. "Never mind, Guy; we'll sneak home, an' while you stay in the barn I'll go in an' tell your ma that you fell out of a tree and tore your pants an' she'll give you another pair, an' we'll put some axle-grease on where the dog bit you an' in the mornin' you'll feel all right."

So, after gorging themselves until they could hardly walk, on the fruit that MacFadden had so tenderly cultivated, they pitched the rinds and green melons into the stream and started, each one for his own home, save Mike, who went with Guy and his brother to see the former through the ordeal of facing his mother.

Mrs. Berkman was already in bed, but, as was her custom, had left the door unlocked until the boys came in.

Mike timidly raised the latch and stole into the room. Mrs. Berkman called out to know if both her sons had come home safely.

"Yes, ma'am; they's here, but this is me—Mike Foley. I came to tell you that Guy tore his pants. He tore the seat right out of them an' he wanted me to ask you if he could have another pair. He's a-kinder ashamed to show himself."

"How did he do that, Mike?"

"Oh, jest a-climbin' a tree. You see we was after a squirrel's nest an' Guy slipped an' fell straddle a knot in the tree."

"Did he get hurt at all?" queried the mother.

"Oh, not much. He got scratched a bit, but he's all right, only he's afeared you'll lick him. You won't do that, will you, Mrs. Berkman; he isn't to blame."

There was something in the tone of Mike's voice as he pleaded for his friend which aroused her sympathy, and she assured him that Guy need have no fear, but said that the boys must both go to bed and that she would bring him another pair of pants early in the morning.

Guy was delighted with having gotten off so easily and begged Mike to remain all night and sleep between them, three in the bed. This Mike consented to do, and soon all were sound asleep.

### Shall We Burn Peat Instead of Coal?

Continued from page 371.

Peat might easily be cut from the bogs near great American cities and the poor supplied at small cost. Indeed, the present coal famine may lead to a general use of peat among the poor, for at any time it would be a vastly cheaper fuel than coal or wood. Peat cutting would become a new industry, giving work to thousands, for a skill is demanded as in mining, and there is no peril attached. Vast tracts of useless land could be turned to worthy account. Peat is far more healthful as a fuel than coal, as there is no gas from it when burning, and by its use the health of the poor would be benefited; for in close, unventilated rooms coal burning becomes a menace to health and peat is entirely free from any injurious components.

The people of many lands abroad use nothing but peat as a fuel, because coal would be impossible to them on account of its price, even at the surprisingly low figures at which coal is sold abroad. In Iceland, which is utterly treeless, peat is burned universally, excepting in the hotels at Reykjavik and in one or two families, which are supplied with coal from Newcastle. The Icelandic peat fields are enormous and great stacks of peat bricks are piled along the roadways at all times of the year. In the Orkney and Shetland Islands coal is rarely used and the people at night carry home baskets of peat, which they buy for a few pence from the peat-bog owners. The cost

of fuel in the islands and in northern Scotland is trifling. The poor Scotch Highlander and islander may always have a fire, however reduced in circumstances he may be, and he frets but little about what he shall burn. The labor of peat gathering is comparatively slight, and in Scotland the women work in the bogs, wheeling and stacking the peat bricks all day. The Highlander gathers and stacks his peat each autumn and is sure to have a plenty for his winter needs. For his winter's peat the cottier has to pay but a few shillings, and sometimes it costs him but his own labor if he has a small peat bog of his own.

Irish peat bogs are famous the world over, for the poor Irishman uses nothing but peat for fuel, and his ancestors used it for hundreds of years before him. The bogs stretch for miles and are inexhaustible, for after some years the peat renews itself. Men, women, and children assist in the peat gathering, and in some places in Ireland it is free to all who care to dig and cut it. The women carry it on barrows and stack it by the wayside. In some places the peat is six feet deep and is dug to this depth, and on these great bogs, stretching as far as the eye can see, are scores of busy people cutting and carrying all day long to supply themselves with fuel against the long winter that sets in so early. In Ireland and Scotland peat is generally burned in open fireplaces, but it burns just as readily in a stove, provided it has been thoroughly dried. Peat is really coal or carbon in its earliest stage and burns with many of the characteristics of coal.

Thus one may apply the old adage, "There is no great loss without some small gain," and out of a social calamity may rise a national benefit.

### Americans the Longest-lived People.

THAT THE clean and temperate methods of living which characterize the American people, as a whole, have their effect in added healthfulness is shown by a recent census report, where it is demonstrated that Americans live longer than any other race. The report shows there was an increase in the median age of the white population of the United States during each decade from 1810 to 1900, amounting in the ninety years to 7.4 years.

### Fooled Him.

BUT IN THE PLEASANT WAYS OF PEACE.

GOOD thing some men are married. Their wives keep a sensible watch over them, and have a way to help overcome their troubles.

Mr. E. Lewis, of Shaniko, Ore., was located for several years at various points in South America, and fell into the native custom of frequently drinking coffee. He says: "I took to using it the same as those nervous, excitable people in South and Central America. They make very black coffee and it becomes more or less an intoxicating beverage. At the end of about four months I began having severe sick headaches and nervousness, but supposed it was from the tropical sun. At last my wife became alarmed at my headaches and stomach trouble. She tried to induce me to quit drinking coffee, laying my trouble to that, but I continued to use it."

"She read of Postum Food Coffee, and ordered some from the States, but kept it a secret from me. The very first time she made it, when I came in for my coffee and roll, I noticed that peculiar, pleasant flavor of Postum, and asked her what it was. She said it was a new brand of coffee and asked me how I liked it. I tried two cups of it with rich 'Leche-de-Chena,' which is used by everyone as milk in Panama, and thought it excellent. After a couple of days my headaches stopped, and in a short while my nervousness disappeared as if by magic. I have been using nothing but Postum for the past year, and have been completely cured, and my wife has also been cured of constipation by changing to Postum, and we shall never go back to coffee again."



# Jasper's Hints to Money-makers

HOW NEAR Wall Street was to a panic on Monday, September 29th, is not fully realized by the general public. A \$70,000,000 drop in a single day in the value of the leading stocks was sufficient to make the entire market look very sick, and sick it was, so badly off that the Secretary of the Treasury had to resort to the most drastic and revolutionary measures to save it from an appalling stroke. And now the question is, has he really saved it?

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## LEGAL NOTICES.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD OF September 18, 1902, of the confirmation by the Supreme Court and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears of assessment for OPENING AND ACQUIRING TITLE to the following named streets in the BOWLING GREEN SECTION 11, EAST 187TH STREET OPENING, from Grand Boulevard and Concourse to Madison Avenue; also, STEVENS PLACE OPENING, from East 187th Street to East 189th Street. Confirmed August 4th, 1902, entered September 17th, 1902.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller,  
City of New York, September 18th, 1902.

## NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,  
BUREAU FOR THE COLLECTION OF TAXES,  
No. 57 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan,  
New York, October 6th, 1902.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Assessment Rolls of Real Estate and Personal Property in the City of New York for the year 1902, and the warrants for the collection of taxes, have been delivered to the undersigned, and that all the taxes on said assessment rolls are now due and payable at the office of the Receiver of Taxes in the borough in which the property is located, as follows:

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, No. 57 Chambers Street, Manhattan, N. Y.

BOROUGH OF THE BRONX, corner Third and Vermont avenues, The Bronx, N. Y.

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN, Rooms 2, 4, 6, and 8 Municipal Building, Brooklyn, N. Y.

BOROUGH OF QUEENS, corner Jackson Avenue and Fifth Street, Long Island City, N. Y.

BOROUGH OF RICHMOND, corner of Bay and Sand streets, Stapleton, Staten Island, N. Y.

In case of payment before the 1st day of November next, the person so paying shall be entitled to the benefits mentioned in section 915 of the Greater New York Charter (chapter 378, Laws of 1897), viz.: A deduction of interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum between the day of such payment and the 1st day of December next.

DAVID E. AUSTEN, Receiver of Taxes.

After the announcement of Secretary Shaw's purpose the expectation was—or at least the intimation was given out to that effect—that the relief might amount to \$130,000,000. It was calculated that the removal of the requirement that banks must hold a 25 per cent. reserve against government deposits would increase the loaning facilities of the former by \$130,000,000. It was thought that by his second measure, namely, continuing the government deposits in the banks, on other securities than United States bonds, would furnish relief to the extent of \$25,000,000 or more. This was a high estimate and gradually these figures have shrunk away until the total relief is figured up as only between \$10,000,000 and \$40,000,000. The fact is that experience alone will indicate how much the relief will amount to and how far it will go.

The immediate effect of Mr. Shaw's action was good. The patient was helped for the time being by the use of a strong stimulant. There is no concealing the fact, however, that both at home and abroad, the unprecedented action of the secretary is regarded with much apprehension. If his example be allowed to stand, there is no knowing what a future Secretary of the Treasury may do. It is fortunate that the people have confidence in the integrity of the present incumbent, for it is easy to realize that a different kind of a man in the office might make out of his opportunities in such a speculative market, a magnificent fortune in a single day.

As at first understood, Secretary Shaw's intention was to permit the banks, receiving public moneys, to substitute other than government bonds as collateral. It was subsequently explained that new but high-class State and municipal bonds would be accepted as such collateral. The substitution of these securities for government bonds would enable the banks to use the latter for the purpose of taking out new circulation. In the ordinary vernacular, the situation is now "up to" the banks, and it is most critical. If they continue to co-operate with the trust companies, in the promotion of speculative combinations (as some, not all, of the banks have notoriously done), if they persist in assisting in the manipulation of a bull movement, they must face another crisis before many months have passed. They will not do this unless there is no other recourse, and if they do it, it will be with the purpose of helping friends to get out of the market as quickly as possible.

There is no doubt as to what the banks ought to do and would do, if they could. The question is, what can they do in the predicament in which some find themselves in the whirlpool of over-speculation? One thing seems assured, and that is that little help can be expected from abroad. Shrewd money-lenders find in Secretary Shaw's remarkable action the highest proof of the critical condition of our speculative market. But for the general prosperity of the country, which seems to continue unabated and the hope of large crops with good prices and a well-sustained foreign demand for them, the outlook for the winter would be deplorable.

The labor troubles are a serious factor that must be borne in mind, and political conditions are so uncertain that, despite the demoralization of the Democracy, many fear a significant upheaval in November. Even if we escape this calamity, the fear of troublesome tariff and trust legislation in Congress next December is not allayed. The railroads are all paying more for labor than they did a year ago, and this increased expenditure must be reckoned with. I am inclined to believe that railroad earnings have reached the high-water mark and that the comparison made next year with this will not be altogether agreeable.

"D. P. B." Milwaukee: I note what you say. Observe my comments.

"C." Scranton, Penn.: My reports regarding the concern are unfavorable.

"W." Castleton, N. Y.: Four dollars received. You are on my preferred list for one year.

"B." Providence, R. I.: Two dollars received. You are on my preferred list for six months.

"Montana": (1) I do not understand your inquiry. (2) Farnestock & Co. stand well and have a high rating.

"G." Cincinnati: The report of the Butterick Company shows heavy earnings, but the capital is very large and the business not a monopoly. It is not an investment.

"L." Carson City, Neb.: The St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern United Refining Co., around 93, net you over 44 per cent, and are a pretty good investment.

"McG." Jacksonville: I certainly do not believe in the scheme to which you refer. Who is to guarantee it? Anybody can make you a big offer; the essential is security.

"O." Knoxville: It would take a library to teach you all that is to be learned by a beginner.

Perusal of the news and financial columns of any first-class newspaper would probably be more satisfactory than anything else.

"Novice," Brantford, Canada: I certainly do not approve of the blind-pool scheme recommended by Forest or by any alleged financial mercantile agency, or alleged Wall Street newspaper. Most of these things are humbugs pure and simple.

"K." New York: Two dollars received. You are on my preferred list for six months. (1) Everything depends upon the character of the proposition and its size. Consult your broker confidentially. (2) It is not regarded very favorably.

"S. W." New Haven: The house might be reliable for the time being, and yet be unable to stand up under severe financial pressure. You should send in a dollar for a three months' subscription, which will entitle you to a place on my preferred list for that period.

Continued on following page

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The Company owns about 244 ACRES OF GROUND practically surrounded by the mines of the Homestake Company. There is no reason why the HIDDEN FORTUNE should not do as well as the Homestake, whose stock started at about \$4.00 per share and is now selling for more than \$100.00 per share, and pays 50 CENTS PER SHARE PER MONTH in dividends. Expectations upward of \$7,000,000 IN SIGHT in the HIDDEN FORTUNE property, and recent discoveries prove beyond question the great value of this property. One assaying \$3,000.00 per ton was recently opened up in the HIDDEN FORTUNE No. 1 claim, and same is believed to be the extension of the ore body from which Mr. OTTO PH. GRANTZ took a fortune. The Bingham ore body is 30 feet wide, free milling, and shows free gold in large quantities. **HEAVY DEVELOPMENT WORK IS BEING CARRIED ON WITH A LARGE FORCE OF MEN.**

### The Company's 600 Ton Mill

has all foundations in, and will shortly be in operation. The price of the stock will shortly be advanced, and I would advise people to buy immediately. Write for fully illustrated prospectus.

## HERBERT S. SHAW

Store 15, Brown Palace, Hotel Bldg.,

Denver, Colorado

Approved stock, carried on margin.

REFERENCES: WESTERN BANK, DENVER, CO.  
FIRST NATL. BANK, DENVER, CO.  
INTERNATIONAL TRUST CO., DENVER, CO.

## New York-Grass Valley Gold Mining Company

OPERATING

# CALIFORNIA

PRESIDENT, HON. GEORGE W. ROOT,  
Supreme Court of California.

**15c. per Share (Full Paid and Non-Assessable) Par Value \$1.00**

Grass Valley Mines have produced since '49 over

## \$100,000,000.

No failures in this district.  
The Idaho Mine has produced over \$14,000,000.  
The Empire Mine has produced over \$10,000,000.  
The New York Grass Valley is a much larger property than either of the above, and will produce MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

DIVIDENDS SHOULD BE ENORMOUS.  
An investment made now may mean a large fortune later on and should pay you very handsomely.  
You will not be able to buy this stock under par within a year, as it is selling rapidly, and the present allotment will soon be exhausted.

PER **15c.** SHARE.

Order at once and send for our Free "Market Letter" and Prospectus of the Company.

## KAYE, DE WOLF & CO.

BANKERS AND BROKERS 39 AND 41 CORTLANDT ST. NEW YORK



**Delicious Drinks and Dainty Dishes**  
ARE MADE FROM

# BAKER'S BREAKFAST COCOA



**ABSOLUTELY PURE**  
Unequaled for Smoothness, Delicacy and Flavor

Examine the package you receive and make sure that it bears our trade-mark.

Under the decisions of the U. S. Courts no other Cocoa is entitled to be labeled or sold as "BAKER'S COCOA."

**Walter Baker & Co. Ltd.**  
Established 1870 DORCHESTER, MASS.

# Pears'

was the first maker of sticks of soap for shaving. Sticks in 3 sizes; shaving cakes in 3 sizes.

Pears' Soap established over 700 years.



**"THE OVERLAND LIMITED"**

Electric lighted to  
**CALIFORNIA**  
via the UNION PACIFIC

This train is really a  
**FIRST-CLASS MODERN HOTEL**

With Handicapped Parlors, Drawing Rooms, Bed Chambers, Boudoirs, Libraries, Smoking and Reading Rooms, Barber Shops, Bath Rooms (hot and cold water), Superbly Appointed Dining Rooms, glittering with Mirrors, Cut Glass, Fragrant Flowers, Electric Candelabra, etc., Promenades, Observation Rooms, Electric Lights, Electric Fans, Telephones, Electric Reading Lamps, Perfect Heat, etc.

**RUNS EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR**  
Full information cheerfully furnished on application to  
**E. L. LOMAX, G. P. & T. A., OMAHA, NEB.**

**Fast and Superb Service**  
TO THE CITIES AND RESORTS SOUTH.

The Southern Railway announces the most excellent service and schedule for the Southern travel for the season of 1902 and 1903. Operating from New York over the Pennsylvania 12 through sleeping car lines daily reaching most every prominent city in the South and Southwest, also giving high-class dining car service on all of the through trains. This route operates the Washington and Southern Limited, 21 hours New York and New Orleans connecting with the Southern Pacific Sunset Limited from New Orleans to the Pacific coast. Two other fast trains, the New York and Memphis Limited and the U. S. Fast Mail, To Florida, Cuba and Nassau, the New York and Florida Limited, operated daily and during tourist season, the world famous Southern's Palm Limited. For full particulars, descriptive matter and general information regarding the South, call or address New York Office, 271 and 1185 Broadway. ALEX. S. THWATT, Eastern Passenger Agent.

**Colonist Rate \$50.00.**  
New York to Arizona, California, New Mexico, El Paso.

via Southern Railway, on sale daily, commencing August 1st until October 30th, 1902. Tourist sleeping car operated from Washington, D. C., on every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, through to San Francisco without change. Berth rate, Washington to San Francisco, \$7.00. For information and full particulars, address New York Office, 271 and 1185 Broadway. ALEX. S. THWATT, Eastern Passenger Agent, 1185 Broadway, New York.

## Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

Continued from preceding page.

"S.," Fairhaven, Mass.: Mistake has been rectified. Thank you.

"C. K. G.," Vergennes, Vt.: Anonymous communications not answered.

"G.," New York: Letter received. You are on my preferred list. If difficulty continues, advise me.

"Wheat," Syracuse: Address the secretary of the board of trade, Chicago. I deal with Wall Street interests.

"L.," Brooklyn: I am not advising the purchase of anything at present, but, on reaction, think well of Lehigh Valley.

"G. F.," Cincinnati: I regard none of the propositions as having an investment quality, and most of them are too speculative to recommend.

"J.," Perth Amboy: The Oro Honda is certainly not an investment, and I do not regard it as much of a speculation. The Treadwell is better.

"S.," Albany: I do not advise the purchase of shares in the Standard Mines and Milling Company at three cents a share or at three shares for a cent.

"Pinkerton," Boston: I agree with your judgment that it is unwise to seek an investment so far away, though it is an old saying that "distance lends enchantment to the view."

"J.," Boston: You can get the price list of the California mining and oil stocks from Joseph P. Toplitz, 330 Pine Street, San Francisco, Cal. Inclose a two-cent stamp and mention Leslie's Weekly.

"H.," Indianapolis: The National Fibre and Cellulose Company, of Chicago, makes marketable products from corn stalks. Until I make further investigation I cannot definitely reply. Sanford Makeover & Co., of Chicago, are handling the proposition.

"Lamb," Philadelphia: Additional light regarding the American Alkali Company is difficult to obtain. If indignant shareholders would engage a good, strenuous, fighting attorney, to give the manipulators and destroyers of this property a hard time, the right thing would be done.

"University," You have picked out bonds that approximate the investment class and that are reasonably secure. Registration will slightly affect the market value. Coupon bonds are easier to handle in the market, as they require no registration. The intrinsic value, of course, is not affected.

"E. D. B.," San Francisco: Two dollars received. You are on my preferred list for six months. I spoke in advocacy of the St. Louis and San Francisco and the St. Louis Southwestern shares when they were about half present prices. It would be wiser to wait until market conditions are more settled.

"B. T.," Minneapolis, Minn.: (1) Many believe in a great future for Mexican rubber plantation properties. The representations of the Obispo are regarded more favorably than many others. (2) I have no means of knowing. (3) Wealthy men usually have their own lines of special investments. (4) Perhaps.

"B.," Peoria: One dollar received. You are on my preferred list for three months. (1) If you trust your broker, there is no reason why you should not leave the stocks in his hands. If you want them for investment, you had better have them put in your own name. (2) The mercantile agencies will give you the rating.

"D.," Philadelphia: One dollar received. You are on my preferred list for three months. The offer of the Butterick Company, made by The Developer, is not a bargain, because the price it makes is about the same as the price of the shares in Wall Street. If the actual assets are only \$2,500,000 doesn't the capital of five times that amount look pretty large?

"H. F.," Cincinnati: (1) The Hidden Fortune is located in a very favorable mining region and the outlook, I am told, is promising. (2) I should prefer the Hidden Fortune to the Oro Honda. I do not regard the latter at all favorably. (3) Pennsylvania and Texas Oil Company is paying dividends and makes good reports. Even the best mining and oil propositions must be speculative.

"J. C. P.," Baltimore: (1) I should regard such bonds as the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern, United Refunding 4s, or the Peoria and Eastern First Consolidated 4s, or the Union Pacific Convertible 4s, as better investments than the local security you mention. (2) Very little trading in it is going on at present and the fact that the management has not changed does not increase public confidence in it.

"H.," Chicago: I feared neither the Chicago and Alton 3 1/2s, nor the new Rock Island 4s, as strictly investment bonds. I think better of the former. Good bonds yielding around 4 per cent. that ought to improve, are the Kansas City Southern 3 1/2s, the Chicago, Baltimore and Quincy Joint 4s, a little below par, and the Peoria and Eastern First 4s around par, with interest guaranteed by the Big Four.

"G.," Syracuse: The Porto Rico Gold Mining Company, I find, on making inquiries, is incorporated under South Dakota laws and has 222 acres of mineral land in Porto Rico, in a field which is just being opened to American enterprise. I am informed that a reduction plant is now being erected, and that much is expected from its operation. The president of the company is Dwight W. Pardee, Assistant Traffic Manager of the New York Central Railroad.

"P.," Wilkesbarre, Penn.: (1) As matters stand, I should rather have St. Louis and San Francisco second preferred. (2) As an investment American Cattle preferred, at present, seems to be about on a level with Foundry preferred. (3) Railroad shares are better than industrials. (4) It all depends on how severe the shock to the market might be. A panic would affect all sorts of securities, investment bonds included, but these less than anything else.

"G. R.," Danville, Penn.: Four dollars received. You are on my preferred list for one year. (1) Rubber Goods common has been advancing on reports of better earnings. The preferred would seem to be the better purchase, as there is only about \$8,000,000 of the latter and nearly \$17,000,000 of the former. Dividends on the common are hardly to be expected soon. (2) Amalgamated Copper, being more active and speculative, would have the preference.

"X. Y. Z.," Poughkeepsie: (1) I hesitate to advise anything about American Ice, in view of the failure of the company to make truthful reports. (2) Not if I had a fair profit in Steel common. Remember that the latter pays a dividend, while Ice preferred pays none and may not resume payments for some time, as there is no doubt that its business this year, in view of the cool summer, has not been up to the best record. Independent competition is constantly growing.

"M.," Philadelphia: (1) The settlement of the coal strike, which seems more likely from week to week, it is expected, will be made the occasion for a revival of speculation in all the anthracite shares.

While you are out yarning, don't forget to stow away some of that famous Champagne, God's Imperial Extra Dry.

**Advice to Mothers:** Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea.

At every exposition where the Solmer Plums have been brought into competition with others they have invariably taken the first prize.

and especially in Reading and Erie common, but I still believe that prices generally are too high and am not in favor of the purchase of stocks, unless after a substantial reaction. I think better of the Reading, Jersey Central 4 per cent. bonds, though they are not, strictly speaking, investment bonds.

"Pacific Ocean," Santa Monica: Two dollars received. You are on my preferred list for six months. Government bonds just now are worth more to the banks than to you. It would seem to be wiser, therefore, for you to sell them and with the proceeds buy gilt-edged stocks or bonds. Those that you have are local securities, but I should judge that they are fairly good. The Union Pacific Convertible Four offer you a good security and will pay you better than the governments which you held at high prices.

"S.," Cincinnati: (1) Toledo, St. Louis and Western was incorporated under Indiana laws July 5, 1900, as successor to Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City Railroad. The Ontario and Western was incorporated under the laws of New York in 1879, as successor to the Midland Railroad. (2) No, it is a voluntary association founded in 1792. (3) Unless money market conditions improve shortly, prices should recede. On sharp declines, Toledo, St. Louis and Western, and Ontario and Western might be available for speculative purchases. (4) I know nothing about it.

"B.," Utica: (1) The confidential offer of "the young lady stenographer," who tells you that she is able to get hold of the secrets of her New York employer and sell them to you in the shape of stock-market tips, and signed "A. H. Arthur, 105 East Fourteenth Street, New York," shows that all fools are not dead yet, and that the individual who has gotten out this elaborate circular is aware of the fact. Evidently he did not strike me in Utopia. (2) Beware of cheap dividend-paying industrials while money is high and the market ragged.

"Subscriber," Lawrence, Mass.: No safer investment in the world can be found than United States government bonds, but they return a very low rate of interest. A sound, substantial savings bank would net you about 50 per cent. more than a government bond. (2) Perfectly safe bonds embrace the West Shore 4s, selling around 114, the Adams Express 4s, around 104, the Atchafalpa 4s, at about the same price, the Illinois Central 4s, and Manhattan Consolidated 4s, all around 105, and the Oregon Railroad and Navigation 4s, at about 103.

"H.," Hartford, Conn.: The proposed absorption by the United States Rubber interests of South American rubber properties, it is said, will be beneficial to the former. The talk of organizing a rubber monopoly, however, is hardly justified. (2) The report that an American-Jamaican fruit company is being formed in Jamaica, with \$5,000,000 capital, by persons connected with the United Fruit Company, and in opposition to the latter, has been printed. It may or may not be true, but it reveals one phase of competition to which all industries are more or less liable.

"G.," Tacoma: (1) The anti-railroad feeling which you say is spreading in Washington is spreading, unfortunately, in many other sections. Like the unrest of labor organizations, and the coal strike, this is not helpful to the maintenance of business prosperity. There are many ominous signs in the air. (2) The report that the Goulds have bought control of Union Pacific away from the Harrimans hardly seems credible. (3) The prolonged drought in Texas and the very low estimate made by the government of cotton crop conditions are not favorable indications for the continuance of large railroad earnings in the South.

"S.," Augusta, Ga.: Two dollars received. You are on my preferred list for six months. (1) I have heretofore referred to the over-capitalization of Railway Steel Springs. The common represents water; the preferred, while prosperous conditions continue, ought to earn its dividends of 14 per cent. quarterly. The common pays nothing. (2) The Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company common pays 14 per cent. quarterly, but it is not an investment security and this is not a good time to speculate. On reactions, buy standard shares. Manhattan Elevated is among them. Or, if you want a speculative security, the Wabash & Dubuque are promising of maintaining their strength.

"L.," Duluth, Minn.: Two dollars received. You are on my preferred list for six months. (1) I could hardly set down the figures, especially in view of the fact that they are written almost a week in advance of publication and conditions constantly change. (2) Cannot advise about grain. Would if I could, but it is not my specialty. (3) I have heard similar reports of Brooklyn Rapid Transit. Some of the ablest financial leaders are behind it and their power of manipulation is great. On the earnings, as reported, a rise would not be justified. Many believe that a combination of all the local traction interests in New York is contemplated. In that event, Brooklyn Rapid Transit would certainly lose nothing. Ordinarily, inside information, if authentic, is safe to follow.

"Pilgrim," Pontiac, Mich.: (1) If you are a subscriber at the home office, at full rate, you are entitled to be on my preferred list, which means a preference in mail delivery, also. (2) Until the money situation clears up, both at home and abroad, I look for further liquidation, with a feverish and subsequently a sluggish and declining market. On declines, if I purchased anything, it would be dividend-payers that have not been unduly advanced and that have improving prospects, such as People's Gas of Chicago, Manhattan Elevated of New York, and Reading first preferred. Of course the Pacific preferred shares, including Atchafalpa, have an element of safety about them that must be considered. Sugar and Leather preferred ought also to be reasonably safe. (3) No, I try to give the latest from week to week.

"Average," Mont.: One dollar received. You are on my preferred list for three months. (1) I would hold on for the present until market conditions are more clearly established. If a sharp break should occur, you might even up, and on a lower average get out almost whole. (2) Chicago Union Traction is in the hands of such skillful manipulators that I am afraid to recommend its purchase, even in the face of glowing promises of an ultimate advance. Speculatively, if market conditions are right, it is in favor. (3) I do not think anything is a purchase until the financial situation, and especially the condition of the money market, is more thoroughly settled. (4) Western Union's splendid record as a dividend-payer would make it look cheap around 90, but of course it is very highly capitalized and is not therefore an investment security.

"F.," Hoboken, N. J.: I do not remember having ever advised its purchase. I am careful simply to report the situation as it is given to me, leaving my subscribers to act according to their own discretion. It is impossible to obtain satisfactory information regarding the company and I can only await developments. If your advice is from trustworthy parties, who understand the situation perfectly, it should be taken, for it is better than any I am able to obtain at present. As a rule, I do not believe in making sacrifices without just cause. (2) The promoters of the White Horse Mining Co. report that the work of development is rapidly proceeding. I have asked for further details and am awaiting them. (3) I do not recommend the purchase of the mining stock represented by J. L. McLean & Co. as an investment, nor of the Thunder Mountain stock represented by J. E. Morehead & Co. The Great Eastern Consolidated Oil Co., of Pike & Co., has nothing that recommends it.

"J.," Toledo: My statement must have been misunderstood. I did not mean to say that from personal knowledge I questioned the standing of the Ohio Rubber Company. I meant to say that I

had not been on the ground and personally examined the property. The article to which you refer was not written by me, but I have the assurance of the writer that, after a thorough examination of the company's statements and an inquiry into its management, he felt satisfied to speak of it in the high terms of commendation which he used. Following up his investigations, myself, I find that the officers of the company are not engaged in the promotion enterprise, but that they are mainly gentlemen of excellent reputation in business circles, who have large interests in the development and manufacture of rubber, and who honestly believe in the value of their property. Inasmuch as my first statement seems to have been misunderstood, perhaps because it was not expressed as it should have been, I am glad that you made your inquiry and enabled me to answer those somewhat at length. I am only anxious to be conservative and careful in giving advice to those who know how carefully and honestly this department has always been conducted since it was placed under my charge.

New York, October 9, 1902. JASPER.



**ED. PINARD'S**  
LATEST MASKEPIECE  
ERISE EMSAUMEE VIOLETTE  
PERFUME

This perfume is clearly seen to be the improvement of the first violet that it is impossible to tell them apart.

South American edition for the continent of two ounces - \$4.00  
Sold at five-cent establishments  
Write for a sample to  
**Ed. Pinard's Perfumery Office**  
at 25, rue de la Paix, New York



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Call on any of our 58 Selling Agents or write direct for illustrated descriptive Book.

**Olds Motor Works**  
Dept. 14 Detroit, U. S. A.

**INFORMATION ABOUT GOAT LYMPH.**

In response to a large and constantly increasing demand for information about the Goat Lymph treatment, we have issued a booklet that covers this subject in a comprehensive manner. It tells all about Goat Lymph; what it is, how it is obtained, how it is administered, what ailments it cures, and how it differs from any of the numerous remedies in which the use of this remedy is indicated may obtain.

Why Goat Lymph cures such ailments as chronic articular rheumatism, locomotor ataxia, epilepsy, paralysis agitans, hemiplegia, melancholia, hysteria, neurasthenia, primary dementia, senility, mental and nervous prostrations, and premature old age, is fully explained.

The subject is thoroughly discussed in an interesting way by physicians and former patients. The booklet will be sent free on application to the  
**GOAT LYMPH SANITARIUM ASSOCIATION,**  
Salle 23 and 24, Southern Hotel, Chicago.  
DR. GILBERT J. WHITE, Medical Director.

# BEST FOR THE BOWELS

If you haven't a regular, healthy movement of the bowels every day, you run sick, or will be. Keep your bowels open, and be well. Fever, in the shape of violent physic or pill poison, is dangerous. The smoothest, easiest, most perfect way of keeping the bowels clear and clean is to take



**CANDY CATHARTIC**  
**Candy Cathartic**  
TRADE MARK REGISTERED  
REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, No Grog, Never Sickens, Weakens, or Grips, 30c. per Box. Write for free sample, and booklet on health. Address: Herley Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York, 30c.

## KEEP YOUR BLOOD CLEAN



## Purity is Free

Schlitz beer costs the same as common beer, so that purity is free to you.

Yet purity costs us as much as the beer itself.

It requires absolute cleanliness. It compels us to filter even the air that cools the beer. Then we carefully filter the beer, and sterilize every bottle after it is sealed.

And the beer must be aged for months in a temperature of 34 degrees, for otherwise the beer would cause biliousness.

Don't let your dealer decide which beer you shall drink, for he makes most on the common kinds.

Ask for Schlitz, for purity means healthfulness, yet that purity is free.

Not a beverage known to man is more healthful than beer, if it's pure.

Barley-malt and hops—a half-digested food and a tonic.

Your doctor says the weak must have it. Why not the strong?

But don't drink a germ-laden beer, when Schlitz is sold everywhere.

Ask for the brewery bottling.



Seven Months Ago I Sold Stocks at \$2—Now Worth \$6 and \$8. I can give you the benefit of my vast experience in stock values in Kentucky oil and make money for you as I do for my regular clients.

**FORTUNES WILL BE MADE IN KENTUCKY OIL.**

Invest now in these great producing wells. Let me tell you what I can do with a small amount of your money. I handle only stocks of reliable companies.

Twenty-year Gold Bonds that will net 6 per cent.  
**A. G. MORGAN, Stock Broker, 11 Cheapside, LEXINGTON, Ky.**  
References: Phoenix National Bank and Second National Bank, of Lexington, Ky.



The nectar of the gods may have been a myth. Be it so, we still have the whiskey of our forefathers—DEWAR'S SCOTCH, a beverage of distilled delight, praised alike by king and commoner.

### Meeting of American Bankers' Association, New Orleans.

For meeting of American Bankers' Association at New Orleans, November 15th to 18th, the Pennsylvania Railroad will sell tickets from all stations on line east of Pittsburgh and Erie via Pittsburgh or Washington, November 15th to 18th, good for return passage within 30 days, date of sale included, at reduced rates.

By attaching ticket with joint agent at New Orleans on or before November 18th and payment of 50 cents the return limit will be extended to November 30th.

### A Market For American Prints.

There is a good market in Brazil for the cheaper kinds of American prints in fast colors, according to Consul-General Seeger. The trouble seems to be, he says, that the manufacturers in America will make no concessions—as do the English and Germans—to the peculiar tastes of the masses, who are likely to buy those goods. Mr. Seeger tells of receiving a letter from a New York firm, containing some samples, which he submitted to the most important dry-goods house in Rio de Janeiro. As a result, the firm received an order for fifty boxes of calico, and Mr. Seeger was told that the purchase would have been much larger if the buyers had been accorded choice of patterns.

### A Shrewd Mother.

"HERE," said Mr. Snaggs as he laid a volume on the table, "here is a book that I am very desirous Lucy shall read."

"Very well," replied Mrs. Snaggs; "I'll forbid her to touch it."

## A Costly Soldiers' Monument

BY PRIVATE beneficence the most costly soldiers' monument in New York



MR. JAMES J. BELDEN,  
Donor of the Soldiers' Monument.  
Ryder.

State has just been erected in the little town of Fabius, Monroe county. On the Fourth of July there was unveiled in Fabius a costly soldiers' monument, presented to the town with commendable liberality by the Hon. James Jerome Belden, of Syracuse. This token of honor stands on the site of Mr. Belden's birthplace, and the grounds surrounding it have been made into a beautiful public park. The monument, which is suitably inscribed, was built by Mr. H. Q. French and cost \$15,000. Its pedestal is of Quincy granite and is ten feet high. Under this is a polished base seven feet square, and it is surmounted by a life-size statue of West-erly granite representing a private soldier. The dedication ceremonies attracted a large gathering of G. A. R. men from the Saline City and elsewhere, and of people from the vicinity. Mr. Belden made the presentation speech, which was responded to by Mr. O. H. Sisson, of Fabius. Mr. Abraham Gruber, the well known political leader of New York City, delivered the principal address of the day—a thoughtful, brilliant



THE BEAUTIFUL NEW SOLDIERS' MONUMENT  
RECENTLY ERECTED AT FABIUS, N. Y.

and eloquent effort. Interest and enthusiasm were at a high pitch, and there is no doubt that the monument will serve to deepen the patriotism of the people of Fabius. It is to be hoped that Mr. Belden's munificence will find imitation in hosts of other places throughout the North.

## Life-Insurance Suggestions

[NOTICE.—This department is intended for the information of readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY. No charge is made for answers to inquiries regarding life-insurance matters, and communications are treated confidentially. A stamp should always be inclosed, as a personal reply is sometimes deemed advisable. Address "Hermit," LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 110 Fifth Avenue, New York.]

ONE OF the objections to all the fraternal insurance orders is that they are not under the same control and constant scrutiny which are given to the old-line insurance companies by State officials. Again and again beneficial and fraternal orders have gone to the wall, bankrupted not only by mismanagement, but by dishonesty. The Ancient Order of Red Cross, which went into the hands of a receiver recently because of the defalcation of one of its officers, is only one of many similar instances. Efforts by their respective Legislatures to bring the fraternal under the same strict supervision of the insurance departments that extends over the old-line companies are always bitterly opposed by advocates of fraternal insurance. State insurance superintendents throughout the country are almost unanimously in favor of the stricter inspection of fraternal bodies. The facts and figures given in their reports are startling in their nature. As I have often pointed out, security is the first consideration. How can this be had without the publicity which the State insurance

departments insist upon, respecting all the companies over which they have control?

"H." Baltimore: One dollar received, for which your subscription will be continued for three months.

"G." Reardon, Wash.: (1) No. (2) No. (3) No. If all the dividends and the final results are considered together.

"H." Newton Centre, Mass.: There is really very little difference in results and none as to security. Whichever may be your preference it will certainly satisfy you.

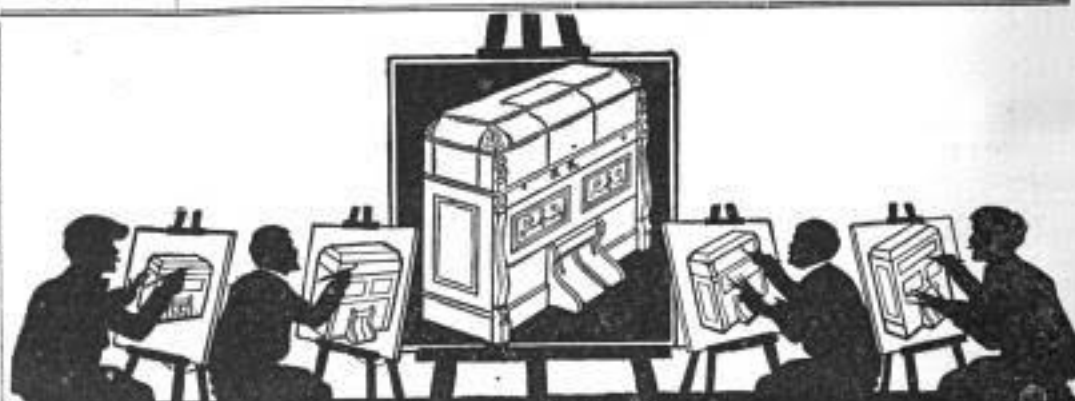
"S." Philadelphia: I do not think the bond is better than an endowment policy. The latter would certainly be entirely satisfactory. The Equitable's proposition is good.

"K." Brooklyn: The policy offered you by the Prudential is certainly safe and secure. There is no question as to its strength. If you can afford it, you ought to be insured for the sake of your dependents.

"C." Paris, Tex.: The Fidelity Mutual Life of Philadelphia reported last year the receipt of \$2,457,000 in premiums, and actual expenses of management aggregating almost a million dollars, which seems pretty large. I should not call it one of the greatest companies.

"J. G. W." Chicago: If you have no dependents and simply want an income for yourself and wife, you can secure from any of the great insurance companies of New York City for \$40,000 a joint annuity of \$3,142, payable annually so long as either of you survives. If you should divide the money into two portions of \$20,000 each, the one purchasing an annuity at the age of 71 would receive \$2,695.40 per year for life, and the one purchasing an annuity at the age of 61 would receive \$1,737.60 per year for life, payments in each case to be made annually. If payments should be made quarterly or semi-annually there would be a slight deduction to cover interest on the money advanced before the end of the year.

*The Hermit.*



**IMITATION IS THE SINCEREST FORM OF FLATTERY.**  
There are different kinds of piano players, but none of them has succeeded in attaining the perfection found in **THE CECILIAN, THE PERFECT PIANO PLAYER.**

The Cecilian enables anyone to perform the most difficult piano music without practice. It is the only piano player which is easily operated by anyone and which makes possible the accurate and perfect rendition of all kinds of music. Years of unceasing toil in practice would not enable you to do what you can do in a few minutes with the Cecilian. Send for our free descriptive booklet "D."

Its price is \$250.00 and is sold on the easy-payment plan.  
**THE FARRAND ORGAN CO., DETROIT, MICH.**  
BOSTON, MASS.—Henry F. Miller & Sons  
CHICAGO, ILL.—J. O. Tridwell  
CINCINNATI, O.—J. B. Baldwin & Co.  
CLEVELAND, O.—J. T. Warkentin & Sons  
DENVER, COLO.—Knights-Campbell Music Co.  
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—The Scott Piano Co.  
KANSAS CITY, MO.—George Riedelberg  
LOS ANGELES, CAL.—George J. Birken Co.  
MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Mendelsohn Piano Co.  
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VIEW AT MONTE CARLO, SHOWING THE PUBLIC GARDENS.

## The Success of Monte Carlo

SOLOMON, the wise man of the Scriptures, and many other sages since his day, have given forth the solemn counsel that "the way of the wicked shall not prosper," and also the correlative that "righteousness is profitable both for this world and the world that is to come." However true these sayings may be as to general principles of human conduct, the exceptions to be found in every age and every part of the world are numerous and striking.

Gambling, for example, has ever been justly held as a sinful practice, one of the most demoralizing of human vices, and yet to-day the richest and most prosperous state in all the world is Monaco, wherein is located Monte Carlo, the most famous—or infamous—gambling hell on the globe. Fifty years ago, when the Casino at Monte Carlo was first opened, Monaco was on the verge of bankruptcy, an insignificant, miserable, little principality, with no assets worth mentioning and no future. The turn came suddenly when the Prince of Monaco one day accepted an offer of 1,700,000 francs from François Blanc, the chief of European gamblers, for the privilege of opening and operating the Casino as a gambling hall. Money literally flowed into the coffers of François Blanc and his fellow-concessionaires from the day the place was opened, and has continued to flow ever since.

When Blanc died, he left a very large fortune to his widow. The Casino was then handed over to a company with an enormous capital, and the Prince of Monaco renewed the concession for the modest consideration of \$5,000 a week, with an extra trifle of \$100,000 a year to keep up his body guard. The whole state has grown rich since the gamblers came, and not the state only, but the coast for a hundred miles round. Sandy soil originally worth twenty-five dollars an acre, fifty

miles from Monaco, has realized \$10,000 an acre in thirty years; the two hotels in the state have multiplied by twenty-four, and as against three jewelers and seventeen wine merchants twenty years ago, there are to-day fifteen jewelers and eighty-five wine merchants. A thousand people are kept in regular work at the Casino itself, and honest folk who live by honest means have grown rich in spite of themselves through the remarkable development of the state. The people of Monaco have the good sense not to gamble themselves, and no citizen, save on one day a year, may enter the Casino. "If men from other lands, with more money than brains, choose to lose their brains and leave their money in Monaco," the native argument seems to run, "we have nothing to do with it. At least we will use their money well and wash our hands of the channel through which it comes."

All this profit is over and above the actual expense of running the Casino itself, which foots up to nearly \$5,000,000 a year. It costs, for instance, about \$205,000 for the item of the "theatre and orchestra"; firemen and maintenance of gardens eat up \$100,000 more, and opposite to such suggestive entries as "grants to the press" and to "bishop, clergy, and educational institutions" are set down the sums of \$100,000 and \$45,000, respectively. The lighting and water supplies drain the revenue of the tables to the extent of \$95,000, and the prizes the authorities are called upon to offer at carnivals, races, pigeon-shootings, and other amusements, absorb another \$55,000. How much it costs to dispose of the persons who are so inconsiderate as to shoot themselves after a run of bad luck at the tables, is not set down in the lists, but this is probably covered by the contingent fund, for which thousands of dollars are appropriated each year.

## Business Chances Abroad

THE Governor of the State of Oaxaca, Mexico, issued a proclamation on July 17th, offering a prize of \$5,000 in Mexican currency to "the person or company that, within three years from the date of this decree, shall drill and put into working order an artesian well in the city of Oaxaca or in the towns of Xochimilco and San Felipe del Agua and Hacienda de Aguilera." Exemption from all local taxes will be granted to those who undertake the work, established or to be established, on capital invested, from the date of commencing the work and for the period of ten years after, if results are successful. During the period of operations, the company or persons engaged in the work, as also all employees, will be exempt from all personal taxes. In order to obtain the concession under the present decree, a written application must be made to the Governor, and upon obtaining the concession a written notification must be made to the Governor that work is to be commenced, and upon suspension of work a written notice must be given whether it is stopped temporarily or finally, as case of failure or success. We presume any further information in regard to this matter can be obtained of Consul-General at City of Mexico.

Another country, of which we hear comparatively little in trade circles, is Croatia-Slavonia, but according to our consular representative at Budapest, Hungary, Mr. Frank D. Chester, the opportunities for a greatly enlarged American trade are open there, providing the right measures are taken. There is a good opening, he says, for all American machinery used in factories; for agricultural machines and implements, bicycles, automobiles, typewriters; for all American novelties, and for shoes. Direct trade is advantageous to both parties. American firms should send out capable agents, and the fact of their being Americans will gain them admittance where other agents selling the same article would not be received. They should speak German, if not also Serbo-Croatian, which is the language of Dalmatia, Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Serbia. Dairy machines are needed in large quantities, especially separators and churners. A German firm is monopolizing this branch of machinery at present. A light, strong, and cheap plow would also sell well. Firms wishing to do a regular business should have a branch office in Croatia, with a stock of all the required implements, preferably at Mitrovica, the center of the extensive region of Slavonia.



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A DAY AT YALE—JASPER'S HINTS TO MONEY-MAKERS

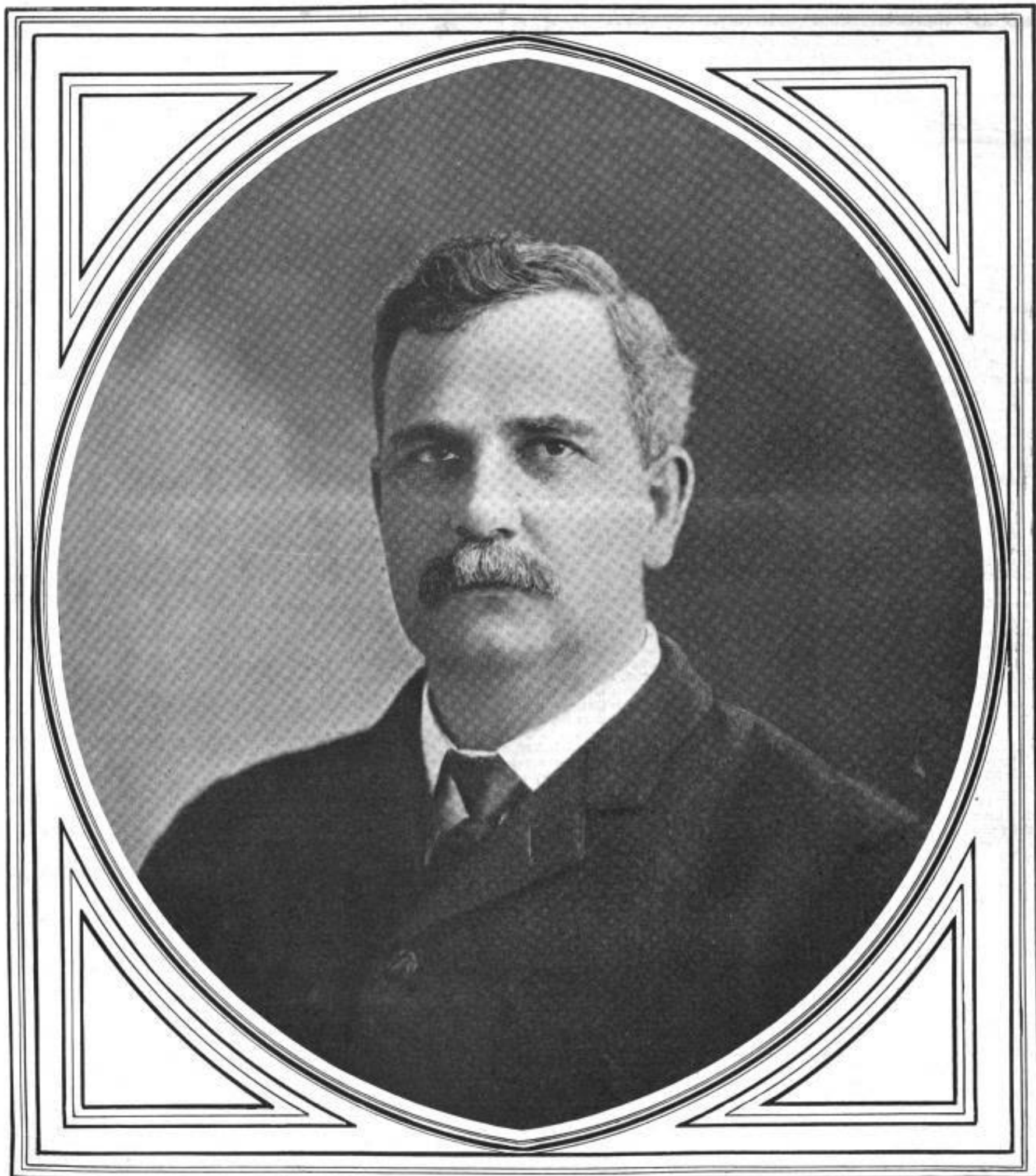
# LESLIE'S WEEKLY

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New York, October 23, 1902

Price 10 Cents



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Thursday, October 23, 1902

## The "Little Red Schoolhouse" in Reality.

NO SUGGESTIONS for educational reform and advancement made at the recent session of the National Education Convention were more practical and valuable than those of the speaker who urged that if effective instruction is to be imparted to all children, more generous provision must be made for the ample compensation of teachers, for permanency in their work, and for centralized schools in the rural districts.

No one acquainted with the true situation of affairs can fail to realize the need of radical reform in the management of our rural schools in many parts of the country. The "little red schoolhouse" of the country cross-roads has been a frequent theme of song and an object around which has clustered much fine and pretty sentiment, but, like "the old wooden bucket," and many other things which figure largely in poetry and romance, it does not stand so well under the light of actual knowledge or before the tests of matter-of-fact science.

Regarded from these view-points, the system of instruction followed in many of these rural institutions, with their wretchedly paid teachers, their lack of graduation and continuity of study, their endless change of methods and instructors, their meagre and insufficient equipment, is about as unsatisfactory and inadequate as a school system could well be. It dooms all children who must receive their education in these places to a dull, dry, and aimless routine of study, a weary and endless beating over the same ground, a few elementary studies each year, with no definite plan, no incentives to higher work, no stimulus to ambition. A system, in fact, better calculated to stifle a love of learning, to discourage and depress the mind of a child in the early pursuit of knowledge, could hardly be devised than that followed at the present time in many of the little schools to be found in our rural districts.

The teaching facilities of these places are generally limited to a ferule, a lump of chalk, and a clapperless bell, while the intellectual equipment of the teachers is often of the same meagre order; the latter, however, being all that could reasonably be expected on a stipend of three or four dollars per week. The net result of all this is, that the children are turned out of these schools at the end of eight or ten years of attendance with a knowledge of only the simplest elementary studies, and that confused and imperfect, and with no desire awakened in them to tread the paths of learning any further. Full half of their school life has been literally wasted in the needless and vacuous repetition of a few things, their eyes never being really opened to the riches and wonders of nature about them, nor to any other of the many avenues of knowledge lying before their feet.

The praise accorded to our public-school system is just enough, perhaps, as applied to the system in general and particularly as it is worked out in our large cities and towns, but the "little red schoolhouse" of the country cross-roads is not a thing remembered with pride and affection by those who realize precisely what it stands for in their own lives or in the lives of other unfortunates who have been committed to its cramping processes and its narrow, joyless, and deadening round of duty. To such the "little red schoolhouse" stands more properly as a thing unhappy and forlorn, a reminder of golden opportunities neglected and wasted through lack of needful guidance and the help and inspiration coming from an adequate and enlightened system of instruction.

It is gratifying to be able to add that the character and general status of the rural schools in New York State have been steadily improving under the direction of Mr. Charles R. Skinner, who has been State superintendent of public instruction since 1895, and is fully alive to the needs of the situation. He has been especially successful in efforts to raise the standard of qualifications among applicants for teachers' certificates and thus to greatly improve the tone of the service. In these efforts at improvement of the district schools Mr. Skinner has found a valuable coadjutor in Governor Odell, who, in his last annual message, called attention to their needs, and recommended and obtained through the Legislature an increase of \$250,000 for common-school purposes. He also changed the plan of the distribution of the public-school fund so as to insure its going to the places where it is needed most. Hereafter each of the poorer districts is to receive an allotment from the State of \$150 for each teacher employed

instead of \$100 as before. The total increase of the school fund going to the counties outside of New York City amounts to \$361,575 for the present year, the greater part of which will go to the support of district schools. Under this wise and liberal arrangement it is certain that the condition of the "little red schoolhouses" in the Empire State will be radically improved in the near future and become, more truly than in the past, a source of just pride to the citizens of the commonwealth. In his recent eloquent address at the celebration, at Olcott Beach, N. Y., of the one hundredth anniversary of the settlement of Niagara County, Governor Odell expressed his attitude on the school question tersely as follows:

"Civilization has as its handmaiden education, and among all the functions of the State none receives such jealous regard and care. A natural development of our great school system brings with it the idea that the State owes to every locality the duty of according to it support which will make education as free in the most isolated sections as in the most populous communities. It was this that led to recent legislation which not only gives to the localities larger appropriations, but distributes such aid where it is most needed."

Work along these very proper lines has already had excellent and encouraging results, and if it can be followed by some system of gradation for such schools, such as that prevailing in Kansas, for example, the first approach attaching to the "little red school" system as it has existed in the past may be, in time, wholly removed.

## Generosity in the Churches.

THOSE WHO believe, or affect to believe, that religion is declining throughout the countries of Christendom will find no support for their pessimistic notions in the figures showing the amounts already collected for the "twentieth century" funds started by various denominations in this country and Europe. These funds have already reached a total of \$40,000,000 and the promoters of these enterprises are confident that they will have the balance of \$10,000,000 more. Of the amount raised, more than one-half is credited to American churches, the Methodists being far in the lead in liberality. The Canadian Methodists started in to raise \$1,000,000 and have already secured that and \$250,000 besides. The Presbyterians of Canada set out for the same million-dollar goal and have already gone nearly a half million beyond it.

It is especially gratifying to note that all these enormous sums have been collected at an expense of less than one per cent. of the total, and also that in spite of this generous giving it has in no way interfered with the regular contributions to missionary societies and to the support of churches. On the contrary, all religious societies show an increase in receipts, and there is hardly one that is not out of debt, a condition that has not obtained in years. The funds collected are to be used first for the payment of church debts, and after that for the endowment of colleges, missionary societies, and other religious institutions.

As giving and doing are always closely related, it is unbelievable that this outpouring of millions for the extension of religion at home and abroad will not be speedily followed by a corresponding development and increase in the spiritual life and activities of the churches. The open hand and the open heart generally go together.

## Some Wonderful Life-insurance Facts.

THERE IS perhaps no important economic factor in the business world less appreciated than the life insurance element. Notwithstanding the fact that its beneficence is extended to and intimately affects the lives of one-third, approximately, of the seventy-six millions of inhabitants of the United States, it is nevertheless quite probable that with the majority of people it is entirely overlooked as a possible feature in the economic history of the times.

Without doubt, this lack of appreciation of its importance is due to the ignorance of just what the business is, what its volume, and why so intimately related to the affairs of a very large proportion of the population. Were the magnitude of the institution universally known, it is certain that from this knowledge alone would develop a clearer conception of the prominence of the work, and of its great weight in the business world. The human mind, because of its limitations, is, to a certain extent, incapable of appreciating exactly what a number of nine digits signifies, and therefore the mere relation of large totals would convey little or no meaning. The statistics of the life insurance business require great numbers, and hence, to get an adequate conception of what they are, it becomes necessary to see how they compare with those of other important economic elements.

First in importance, of course, is the accumulation of assets, since these furnish whatever security may be guaranteed to the contracts, and the only means by which the guarantees of the various companies can be fulfilled at maturity. The amount held by the seventy-six ordinary and industrial companies in the United States was, on December 31st, 1901, \$1,910,998,960. We obtain some idea of what a vast sum this is when we know that it is more than twice as large as the aggregate capital and surplus held by the 3,969 national banks of the country at their last report. It equals about two times the total interest-bearing debt of the United States.

This enormous accumulation of resources—\$276,882,697, or 14½ per cent., of which is held as surplus in excess of all liabilities—furnishes the foundation on which there is written and in force \$9,401,190,026 of assurance. This amount is what the companies now operating in this

country expect to pay—probably within the next fifty years, and certainly within a period but little longer. This volume of risks in force is written on 15,660,986 policies, which affect, as stated before, probably about 25,000,000 people.

Notwithstanding the magnitude of the business at present, the assurance in force is but a fraction of the total written by the companies since their organization less than sixty years ago. The number of policies actually issued is 54,262,213 and the amount of assurance represented \$27,586,668,883. The difference between the actual issues and the amount now outstanding is accounted for by the large volume of assurance which has been terminated, to the benefit, in most cases, of the assured, and measures, to a certain extent, the beneficence of the institution.

## The Plain Truth.

JUDGE FOSTER, of the Court of General Sessions in New York, deserves commendation for having put the stamp of legal condemnation upon the miserable delusion that a woman can reform a man by simply marrying him. The occasion arose where a suspension of sentence was asked for a young man arraigned before him for sentence on the charge of larceny, the plea being based on the ground that the prisoner was engaged to an "estimable young lady" who would marry him at once if he were set free. Judge Foster refused to suspend sentence, and sent the man to the penitentiary for six months. He had investigated the fellow's record, he said, and found it bad. He added that he hoped that during this period the young woman would investigate the prisoner's history herself, and take back her promise to marry him. It is too much to hope that the wretched old fallacy will suffer very much from this legal pronouncement, but if it saves even one woman from yoking herself for life to a brute and a criminal it will be a cause for gratitude.

IT IS highly gratifying to be assured that the recent sale of the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* to Mr. Adolph Ochs will involve no radical change in the general policy, editorial conduct, or make-up of that famous and influential journal. The character and management of two dailies already owned by Mr. Ochs, the *New York Times* and the Philadelphia paper of the same name, the latter of which has since been consolidated with the *Ledger*, were sufficient in themselves to assure the public that the latest acquisition would be conducted in accordance with the highest standards of modern journalism. It is good not only to have this assurance, but to know that Mr. L. Clarke Davis will remain as editor-in-chief, a position he has so long and ably filled, and that the *Ledger* will retain the general features which have familiarized it to successive generations of Philadelphians and to many thousands of other readers besides. The *Ledger*, from the days of its foundation by the late George W. Childs, has always stood for the best and noblest things in American life and character. It has been conservative without being hide-bound and retroactive; it has been independent without being censorious and intractable; it has kept pace with the times in every legitimate field of newspaper enterprise without ever resorting to sensational or catchpenny devices. That a journal conducted along such high and self-respecting lines can be made profitable is shown by the fact that at its recent sale the property brought the handsome sum of \$2,300,000. That it may long continue in its present course will be the ardent wish of all true friends of American journalism.

A FEW YEARS ago a resident of Brooklyn was sent to state-prison for eighteen months for swindling. He could have received a much heavier sentence, but as he was the sole support of his wife and two children, and it being his first offense, the minimum penalty was inflicted. Upon his release the man hurried home to Brooklyn, determined to lead an honest life. But he was without character. No one would give him work. In desperation he changed his name and soon obtained employment as a conductor on the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company's cars. He was a model husband and a faithful employé. But unfortunately for him he happened to have as a passenger on his car one day recently the judge who sentenced him, and to whom he made himself known, expressing his thanks for the leniency that had been extended to him, explaining his altered circumstances and his bright prospects. The judge was greatly pleased and gratified, and expressed himself to that effect. But a few days later the judge happened to comment on the man's good fortune to a friend, through whom, somehow, the story came to the ears of the police, who, in turn, notified the trolley company. The conductor was arrested and sent to jail on the charge of violating Section 570 of the Penal Code in saying that he had never been convicted of any crime, and that he was giving his own name. The other case relates to a policeman who is now a member of the force in New York. About two months ago this man was convicted of an atrocious assault upon an inoffensive person and sentenced to two months in the penitentiary on Blackwell's Island. The judge who sentenced him expressed himself freely as to the man's brutality and declared that he had disgraced his uniform. While he was serving his time in the penitentiary this policeman's salary was going on. He came out of jail with sixty days' pay due him. After paying his fine he was still thirty days' pay better off than he was before the city gave him free board, and was also restored to his former place in the service. And yet we are asked to believe that we live in a community where the scales of justice are balanced to a nicety and judgments are righteous.



## PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT

IF NOTHING occurs to prevent, we shall have a real live European monarch among us about one year



KING LEOPOLD, OF BELGIUM,  
Who proposes to visit America in 1903.

hence in the person of His Majesty the King of the Belgians. As King Leopold is now past seventy-five years of age, and the oldest reigning sovereign of Europe, next to the Emperor of Austria, there is, of course, a strong probability of some interference with this plan, but the King is said to be a man of extraordinary vigor for one of his age and may, therefore, have a reasonable expectation of being in the world for some years longer. Should he come, he will be the first monarch of Europe to set foot on American soil. We were once honored with the visit of an Emperor in the person of Dom Pedro, of Brazil, and the former Queen of the Hawaiian Islands has been a visitor within our borders on several occasions, but with these two exceptions no crowned heads have ever paid us a call. Several others, however, have expressed their strong desire to see the United States, among them being the Emperor of Germany and the king of Siam.

GENERAL ALEXANDER SEWARD WEBB has confirmed the report that he is to retire from the presidency of the College of the City of New York after thirty-three years' service. General Webb some time ago intimated to the Board of Trustees his desire to withdraw. The last legislature passed a bill setting apart one per cent. of the excise money to pay annuities to those who have been long in the service of the college. The bill provided for an annual pension to the president of \$5,500 and to the professors of from \$2,000 to \$3,000 annually. General Webb is sixty-eight years old and still hale and vigorous. He thinks, however, that thirty-three years in the harness is long enough, and he wants to get out and rest. He was graduated from West Point in 1855 and was an officer in the regular army until 1870, when he became president of the City College. During the Civil War General Webb served in the Army of the Potomac, was wounded at Gettysburg, but was afterward in the Rapidan and Wilderness campaigns. He rose to the rank of a major-general in the volunteer and regular army.

A LITTLE anecdote strikingly illustrative of Joseph Chamberlain's habitual ways of dealing with men and things is told of him when as a young man he was a volunteer teacher in a night school at Edgbaston. So interested in the work was he that he became first president of the School Mutual Improvement Society, and often took part in the "penny readings." His reading of "Sam Weller's Love Letter" is still remembered, and the story is told that once, when one of the young men in his class was particularly stupid, Mr. Chamberlain called to him and said: "Look here, Brown, if you don't know any better I forgive you; but if I thought you said these words willfully I would give you a downright good thrashing."

THAT GREATEST of all news-gathering and news-distributing agencies, the Associated Press, requires



MR. MELVILLE E. STONE,  
The great American purveyor of news.  
Gayford.

for its right operation quite as much practical business talent as does almost any other large organization. For that reason the association is fortunate in having for its general manager a man with so much energy and executive ability as Mr. Melville E. Stone, who was recently re-elected to the position he has held for many years. His merits, thus recognized by his journalistic colleagues, are also appreciated by Emperor William, who, when Mr. Stone a little while ago was in Europe, bestowed on him the crown order decoration of the second class, an honor never before granted to an American, and which is equal to knighthood in England. Mr. Stone is qualified for his responsible post both by native capacity and a long journalistic experience in the West. He thoroughly comprehends the needs of the daily newspapers in the matter of telegraphic news, and is master of methods of promptly and amply supplying those needs. This explains why the Associated Press service, all things considered, is far superior to that of any rival. Under Mr. Stone's management, also, there is an absence of the inharmonies that in years past disturbed the organization. This is now a compact and powerful body which is of the greatest use to the community. Mr. Stone is a genial and courteous gentleman and his administra-

tion of Associated Press affairs is fair to all concerned. He is in the prime of manhood, and he promises to be the most conspicuous general of the news-collecting army of the world for a long time to come.

FEW AMERICAN singers have won as high commendation from European critics or as great popularity

beyond the sea as Miss Mary Munchhoff, the soprano who is soon to be introduced to the concert-goers of New York. Miss Munchhoff is a native of Omaha, Neb., and made her first public appearance abroad only three years ago. She has sung with the three most important musical organizations of Germany and has achieved triumphs at many musical centres in Europe. She is the first American singer who was ever chosen an honorary member of the famous Beethoven Society of Bonn. Miss Munchhoff is graceful, modest, intelligent, and sympathetic. Since her first arrival in Germany five years ago she has thoroughly mastered three foreign languages, German, French, and Italian. Despite her success and the exceptional honors shown her she remains an ardent patriot and never forgets to mention that she comes from Omaha, and she stipulates in all her contracts that she must be announced as "Mary Munchhoff, soprano, Omaha, Neb., U. S. A." This intense pride in her native land will of itself assure for Miss Munchhoff a friendly reception from the American public, and make more easy its conquest by her gift of song.



MISS MARY MUNCHHOFF,  
The American soprano who has won great honor abroad.  
Gayford.

THE VERY recent installation of that brilliant scholar and educator, Professor Edmund James James, Ph.D.,



DR. EDMUND JAMES JAMES,  
The new president of Northwestern University.

LL.D., as president of Northwestern University, at Evanston, Chicago, attracted a great deal of attention in educational circles. The institution, which is conducted under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is one of the largest of American universities, having had a total attendance of students the past year of 2,414. The head of such a great school requires high intellectual gifts and much force as well as fineness of character. These qualities are happily combined in Dr. James, under whose charge the university may be expected to be even more flourishing than ever. The new president has had a uniformly successful career. He is forty-seven years old and comes from a long line of Methodist ancestry. He was educated at universities here and abroad, and was for thirteen years professor of public finance and administration in the University of Pennsylvania, whose graduate school he organized. He was also an organizer and long a director of the well-known Wharton School of Finance and Economy; the founder and for several years the president of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, and the first president of the American Society for the Extension of University Teaching. In 1896 he became professor of administration in the department of political science of the University of Chicago, where he remained until Northwestern secured him. Dr. James has delivered able addresses before many learned bodies and is a prolific writer.

ALL THE WORLD has heard of the Barings, the famous house of English financiers but not so many probably have heard of Mrs. Godfrey Baring, the beautiful young wife of one of the representatives of the Baring family. It is said that this lady comes of a race celebrated for the beauty of its daughters, her mother having been a Graham, of Netherby. Mrs. Baring, who spends a portion of each year in the Isle of Wight, is devoted to the sea, and as accomplished as she is beautiful. She is a cousin of Lord Crewe's young daughters, and a niece of the Duchess of Montrose.

MANY INTERESTING anecdotes are told of Lord Salisbury, who has recently laid down his sceptre as Prime Minister of England. As a working journalist he is said to have borrowed sixpence, and to have paid it back twenty years later, when the man who lent it him, and whom he did not see again in the interval, called on him on a matter of business. The best anecdote, per-



MRS. GODFREY BARING,  
An English social queen and beauty.

haps, is that concerning a certain energetic journalist just appointed to an important editorship, who invited Lord Salisbury to tell him what line he should adopt in his paper in regard to national affairs. "I should have no politics," was Lord Salisbury's blandly crushing observation.

THE LAUNCHING of the protected cruiser *Des Moines* at the yard of the Fore River Ship and Engine Com-

pany, Quincy, Mass., the other day was an event of much interest to the people of Iowa. Governor Cummins, other leading officials, and a number of prominent residents of that State lent their presence to the occasion. Two young ladies took conspicuous parts in the ceremony. Miss Clara N. Carleton, of Haverhill, Mass., cut the ropes holding the last keel-block and started the ship down the ways. The vessel was christened by Miss Elsie Macomber, of Des Moines, Iowa, who had accompanied Governor Cummins and family from the West. Miss Macomber belongs to a family of high social standing and is one of the handsomest society belles of her home city. She is a brunette, bright of mind, and charming in manner. The new cruiser, which was designed by Rear-Admiral Hiebhorn, is a fine vessel and represents what he considers the most useful of the medium-sized type of warship. To guard her against sinking, should a shot strike her along the water-line, she is supplied with about one hundred water-tight compartments and a protective belt of corn-pith cellulose. The latter is a novelty in naval construction. Should water rush in through a hole made in the cruiser's outer shell the corn-pith would swell and stop the leak. Most of the new vessel's cruising will probably be done in the tropics.



MISS ELSIE MACOMBER,  
Who christened the new cruiser *Des Moines*.—Walter.

ONE OF the queerest features of court life in Europe is the marriage by proxy of royal personages. There are at the present moment no less than three royal ladies who have been thus wedded—the Queen-Regent of Spain, the Dowager Queen of Portugal, and the ex-Queen of Naples. Kings and reigning sovereigns are held to be too important personages to be married anywhere else than in their own dominions.

MANY DIVERTING stories are current in European papers concerning the ways of the Shah of Persia during his recent visit to that part of the world. While Mozaffar-ed-din is well educated and a sensible and up-to-date man in many things, he seems to have a truly Oriental conception of his own superiority and wonderful power and greatness. It was he who wrote to Queen Victoria some years ago complaining that her Ministers came into his presence with their boots on, and his contempt for time-tables when traveling is proverbial. He once stopped a reception in Rome and bade the King and Queen an abrupt good-night. The versatility of the Shah is the most pronounced feature of his character. He can shoot at full gallop, it is said, and hit a bird on the wing. He can play the piano, work the telegraph, and take photographs, and he has traveled through half Persia on a motor car. He is interested in all he sees, reads all he can, and is broad enough in his fancies to spend one day at church and the next on the race-course.

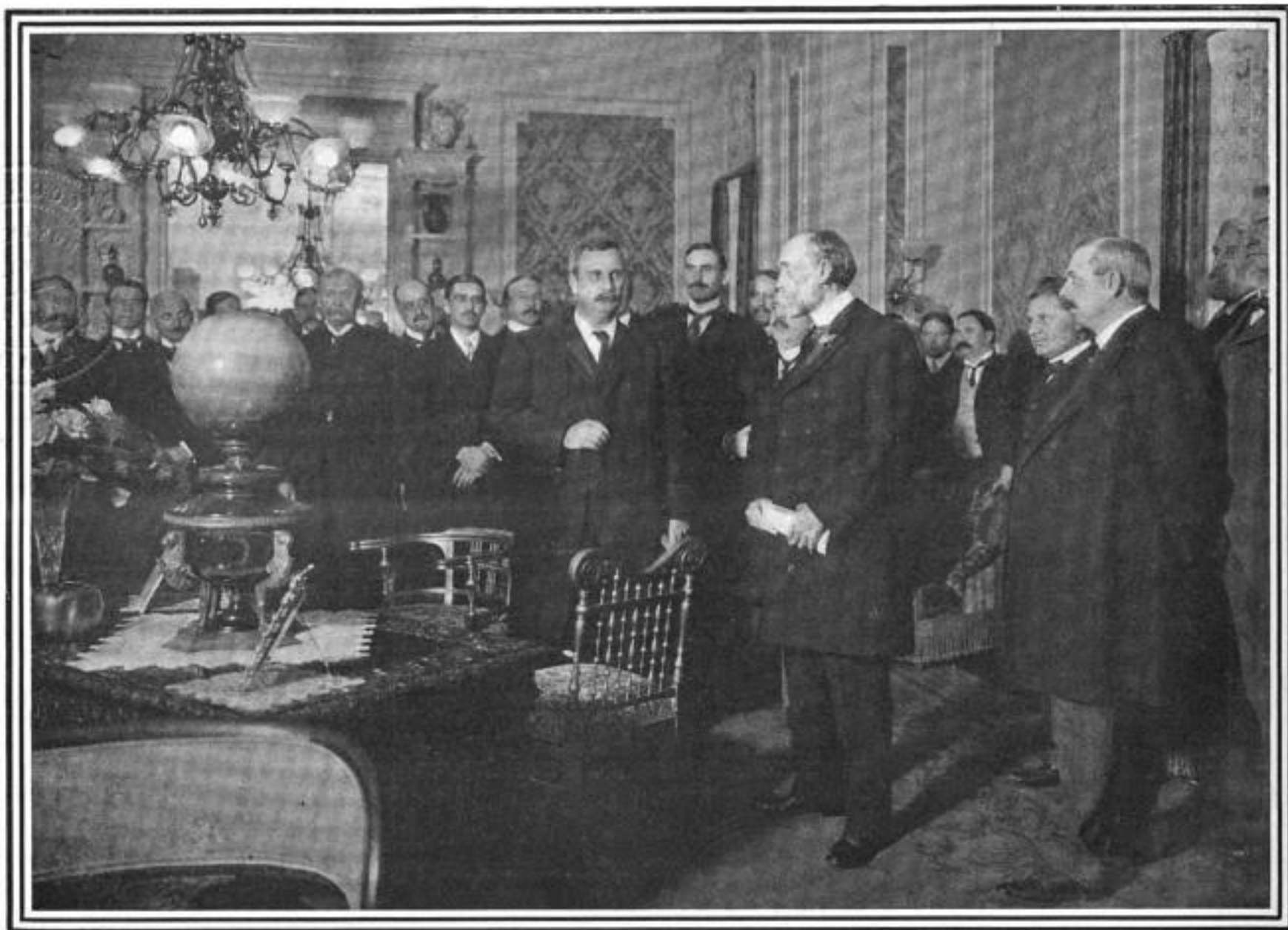
A GREAT American humorist appears to be essential to the happiness of the American people. There was

general sorrow over the passing away of such creators of jollity as Artemus Ward, the Danbury News man, and Eugene Field. Of the old guard Mark Twain is left, but he is a back number, having uttered nothing of late that contains genuine humor. There are only two of the later writers who have forged to the front rank of humorists of this country. These are George Ade, author of "Fables in Slang," and Finley Peter Dunne, everywhere known as "Mr. Dooley." Of these two Mr. Ade occupies, perhaps, the wider field. Mr. Ade's reputation was made early in life, he being now only thirty-six years old. After graduating from Purdue University, Indiana, he became a reporter on a Chicago paper and it was there that his peculiar talent developed. Notwithstanding that he is a fun-maker, he is one of the most serious and thoughtful of men. He is studious and cultured and aspires to greater things than he has as yet accomplished. He has written two plays, one of which, "The Sultan of Salu," has already been on the stage for nearly a year and will be produced in this city in January. His second play, "Peggy from Paris," has lately been rehearsed for presentation here. These works are pervaded by the author's abundant flow of humor and will doubtless delight metropolitan audiences.



MR. GEORGE ADE,  
An American humorist of the first class.—W'indcraft.





SENATOR PLATT NOTIFYING GOVERNOR ODELL.

REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES FOR STATE OFFICERS OFFICIALLY INFORMED OF THEIR NOMINATION, AT EXECUTIVE MANSION, ALBANY, OCTOBER 7TH.—Lucky.

### Big War Games in Kansas.

THE RECENT military manoeuvres at Fort Riley, Kan., though far from being so extensive and spectacular as those practiced in the great European army encampments, were yet carried out on a scale unusually large for mimic warfare in this country. On the big plain, some 2,000 acres in area, on the army reservation, about 5,000 regulars and militiamen pitched their tents, and for several days, when the weather permitted, were exercised in all manner of warlike movements. War problems of various kinds were put to solution, and in reconnaissances, strategic marches, sham fighting, and the like, the troops and their officers got systematic ideas as to the methods most effective in actual campaigns. One of the most striking spectacles of the entire meet was a sham battle conducted during a fierce storm with the utmost skill, and involving a lively artillery duel.

Camp Root, as the temporary military settlement was called, in compliment to the Secretary of War, was under command of Major General John C. Bates, U. S. A., who directed the manoeuvres. The commander was aided by an efficient staff, and zeal and competency were shown by officers and privates generally. The operations undoubtedly were of great benefit to the soldiers concerned, and it is intended to have an increasing number of members of the army and the national guard take part in them in coming years. General Bates, however, thinks that in that case the training grounds will have to be enlarged. Even with only 5,000 men to handle, he says, there was none too much space for the war games that were played, and he wonders what could be done at Fort Riley with 50,000 men, the proposed maximum of troops to be manoeuvred there. It is probable that abundant room will be found somewhere for this kind of practice, now recognized by our military experts as being most essential.

The greater part of the troops at Camp Root were infantrymen, cavalrymen, and artillerymen of the regular army, and only two States—Kansas and Colorado—sent bodies of militia to participate in the manoeuvres. Many other States, however, detailed officers to witness the operations. In fact, there were present more representatives of the national guard of the States than were ever before assembled on any similar occasion. Among these officers were the following: Colonel Irving E. Webster, Second Regiment, Florida; Colonel W. N. Thomason, Third Georgia; Colonel Charles R. Darling, Sixth Massachusetts; Major C. C. Macdonald, Fourth Missouri; Colonel W. T. McGurran, Second Michigan; Major J. K. Harrison, Third Indiana; Colonel George W. McCoy, First Indiana; Lieutenant-Colonel S. A. Bowman, Third Indiana; Major T. J. Louden, First Indiana; Captain F. J. Ellison, National Guard of New York; Lieutenant-Colonel J. F. Fee, First Indiana; Major A. L. Kuhlman, Third Indiana; Major Bryce D. Armour, Assistant Inspector-General Rhode Island Brigade; Adjutant-General

Cole, of Connecticut militia; Brigadier-General Joseph Whitney, Second Massachusetts Brigade; Adjutant-General E. S. Miller, North Dakota; Brigadier-General Wiley, Pennsylvania; Major-General W. H. Stacy, Texas; Adjutant-General W. H. Whiteman, New Mexico; Adjutant-General George H. Browne, Michigan; Captain D. W. C. Falls, First Infantry, New York; Colonel E. D. Hugnemin, Second Georgia; Brigadier-General H. S. Tanner, Rhode Island; Major O. C. Drew, Assistant Adjutant-General Texas Volunteer Guard; Colonel Henry Hutchings, First Texas; and Colonel H. L. Archer, First Nebraska.

Among the distinguished visitors at the camp were Lieutenant-Colonel Raspanoff, military attaché of the Russian Embassy at Washington; Governor Stanley, of Kansas; Assistant Secretary of War William Carey Sanger; Assistant-Adjutant General W. H. Carter, Commissary-General Weston, U. S. A., and Generals Funston and Kobbé, U. S. A. Official reports of the evolutions received at Washington declare them to have been eminently successful.

### A Warning to the Tender-hearted.

IT WILL be remembered that Victor Hugo's famous story, "The Man Who Laughs," was founded on the practices of a band of miscreants in England who kidnapped little children and mutilated them in order that they might make more effective use of them as beggars, the hero of the story being one of these unfortunates. Inhuman practices of the same kind, for the same purposes, are said to be common at this time in China. But according to recent reports from local police courts, it is unnecessary to go into the realm of fiction or over to the Celestial empire to find professional beggars resorting to mutilation in order to excite sympathy. A gang of these parasites was recently discovered in Hoboken, N. J., every one of whom had maimed himself in some way. Some had chopped off one or more fingers, some had burned themselves with red-hot irons, and others had crippled their arms or legs in various ways.

How successful these self-inflicted injuries had been as adjuncts to the begging trade may be judged from the fact that one of the band, who betrayed the others to the police for motives of revenge, declared that one man had gathered in \$2,000 in four months and another had made \$500 in five weeks. The rule seemed to be, it was said, that the more severe the mutilation the better were the returns financially. The most obvious moral for honest people to draw from these statements is to beware of professional beggars generally and to be especially hard-hearted toward the kind who display alleged wounds and injuries. The proper method of dealing with these impostors is to turn them over to the police, and when that remedy is not convenient a good healthy dog will serve equally as well.

### The Problem of Fogs.

FORTUNE AND fame in unlimited measure await the man who first devises some practicable and successful method of grappling with the difficulties, discomforts, and dangers arising from the presence of heavy fogs on land or sea. That they can ever be dispelled or driven away entirely is an unreasonable expectation, and the most and the best that can be hoped is that some way will be found to forecast their coming and some method devised to penetrate them for a considerable distance with light-rays or the human vision, and thus render travel by land and water far safer at times than it is to-day. What such inventions or discoveries would mean for the city of London, for example, or the ocean highway in the vicinity of Newfoundland, can be faintly imagined. In the latter case alone it would mean the saving of many lives and a vast amount of property every year now lost in disasters, to say nothing of the added sense of security to thousands of ocean voyagers.

Meteorological students and investigators have been busy trying to solve the fog problem for many years, and some success has been achieved in the way of devising a system of fog-signals for the guidance of mariners and also some ingenious contrivances in the shape of fog-bells and warning signals. But the chief and largest difficulties still remain unsolved, in spite of all human ingenuity; and practically nothing has been done to mitigate the woes of life in towns enshrouded for days together in impenetrable masses of slimy, sticky, all-pervading fog. It is this condition now, as ever, that makes life in the English metropolis at certain seasons not worth living in the estimation of many unfortunate beings; and many other towns and cities in all parts of the world have occasional visitations of the fog misery almost as bad.

As London suffers more from this source than any other city in the world, it is not surprising to learn that the greatest efforts should be made there to combat the fog evil. During the present year an extended course of experiments was in progress in London under the combined auspices of the municipal and national governments, for the modest purpose of determining, first of all, whether the coming of a fog can be foretold for a few hours in advance, a consideration of great value in itself to the business of street illumination. A staff of volunteer observers has been organized to report on conditions existing simultaneously over a considerable area. It is expected that all the fire stations in London will be included in the system. The national weather bureau furnishes the necessary instruments and has drawn up a code of instructions. When a sufficient amount of data has accumulated the government experts will review and digest it for practical purposes.

It is hoped that the outcome of this investigation will be not only some method of forecasting fogs, but other means or devices for mitigating the perils and annoyances arising from this same source.





COLONEL C. C. CARR, COMMANDER OF UNITED STATES MILITARY POST AT FORT RILEY, KAN.



MAJOR HARRY R. ANDERSON, SQUADRON COMMANDER AT THE POST.



MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN C. BATES, WHO HAD CHARGE OF THE MANOEUVRES, WITH MEMBERS OF HIS STAFF.



GROUP OF MILITIA OFFICERS FROM MANY STATES WHO WERE IN ATTENDANCE AT THE CAMP.



COLONEL GEORGE B. RODNEY, COMMANDING THE ARTILLERY SUB-POST AT THE POST.



SEVENTH BATTERY OF FIELD ARTILLERY FIRING AT COMMAND DURING THE SHAM BATTLE.



CAMP ROOT, WHERE THOUSANDS OF REGULARS AND MILITIAMEN PITCHED THEIR TENTS.



COMPREHENSIVE VIEW OF FORT RILEY, THE AMERICAN ARMY'S CHIEF DRILLING-GROUND.

**A GREAT TRAINING-SCHOOL FOR THE AMERICAN SOLDIER.**  
FIVE THOUSAND REGULARS AND MILITIA TOOK PART IN MILITARY MANOEUVRES AT CAMP ROOT, FORT RILEY, KAN.

*Photographs by Pease. See page 388.*





# A Day at Yale

A GLIMPSE OF STUDENT LIFE IN A GREAT AMERICAN UNIVERSITY

By Carroll Johnson Waddell, of the Yale "Daily News"



THE INTRODUCTION of the freshman into the ways of Yale is usually bewildering. With a slight alteration of details the "Adventures of Verdant Green" might be adapted to the college in the City of Elms. When the freshman picks his way through the chaos of trunks and suit-cases in the New Haven station he feels the first tingle of consciousness that he is at last a Yale man. And, perhaps, with a swelling pride he gives the expressman his room address in an authoritative manner—and unfortunately in the hearing of some modest upper-class men who will give him cause to recall it within the first twenty-four hours. If he has decided that he shall never be taken for a freshman he is as a consequence at once appraised and sorely taxed. With that first night in New Haven are indelibly associated the torch-lighted ring of seniors squatting about the wrestling matches in the Hopkins grammar-school lot and the collisions of his class with the sophomore phalanx in York Street. The halo of college life then became indistinct; he considered freshman year an unnecessary evil. But he was coming into his citizenship in the miniature world of the Yale campus.

As a community the Yale campus has all the characteristics of the greater world for which it prepares. It has its opportunities, its rewards, and its standards, and they vary from the gilded life of indolence to strenuous endeavor. The freshman has a wide range from which to choose the branch to supplement his class-room work. This is one of the first problems which confront him. He has passed his entrance examinations and is technically a Yale man, and a Yale man he will be to his younger brother at the first vacation; and yet he sees that if he is to be a part of Yale he must descend to prosaic work six days in the week. And by spring he has become a duly accredited member of the sturdy stirring community.

A day in Yale is typical of the Yale spirit which is the pride of the past and the hope of the future. It is a well-ordered medley of close application and hearty relaxation. It begins with morning chapel at 8:10, and alarm clocks are still ringing in rooms at ten minutes before eight. The inevitable is a hurriedly eaten or omitted breakfast and a dash for the doors of Battell Chapel, for if a man is not in his seat at the rising of the choir for the chant he is considered late and his supply of allowed absences thereby decreased. About the campus there are tales of occasional scanty raiment in chapel, with boots, trousers, and mackintoshes as the sole details. But that last ten minutes' doze was worth the haste! An old Yale custom which is observed every week-day morning is the bowing of the seniors to the president as he passes down the centre aisle immediately after the benediction. The class sits on each side of the aisle, and as the president passes each pew the occupants rise, bow low to him, and then fall in behind and pass out of the rear door. None but the seniors are allowed this privilege of homage.

The haste with which the thirteen hundred men pour out of Battell Chapel may be explained by an expected check in the Yale station post-office in Fayerweather Hall, across Elm Street. Or there may be a more sentimental reason. This sub-station of the New Haven post-office is for Yale exclusively, and the amount of mail handled here equals that of the average town of thirty thousand inhabitants. It would seem that Yale men are good correspondents. The morning is devoted to the mind in class-room—the noon hour, to the stomach in "Commons." In whatever else the college man may be declared deficient the development of his appetite has never been questioned.

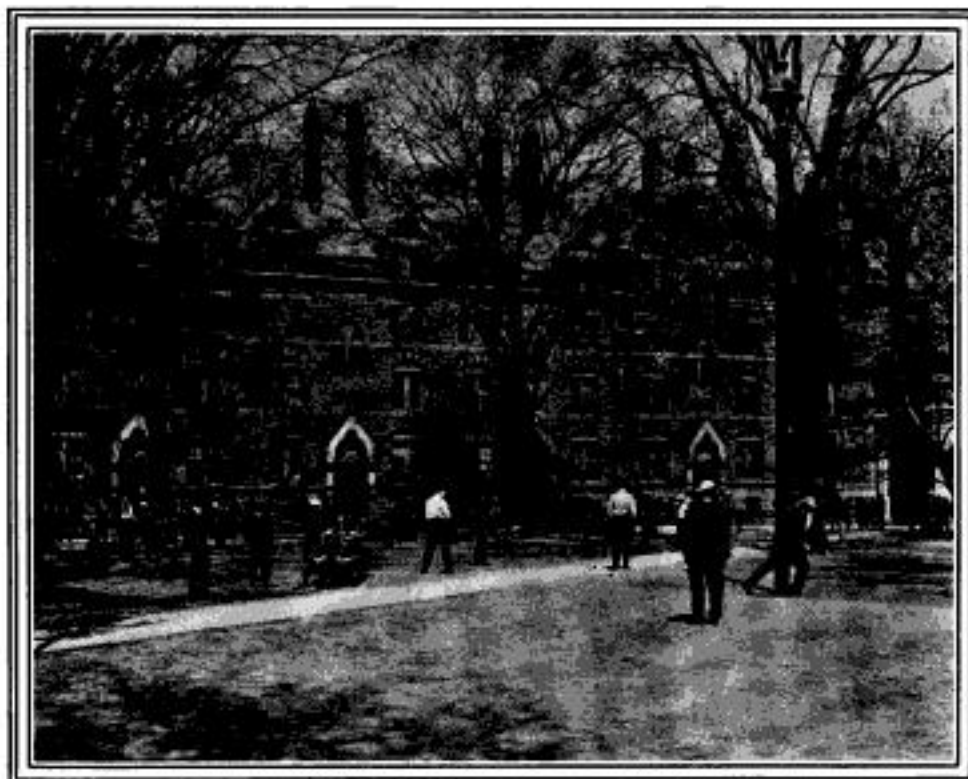
About nine hundred men board at the University dining hall, or "Commons," as it is known outside of the official catalogue; and they have their customs. Drop a platter or dish upon the mosaic floor and a prolonged cheer will go up from every man in the room. Without any feasible provocation one man can start a din by tapping with his knife upon a plate or pitcher, and his small part will then be overwhelmed, for hundreds will join in the unharmonious clatter. After a successful football or baseball game the variety of "stunts" is wide. The score is rhythmically counted and a Yale cheer is appended; all the adapted songs of the day are sung and then re-sung. And it may be that some of the dishes fall by intention, for the cheer which follows. Few feminine visitors venture within the doors of "Commons" and the visit is seldom repeated, for clouds of waving white napkins and a cheer are compliments of too apparent frankness.

With little evident regard for the serious work of life which is so near, the seniors fill the spring with customs which are peculiarly theirs. Their baseball games are

played during the fall and spring in the early afternoon and evening within the senior fence before Durfee Hall, where grass is an unknown ornament. In name alone does the game as here played resemble the national sport. The diamond boasts of a home plate, but trees are substituted for the regulation bases—and regulations are suspended. Each game has rules unto itself. The number of men at the bat and in the field is unlimited, and the tennis ball is seldom awaited by less than six hands. The game is akin to football in that interference is often formed about a base-runner and met by the ill-fated baseman. The numerous infielders are intentional obstacles to base running. Baseball ethics are, however, adhered to in the disputing of decisions by the umpire, whose position as autocrat is strengthened by the vote of the majority, which is always in the field and rarely unbiased. But it is a rollicking rally of the seniors and the other classes, who watch the games from their fences.

Another privilege of the seniors is to spin tops, roll hoops, and use roller skates. Elsewhere dignified men make ludicrous attempts at these long-neglected sports and many appear to be serving their novitiate, but class distinction prevents comment save by their classmates. In the typical day there are fewer recitations for the undergraduate during the afternoon. He now turns toward Yale Field, the gymnasium, the harbor, or the golf links.

At Yale Field a small battalion of gridiron warriors is



SENIORS PLAYING BALL BEFORE DURFEE HALL.  
Leopold.

drilling in football tactics. The discipline is that of a more formidable battle-field, for the word of a Yale captain is law within his branch of athletics. Beyond the strands the freshmen recruits are at work under the direction of coaches from the upper classes, while the inclosed gridiron is occupied by the candidates for the university team. Small squads are perfecting themselves in the several points of the game; the ends are getting down the field under punts by the full-back candidates, and the centre men are being coached in breaking through their opponents' line. The new candidates are being instructed in tackling the dummy and in mastering the rudiments of the game. And no man has cause to complain that his trial is not comprehensive and rigorous. The field is dotted with men at work in every department in the gridiron catalogue; for a football suit is never becoming to a drone. The coaching of the university team is under the general direction of a head coach appointed from among the graduates who once wore the mole-skin for Old Eli. At the approach of the championship games the auxiliary force of graduate coaches is increased until every man on the team has the individual attention of one or more of the veterans.

At a word from the captain the field is cleared and two elevens are chosen from the men on the benches for a short line-up. The championship games are not played with greater dash and zest than these practice scrimmages which are to determine the composition of the final team; for seventy-five candidates create keen competition. It is the work which sews the lone "Y" on the jerseys.

The frost has scarcely left the ground when the baseball diamonds at the Field swarm with candidates for the season's nine. It is a picture of industry similar to that on the football field. It may be a short game between the first and second nines to try out the candidates; or it may more probably be the sliding out of the timidity of a man between third base and home; or the coaches

telling an outfielder that he cannot catch a cold—much less a ball. Beyond the diamonds are the track house and the training grounds for the athletic meets. The sprinters are practicing quick starts, and the distance men are lengthening their stride around the cinder track.

While rowing receives some attention during the fall—including the fall regatta on Lake Whitney—the chief work of the year is the spring preparation for the annual races with Harvard on the Thames at New London. At the harbor the crews are at work on their stroke and recover before the cutting cold of the winter winds has left. The spectators on the observation train in June wear colors and cheer and admire the brawny backs and sinewy arms; they envy them the prominence of the day. But the work in the tank at the Yale gymnasium and on the New Haven harbor before the final arduous preparation at New London is not envied, for it is overlooked. Every oar in the boat has been a prize, and the season's preparation has been for that less than twenty-five minutes' struggle on the Thames in June.

At night the Yale man turns to his varied programme. With the majority it is the time for the book. There is little that is picturesque in a solitary man at a desk and his work for to-morrow; but it is a Yale reality. It is a detail in the picture which is omitted from the prevailing storiette of college life, which has in unreal prominence a blazing fire, a banjo, and a pipe. For all the desk light will burn some time during the evening; for some it will burn into the morning. A side of Yale life which is little realized by the public is the modest work in the city missions which are maintained by the undergraduates. Any night one may see perhaps a glee-club man singing gospel hymns to an audience of workmen, or a member of the university football team grimly meeting defeat in a game of checkers at the hands—and vainly scrubbed hands they are—of a newsboy. About one hundred undergraduates are active in the boys' club work, and one of its most popular branches is the entertainment of small groups of boys by the undergraduates in their dormitory rooms during the year. The work is mutually beneficial. Wandering into the campus on the way from their eating "joints" to their rooms, small squads will join a group at their fence. The essence of Yale life is found here. It is a comfortable fence and it is rarely vacant.

No feeling of loneliness or isolation can exist in a class after it has come into possession of its fence in sophomore year, for after the dinner hour in the spring evenings groups of fifty or more gather here and sing. Their repertoire will surely include all the Yale and popular songs of the day. At the close of the Yale song, "Bright College Years," every man will stand and uncover at the words: "For God, for Country, and for Yale." It is a custom never omitted. Within Alumni Hall the glee and banjo clubs are rehearsing, but in jerseys or costless there is little resemblance to the clubs which will tour the country during the holidays; nothing similar save the playing.

The squad of competitors for editorial positions on the Yale Daily News are dashing about the campus and over curbs on their bicycles in mad pursuit of the news of the university. Such candidates are known as "beetlers," but the term has no taint, as it is applied to all competitors for positions on Yale periodicals. The compositions of eighteen weeks for the News are pronounced types of Yale strenuousness. One of the favorite resorts of Yale men is "Mory's," an orthodox chop house which is mellow with age and rich with Yale traditions. Freshmen are the only undergraduates who are excluded from the privilege of patronizing "Mory's." The walls are begrimed and hung with old prints of Yale life in the early part of the century; the tables are carved with countless initials, and as soon as every available space is filled the tops are removed and hung on the wall. One round table in the front room is reserved for seniors. More famous than its famed rarebits and golden bucks are the nightly gatherings at "Mory's" of Yale undergraduates, which have done much to cement the Yale brotherhood.

On the campus, lights have begun to die out from the windows and the activity of the miniature city is gradually relaxing for the night. Could the fathers of New Haven pass a night on the Yale campus they would no doubt favor a more rigid curfew ordinance and the blue code of the days of Elihu Yale; but, nevertheless, at the opening of her third century Yale typifies the rugged independence of Americanism ready to cope with whatever task the larger world shall assign. And this smaller world of four years on the Yale campus is the training ground with its daily work and play.





STUDENTS FLOCKING FOR THE MORNING MAIL AT THE POST-OFFICE, FAYRWEATHER HALL.—C. J. Waddell.



EDITORS OF "DAILY NEWS" TOLLING IN THEIR ROOM IN WHITE HALL.—Leopold.



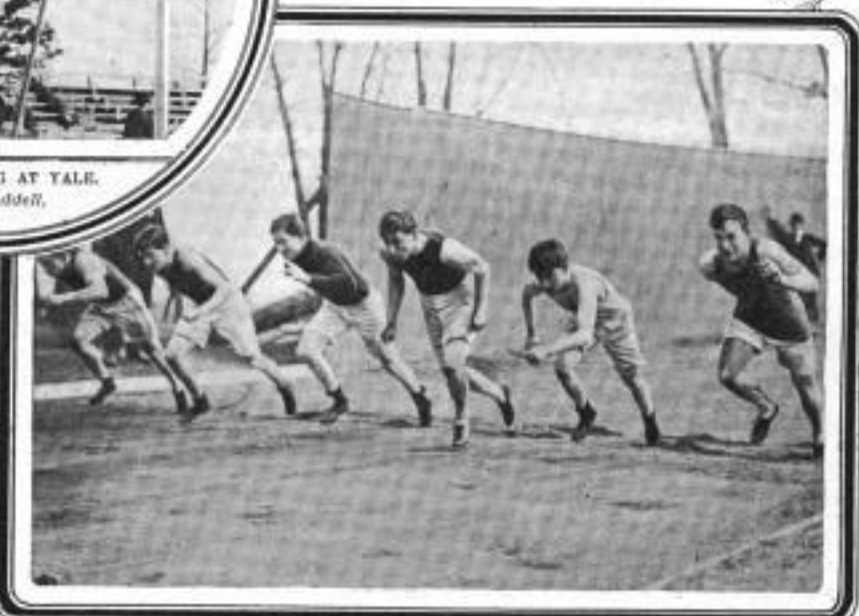
ONE OF THE HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED APARTMENTS IN VANDERBILT HALL.—Leopold.



POLE-VAULTING AT YALE.  
C. J. Waddell.



MUSCULAR VARSITY CREW TRAINING IN TANK AT GYMNASIUM.



LITHE SPRINTERS PRACTICING QUICK STARTS AT YALE FIELD.—C. J. Waddell.



VENERABLE SUPPORTER OF UNIVERSITY ATHLETICS—  
"POP" SMITH.  
Phelps.



CAPTAIN CHADWICK INSTRUCTING CANDIDATES FOR FOOTBALL TEAM IN FINE ART OF TACKLING.  
Pach Brothers.



OLD-CLOTHES MAN, "MORE,"  
STIRRING UP TRADE WITH  
STUDENTS.  
Pach Brothers.

### DAILY STUDENT LIFE AT YALE.

SURROUNDINGS AND ACTIVITIES OF THE THOUSANDS OF YOUNG MEN WHO THROG THE HALLS OF THE UNIVERSITY.





PROPERTY, THE RESULT OF YEARS OF TOIL, BLOWN INSTANTLY INTO A MASS OF RUINS.



IN FIVE SECONDS THE STORM LAID WASTE A PLEASANT HOMESTEAD.

## Terrible Sweep of a Cyclone

A FURIOUS cyclone with some very peculiar features recently laid waste a strip of fertile country seventeen miles long in the vicinity of Mendon, Mich. "What struck me as exceptionally remarkable was the storm's formation," commented a gentleman as he surveyed the ruin-strewn path of the cyclone. "Just before the disaster occurred, I was driving in my buggy a mile south of Mendon. Suddenly, my attention was attracted to a small white cloud, no larger than a man's body, which came up from behind a hill. Clearing the top of the hill, it quickly expanded to many times its original size and took a rotary motion. By this time I had comprehended what was about to happen. Stopping the horse, I alighted and watched the proceedings. The cloud, still whirling rapidly, took a southeasterly direction. A moment had hardly elapsed before it was joined by another cloud of a dark violet hue. At once the two came down to earth and became a huge black blur, in which it was almost impossible to distinguish any one object plainly. It seemed to me that the cyclone resembled some monstrous black bat, whose extended claws snatched and smashed to kindling-wood everything in their path. The white cloud was not funnel-shaped. In fact, there was not the slightest difference between it and the common white clouds we see in the sky daily. Except for its peculiar actions I should never have noticed it."

No photographs can furnish an accurate conception of the devastation wrought by this cyclone. We may in some degree realize the enormous power of the wind; none of us can vouchsafe a "why" for its grim pranks and fancies. The first building struck by the storm was a dwelling-house. The owner, his wife, and their baby girl were seated in the living-room. The house was lifted like an egg shell fifty feet into the air, then dashed to the earth again and smashed into kindling-wood. Its occupants knew nothing of what had occurred until they found themselves in the road, half buried in the mud. The clothes had been torn completely from the child's body; but, though she was for a considerable time unconscious, she recovered. Of the house, not enough lumber was left to build a common sized door. A huge oak,

several feet in diameter, was twisted from the ground and hurled several rods distant. All was a complete ruin!

Beyond this the storm lifted somewhat, then came down to earth with redoubled fury. This time its victim

rest had fled for refuge, in time, and was blown with the house into the fields. In spite of numerous cuts and bruises he rallied from the shock. A singular feature concerning the damage wrought here was the fact, that while the buildings were blown in one direction the trees were afterward uprooted and carried in another. Agricultural implements were twisted beyond recognition, and one chicken was so unfortunate as to lose its head and be shorn of its feathers.

But by far the scene of the greatest calamity was some pretty woods near the St. Joe River. Here the storm seemed to vent the very worst of its wrath. A half dozen trees, robbed of limbs and foliage, are all that were left standing. The others, many of them giants of a century, were torn, roots and all, like so many canes, from the ground and scattered hither and thither, completely blocking the old road and necessitating the work of cutting a new highway through their trunks and branches. Immediately behind the grove a huge barn was leveled to the earth, pinning four horses beneath its heavy timbers. Pitiful, indeed, were the whinnies of the dumb beasts before they could be extricated from the wreck. A little farther on, a chestnut, scarcely two feet from the farm-house, was broken off and whirled over the house. The dwelling remained intact. Near the well-house, two trees, blown together, held the floor of the stable between their branches. What an army of skilled workmen could not have accomplished in a week, the cyclone had wrought in less than twenty seconds.

The second day following the disaster, a telephone message was received from Tekonsha, a town twenty miles distant, stating that a certificate of deposit on the First National Bank of Mendon, belonging to Mr. —, had been picked up in that vicinity. The paper was found to be the property of a gentleman whose home had been demolished by the cyclone, and it had, without a doubt, been borne the entire distance by the wind. It is remarkable that so severe a storm could have occurred without a long list of serious casualties. The residents of the devastated section are thankful that their heavy losses did not include the loss of life.

### California—The Land of Poppies

WHERE, blue and silver in the sun,  
The broad Pacific swells,  
And, king among the forest trees,  
The giant redwood dwells;  
And frosty winter never smites  
The smiling earth with gloom,  
In all their gay and glowing pride  
The languid poppies bloom.

THE hills are rich with yellow ore,  
And in the vales below  
The luscious fruits and fragrant flowers  
Of every climate grow;  
And by the ruined mission's walls  
And from the wayside sod  
And all along the garden walks  
The drowsy poppies nod.

BRIGHT, crumpled blossoms, silken pink,  
Pure white and crimson deep,  
And vivid scarlet, everywhere  
They tell a tale of sleep,  
When purple shadows long and cool  
Among the vineyards lie,  
And apples ripen into gold  
Beneath a turquoise sky.

WHILE Louisiana on her shield  
The sweet magnolia shows,  
And Maine displays the brown pine cone,  
New York the queenly rose,  
And Delaware prefers the peach  
To garland her renown,  
The Golden State elects to wear  
A regal poppy crown.

BY MINNA IRVING.

was a flourishing farm. The farm-house stood on one side of the road, the barns, granaries, out-houses, etc., directly opposite. Nothing escaped! One member of the family, an aged man, was unable to reach the cellar, where the

markable that so severe a storm could have occurred without a long list of serious casualties. The residents of the devastated section are thankful that their heavy losses did not include the loss of life.

## Changes in Our Diplomatic Service

THE HON. ANDREW D. WHITE, who is to retire from the position of American ambassador to Germany about November 15th, will have a fit successor in Mr. Charlemagne Tower, who has been selected by President Roosevelt for the place at Berlin. Mr. Tower is at present United States ambassador to Russia, and he has represented this country at St. Petersburg most ably and creditably. His promotion gives rise to a chain of changes. Mr. Robert S. McCormick, now ambassador to Austria, is to be transferred to the Russian capital; Mr. Bellamy Storer, now minister to Spain, is to go to Vienna; Mr. Arthur S. Hardy, minister to Switzerland, will proceed to Madrid, and Mr. Charles Page Bryan, minister to Brazil, will become our representative in Switzerland, and will be succeeded at Rio de Janeiro by Mr. David E. Thompson, of Nebraska.

Mr. Tower, who heads this list of fortunate and promoted diplomats, was born in 1848 in Philadelphia of wealthy parents

and received every educational advantage, graduating from Harvard and afterward spending four years abroad in the study of history, modern languages, and literature. Returning from Europe he studied law and was admitted to the bar. In 1878 the degree of doctor of laws was conferred on him by Lafayette College. He was for some time president of a railroad in Minnesota. In 1897 he was chosen as minister to Austria, and two years later he was sent to St. Petersburg. His ability, his diplomatic experience, and his good record

make it entirely certain that in Mr. Tower's hands the interests of the United States will be well safeguarded at Berlin.

The other officials named have also made excellent records in their present posts, and may be expected to keep up their good work in their new stations. Mr. Thompson, who is to go to Brazil, has been for years a prominent and active Republican in his State. He began life as a railroad brakeman, but worked his way up to the higher grades of service. He is now interested extensively

in real estate. Two years ago he was a candidate before the Legislature for United States Senator, but was defeated by Mr. Dietrich. He is a very capable man and will doubtless successfully uphold this country's interests in the matter of the coming rearrangement of tariffs between the United States and Brazil. The dispute of Brazil and two other countries over Acree, where Americans have interests, may require his attention.



MR. CHARLEMAGNE TOWER,  
Who is to be ambassador to  
Berlin.

MR. ROBERT S. MCCORMICK,  
Coming ambassador to  
Russia.

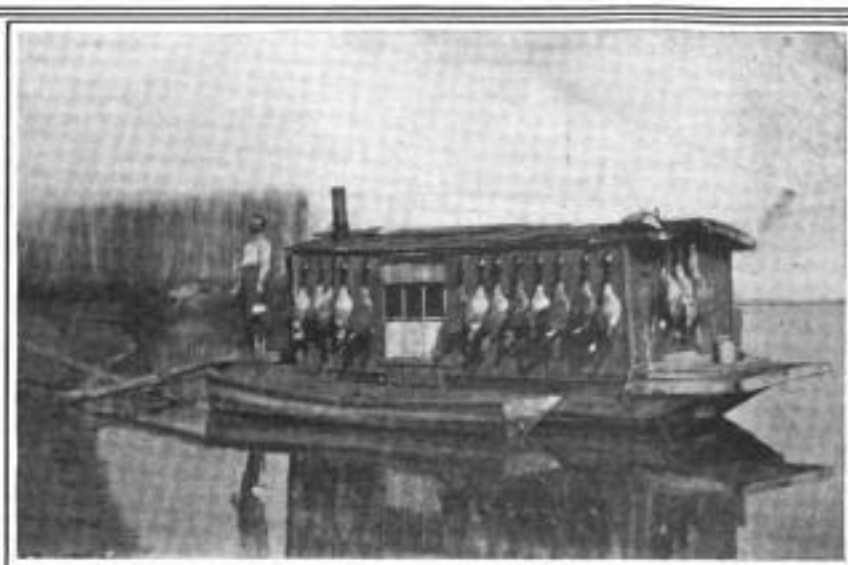
MR. CHARLES PAGE BRYAN,  
New minister to Switzerland.

MR. DAVID E. THOMPSON,  
Appointed minister to Brazil.

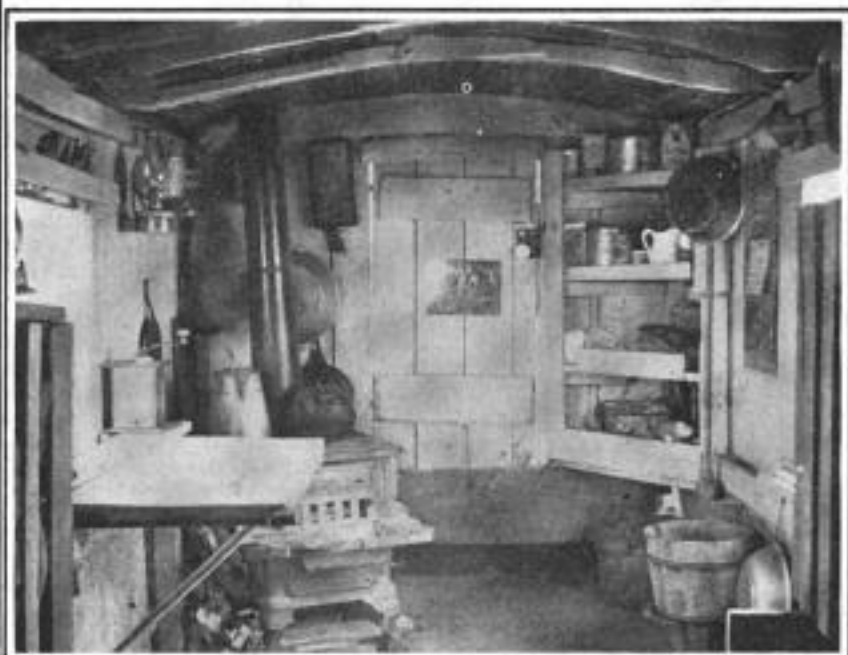




HUNTER IN SAND-PIT WITH HIS DECOYS IN POSITION.



GOOSE HUNTER'S SHANTY-BOAT, WITH A FINE DISPLAY OF GAME.



WELL-EQUIPPED KITCHEN OF THE BOAT IN WHICH THE SPORTSMEN ARE HOUSED.



ENJOYING A DINNER ON THE BANK OF THE MISSISSIPPI.



GLIMPSE OF FLOATING SUBURGE OF A WESTERN CITY.



COMRADES IN SPORT PARTING AT THE END OF THE SEASON.

## WILD-GOOSE HUNTING ON OUR BIG WESTERN RIVERS.

HOW THE FEATHERED GAME IS DECOYED TO ITS DOOM, AND GLIMPSES OF JOLLY LIFE ON A SHANTY-BOAT.

Photographs by E. Hendrick.

## Fine Sport for the Wild-geese Hunter.

THE WILD goose is the last of the large game birds that were once plentiful throughout the United States. Wild geese are found in the greatest numbers in the valleys of the Mississippi, Missouri, and tributary rivers. In the West, especially in the smaller cities and towns, everybody hunts during the season. A few of the more adventurous hunters go after the Canada goose. They go to the nearest city on the Mississippi, or other large river, and buy a shanty-boat, in which they float down until they reach some good hunting grounds. One or two days' run from a city like St. Louis, Kansas City, Cairo, or Memphis takes the hunters to a good shooting ground.

The geese feed in the swamps, lakes, and wheat-fields adjoining the river, and fly back and forth to the sand-bars at all hours of the day and night. It is on these sand-bars that the goose hunter hunts his game, or rather lets the game hunt him. He digs a pit in the sand and then puts up a set of wooden decoys which he has made himself. He stands in the pit surveying the surrounding country until he sights a flock. He then crouches down in his pit and calls the geese to him. A good hunter can imitate the geese's cries with his voice, while one who

cannot uses an artificial call. When the flock comes within thirty yards of the pit the hunter jumps up and shoots. If he is a good shot he will get one bird with each barrel.

About noon he goes back to his boat and, after hanging his game on nails in the cabin, cooks dinner. The shanty-boat is well equipped for cooking purposes. On sunny days the hunters eat their dinner on the bank, enjoying the scenery and the breeze with their meal. When the geese no longer decoy at one place the hunters untie the boat and float down ten or twenty miles and work another sand-bar. The boat is propelled by two large oars, which are used chiefly in making landings. When the men reach a city they tie up in shanty-boat town. It is a common thing to see a hundred shanty-boats in the river and on the bank in these floating suburbs. The shooting season lasts from October 1st to the middle of March. When the season is over, the hunters dispose of their boats for what they will bring, and after bidding each other farewell, go back by rail to their homes in the North.

As a health-giver, no tonic made equals Abbott's, the Original Angostura Bitters. Druggists and grocers.

## Mayor Low's Frank Weekly "Talks."

FEW THINGS afford a sharper contrast to the manners and methods prevalent at the centre of municipal authority in New York under Tammany administration than the weekly "talks" to press and people which Mayor Low has been giving at the city hall. Then the manners were generally objectionable, the methods devious and unknown, the citizens of New York being given at times to understand in plain language that the plans and purposes of the municipal rulers were "none of their business," and when any information on such matters was extracted it was generally regarded with well-founded suspicion as being only half truth, or possibly no truth at all. Mayor Low, on the contrary, having no jobs and plunderings of his own to conceal, and no rascally subordinates to shield from public scrutiny, is taking the public into his confidence and giving them a frank, straightforward "talk" each week on the workings of the city departments, on improvements contemplated or proposed, and other topics on which all citizens have a present and vital concern. This is an eminently proper attitude for the chief magistrate of a city to take toward the people, whose servant he is, and the example cannot be too widely followed by other men occupying a similar office.





MRS. CAMPBELL AND PINKI-PANKI-POO.—Dowry.

## Mrs. Patrick Campbell Tells of a Mistake

By Eleanor Franklin

WHEN I GOT off the Broadway car at Twenty-fourth Street I stepped into a puddle of muddy water. It was raining hard and I couldn't get my umbrella up, so by the time I got to the ladies' entrance of the Fifth Avenue Hotel I felt exactly as a dominick hen looks when she gets in out of the drip and begins to pick and preen herself. I introduce the subject in this manner simply by way of announcing that it was a most disagreeable day, and with my feathers, feet, and arid very much dampened I was not

feeling so good-natured myself.

Not that my ardor had been in such a glow. Dear, no! I was on my way to meet an appointment with Mrs. Patrick Campbell, made by her imported press representative the evening before. "Now Mrs. Campbell hates interviewers, you know," he had said. This was cheerful information, but it didn't matter much. It is an interviewer's business to get such and such detailed facts from such or such source and he generally knows how to go about it. If he finds it necessary to sacrifice some personal dignity in the proceeding—well, that is all right. It is a feature of the profession.

"Really, you know," continued the representative, "she has simply refused to receive them since she has been in New York, but you are one of three or four whom she has consented to see." Decius Brutus says of Caesar, "When I tell him he hates flatterers, he says he does, being then most flattered." People who "thoroughly dislike the spirit of American journalism," as Mrs. Patrick Campbell has so frequently been quoted as saying, can usually get a deal more free advertisement and entertain successfully a vastly greater number of reporters than your Eager Person, as George Ade would write it, who enters and crawls to the press.

Oh, it's a trick which works well in most things, that assumed air of indifference and ennui. And so Mrs. Patrick Campbell was to receive me, a mere interviewer, in her apartment at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and here I had stepped off a street-car backward into a puddle of water and got my hat and feelings jolted sidewise.

"What is this, an interview?" was the greeting I received upon my presentation.

"Well, you might call it by that disagreeable title if you felt inclined, Mrs. Campbell."

"Let me see. You are—?" This seemed to be an important question, so I re-introduced myself.

"Ah, yes; to be sure. My manager was telling me. Well, what do you want to know—how old I am—how many gray hairs I have?"

Now, of course, she didn't say this for publication, but it exactly expressed her English idea of American journalism, and when I smilingly assured her that I had not the slightest interest in her age nor the number of her gray hairs she yielded charmingly.

"Come over here and sit down with me," she said, graciously enough, goodness knows. Why shouldn't she be bored? She didn't know me. I was a damp person from outside, where it was raining and disagreeable, and she probably felt the contrast between my dismal drab and the soft cosiness of her own exquisite white wool gown, which clung so gracefully to her tall, lithe figure. I'm sure I did. Besides, she knew I'd misunderstand her, perhaps misquote her—paint her in colors of my own creation. Why shouldn't she dislike to be interviewed? It must be bad enough, indeed, but just the same the interviewer isn't usually having a knutching party, either.

"Now, tell me," she said, "what can I do? One may as well help all one can, I suppose. I don't mean to be disagreeable, but interviews are so difficult, as a rule, but still I will do what I can. You see, I know you are a journalist. You want to succeed in that as much as I want to succeed in my profession; that is your work, this is mine. Would it not be disagreeable of me not to help if I can? We should always be willing to help in everything, shouldn't we?" and her beautiful black eyes grew deep and soft as she added: "What atoms we are, after all, each whirling about in our own separate little maelstrom."

"Have you really expressed to me your idea of American journalists? Are they all so difficult?" I asked.

"Oh, dear, no; but it is all so new to me. Not so much this season, but last, I really didn't understand it, and I got myself disliked simply through my lack of understanding. There is a critic on one of the big newspapers in New York

who really dislikes me and will say nothing good of me, and I don't blame him either, but it was all through a mistake on my part. You see, it is customary in England to give on a first night, after the performance, a supper on the stage to one's friends and associates. Over there we never think of inviting the representatives of the press. It would be positive bad form—like catering, you know, for favorable criticism. Well, it never occurred to me when I came over here that the same rule did not apply on this side also, so on my opening night last season I planned the usual little celebration and told my business manager I should be pleased to receive any friends whom he might wish to invite. Well, of course, I thought nothing more about it. The opening came and the performance passed off very satisfactorily, and our friends began to come in for the little party. We were just sitting down to supper when a card was sent in to me. 'Mr. ———, New York.' Well, being hostess, I was very busy just then, and, seeing the name of the newspaper, I supposed, of course, it was a reporter, and I sent word back that I couldn't see him. Well, it turned out that he was my business manager's friend, whom he had invited to supper at my request. Dear! dear! it makes

After this we talked of many things mutually interesting, or rather Mrs. Campbell talked in her unusually persuasive little way and I listened, thinking all the while, as I watched the play of thought upon her expressive face, how much we should love her if she belonged to us.

But she is "a stranger within our gates," as strange to us and our way as we to her and hers. If she belonged to us we would not go to her theatre out of curiosity merely, but to be lured by her art and our love; to see the personation of a charming woman drawn on lines of strength and beauty and to come away satisfied and proudly happy in the thought that she is ours. Do we not so love our Mrs. Fiske, our Julia Marlowe, our Maude Adams, our Henrietta Crossman, and Viola Allen?

But Mrs. Campbell is "a stranger within our gates," so we must needs run with eyes and mouths agape and look her over, examine her in minutest detail, pry into her very thoughts, and then chatter-chatter until there is nothing left to say. When we have become well acquainted with her, as we are with Miss Ellen Terry and Sir Henry Irving, we will simply welcome her, I suppose, and call her "English cousin."

### Fuel Substitutes.

WITH THE possibility before the country of coal at twenty dollars a ton and upward, it is not surprising that the "mother of necessity" should be busy contriving other things to take the place of black diamonds as a fuel. Whether coal is high or low, or there is no coal at all, crude oil is fast coming to the front as a combustible, and is now extensively used on railroad and steamship lines in various parts of the world. Only recently a corporation has been formed with a capital of several millions to push the sale of oil as a fuel. The situation in the coal market will doubtless also lead to a large use of gas for cooking and heating, as well as illuminating, and when once installed for this purpose its advantages over coal in the way of cleanliness and convenience will be likely to cause its continuance thereafter, when coal drops back to its normal price. Electricity, also, which now leads all other natural agents as a producer of light and power, will in all probability some day figure largely as a heating medium, and the present scarcity of coal may bring that day still nearer. It seems quite likely, indeed, that the great coal strike may be only hastening the time when coal shall be king no longer, but will find its supremacy disputed by oil, gas, and electricity. The most novel suggestion we have noted by way of meeting the present emergency is that of the Baltimore man who says a good substitute for coal is dried peach-stones. The only objection to their use is their scarcity, which depends entirely on the size of the peach crop. The Baltimorean referred to says his family had used peach-stones as fuel for years until about three or four years ago, since which time the supply appears to have decreased. All other resources failing, we might fall back upon peat, the fuel of Ireland, a material which abounds also in the vast marsh lands of North America, or we might also, if stern emergency demanded, throw some part of our two-billion-bushel corn crop into our furnaces, a material which makes excellent fuel, as some Western farmers have discovered in other years, when corn was too cheap to make it worth while to send it to market.

### Grateful for Food.

LIVED SEVEN WEEKS ON MILK.

"THREE years ago this month, I was a great sufferer with stomach trouble," writes Mrs. William Leigh, of Prairie du Sac, Wis. "I had to give up eating meat, potatoes, and sweets, and lived simply on bread and tea; finally that, too, had to be given up. I got so weak I could not work, and I took nothing into my stomach for seven weeks but milk. I had tried three doctors, and all for no purpose; the last doctor advised me to stop all medicine. I had to anyway. I was so weak I was prostrated in bed."

"A friend advised me to try Grape-Nuts, but I was afraid to when a teaspoonful of milk brought tears to my eyes, my stomach was so raw. But I tried one teaspoonful a day of the Grape-Nuts for one week, and finding it agreed with me, increased the quantity. In two weeks I could walk out to the kitchen; in four weeks I walked half a block, and to-day I do my own light housekeeping."

"I live on Grape-Nuts and know they saved my life; my people all thought I could not live a month when I commenced using them, and are very much surprised at the change in me. I am very grateful that there is such a food to be obtained for those who have weak stomachs."



MRS. CAMPBELL'S LATEST PORTRAIT.  
Sargoy.

my head ache to think of it! Such a rude thing to do; but I was hardly to blame under the circumstances. I just thought it would be bad form to receive a newspaper man at such a time. It would have been in England."

Just then Pinki-Panki-Poo came tinkling from an inner room. I say tinkling, because all the little silver buckles and tiny bells on her elaborate regalia made as much noise as if they had been on a dog of respectable proportions.

"Ah, my Rita!" exclaimed Mrs. Campbell, picking the little mite up and sitting her in the palm of one hand. "My Pinki-Panki-Poo! Has she not become famous? You hear more of her than you do of me, a good deal. Everybody writes about her. My Pinki-Panki-Poo is appreciated in America."

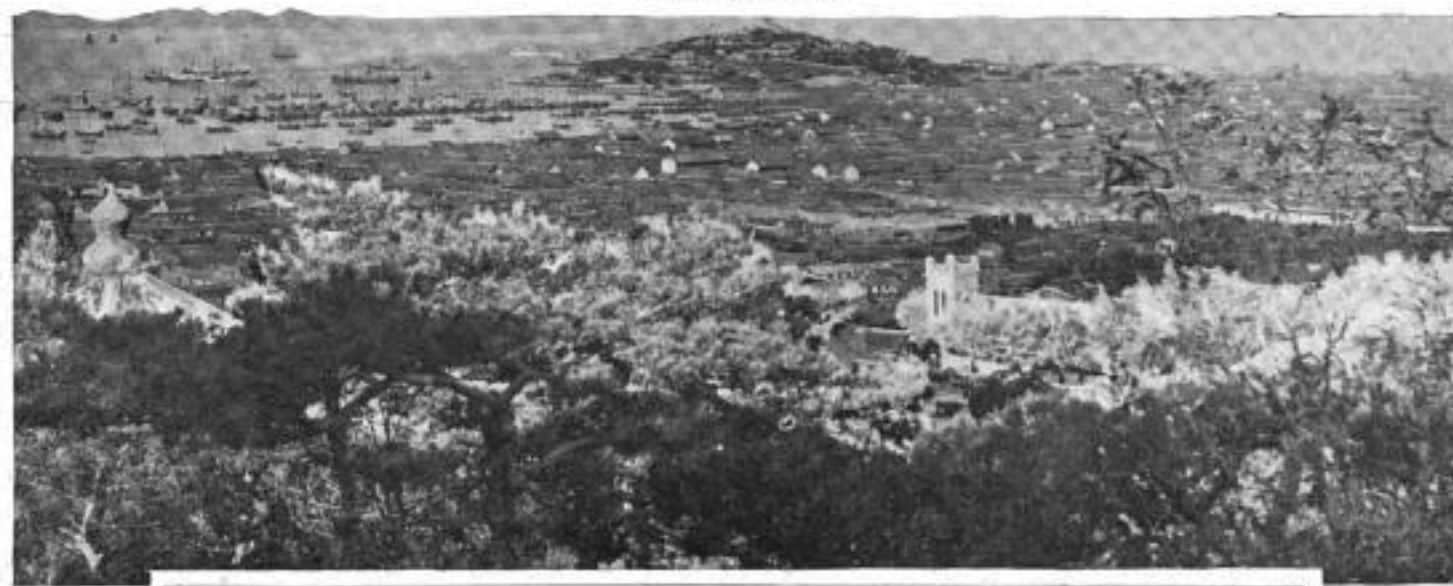
"Yes, I know," I replied; "but I thought the general impression was that this is due to the plentiful lack of ideas on the part of your press agent."

"My press agent! There it is again. Do you know the latest story they have about me and my press agent? They say I have employed one whose business it is to keep everything possible out of the papers. That is not speaking well for my business acumen, is it? But it all comes of my not understanding the newspaper spirit in America in the beginning," and Mrs. Campbell gave Pinki-Panki-Poo a vigorous little hug by way of emphasis.



# Horrors of the Cholera Epidemic in China

By an Eye-witness



CHOLERA-SCOURGED CITY OF CHEFOO, WHERE THOUSANDS OF PERSONS ARE BEING SWIFT AWAY.

CHEFOO, CHINA, September 7, 1902.

CHINA IS probably the most thickly populated country on the face of the earth, and one often wonders how its teeming millions find subsistence. The country could not support this immense population were it not that forces are at work which tend, in a measure at least, to keep down its increase. Emigration, wars, famines, inundations, and pestilences are factors which help keep down the population. It is estimated that the Tai-ping rebellion cost thirty millions of lives. The Yellow River, rightly called "China's Sorrow," has swallowed up millions of people. Famines extending over large areas have depopulated entire districts. Pestilences, such as the bubonic plague and cholera, have also carried off millions.

China has been visited by several fearful epidemics of cholera, and so extensive were they in area that they might more properly be called pandemic. The severest of these cholera epidemics occurred just forty years ago, in 1862. Beginning at Foo-chow it spread north, south, and westward through the entire country, sweeping millions into the grave. Whole villages were depopulated and one-half of the foreign population in the ports succumbed. In the native city of Shanghai, by actual count, a thousand corpses a day were carried out for six weeks. This epidemic spread westward, encircling the globe, appearing in less than two years in Europe, whence it was carried over to America. Another epidemic raged in 1894, the summer after the China-Japanese war, but was confined mostly to the coast cities. In Peking 50,000 died.

Not since 1862 has there raged such an epidemic of cholera as is raging at present. Some old residents who passed through that one think the present one is even more extensive and just as virulent. It is sweeping through the whole empire, from Canton to Peking and from Shanghai to Szechuan. And it is not confined to coast or port any longer, but is also sweeping through the country districts, making havoc in every village it strikes. It seemed to begin simultaneously, in June, in Canton, Shanghai, and Manchuria, and from these centres it has spread until there is scarcely a province in the empire that is not infected. Thousands have perished in Manchuria, Chili, and Shantung. In Kweilin, a large city of Kiangsi, people are dying at the rate of 1,000 a day, and over 40,000 have already succumbed. So great was the death rate that it was impossible to meet the demands for coffins, and tub-makers and other workers in wood were pressed into service to make coffins. In Shanghai the epidemic has been especially severe, not only among the natives, but among foreigners as well; over forty foreigners have succumbed thus far. It spares no one, high or low, old or young. Usually the beggars and coolie class are the first to be attacked, and then the better

classes are affected. It has crept into the imperial palaces at Peking and some of the eunuchs have died of it. As a consequence the Empress Dowager has become frightened.

The disease seems to be of a specially virulent type, an unusually large per cent. dying from its effects. Some die within a few hours. Carriers of burdens, fruits, vegetables, etc., fall down and die in their tracks before reaching their destination. Whole families are wiped out in a single night. The writer knows of a village near Chefoo consisting of fifty families. In a short time one hundred members died and the surviving ones have lost all hope. They do not attend to their business, but simply wait until their turn comes. Travelers arrange with their muleteers or carters to be taken home,

may die before morning and there be no one to identify him. Quarantine regulations are only enforced at the ports and evaded elsewhere. For example, quarantine is enforced here, at Chefoo, against ships from Manchuria, but steamers carry thousands of coolies from Port Arthur and New Chwang to Tengehow, a city fifty miles northwest from here, on the coast. Two weeks ago there was not a single case of cholera reported at Tengehow; now the people are dying there at the rate of twenty to thirty a day.

And when one knows the extremely filthy condition of Chinese towns and cities, the constant violation of all rules of hygiene and sanitation, it is no wonder that the disease spreads. At present it is a daily sight to see old and young indulge freely in cucumbers, melons, and unripe fruit. The water from their filthy wells is not always properly boiled and is a sure source of infection.

And what is being done to stay the progress and spread of this dread epidemic? Practically nothing. Probably the most practical measures are being put forth by the missionaries. Officials are induced by them to issue proclamations warning the people to refrain from eating melons, cucumbers, and unripe fruit, and to drink only boiled water. Tracts are also printed and distributed telling the people how cholera can be avoided. Thousands of people are treated by the missionaries, who distribute medicine freely, and hundreds owe their lives to this treatment. The natives are helpless in treating this disease; they bleed the patients or run red-hot needles into them. They have recourse to their superstitious practices, celebrating the New Year, thinking thus to fool the disease demons, or give theatricals to the god of pestilence, or dress up a beggar in theatrical clothes and then wash him in the sea. It is really pitiable to see these vain and senseless efforts of the people while the observance of a few simple hygienic rules might save thousands of lives.

## No Duty on Little Presents.

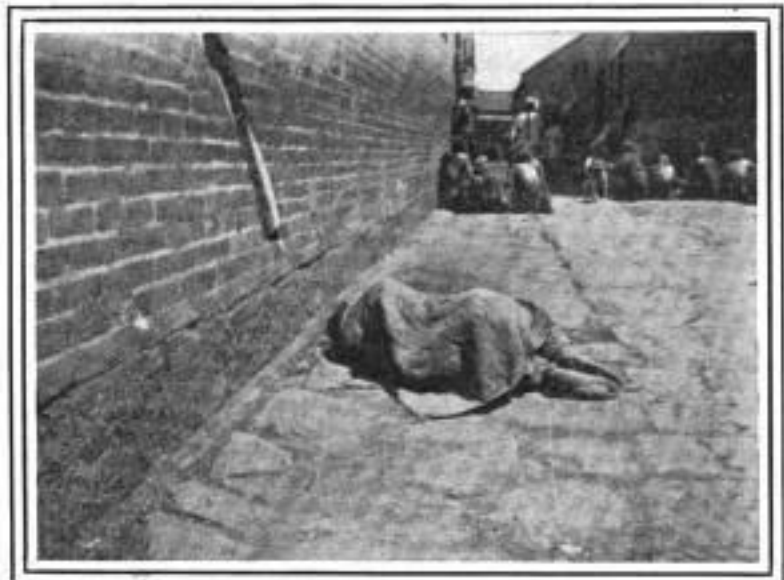
COLLECTOR STRANAHAN, of the port of New York, is ably seconding Secretary Shaw's efforts to have a common-sense construction put upon the customs laws relating to the belongings of passengers returning from abroad. He has laid down the rule that trifling presents brought over by such persons and not exceeding \$100 in their aggregate cost are not dutiable, provided they are intended for immediate relatives. An excellent beginning is thus made in bringing our customs regulations down to a basis where they will compare favorably with those of other enlightened lands. The good work should proceed.



HEIDIOUS GOD OF PESTILENCE WHICH THE CHINESE SEEK TO APPEAR WITH THEATRICALS.

dead or alive, as there is such a strong probability of their dying while on the road, and every Chinaman wants to be buried at home, if possible. The writer has seen coolies and beggars stricken down on the streets of Chefoo.

The appearance of collapse, the sunken eyes and cheeks and ashy color of the face, only too plainly told the tale. From forty to fifty a day have been dying in Chefoo and daily rude coffins are being carried past the writer's door up to the pauper graveyard. The effect of this epidemic is paralyzing; traffic is seriously affected, and there is but little travel. Inn-keepers refuse to entertain single travelers, for fear the party

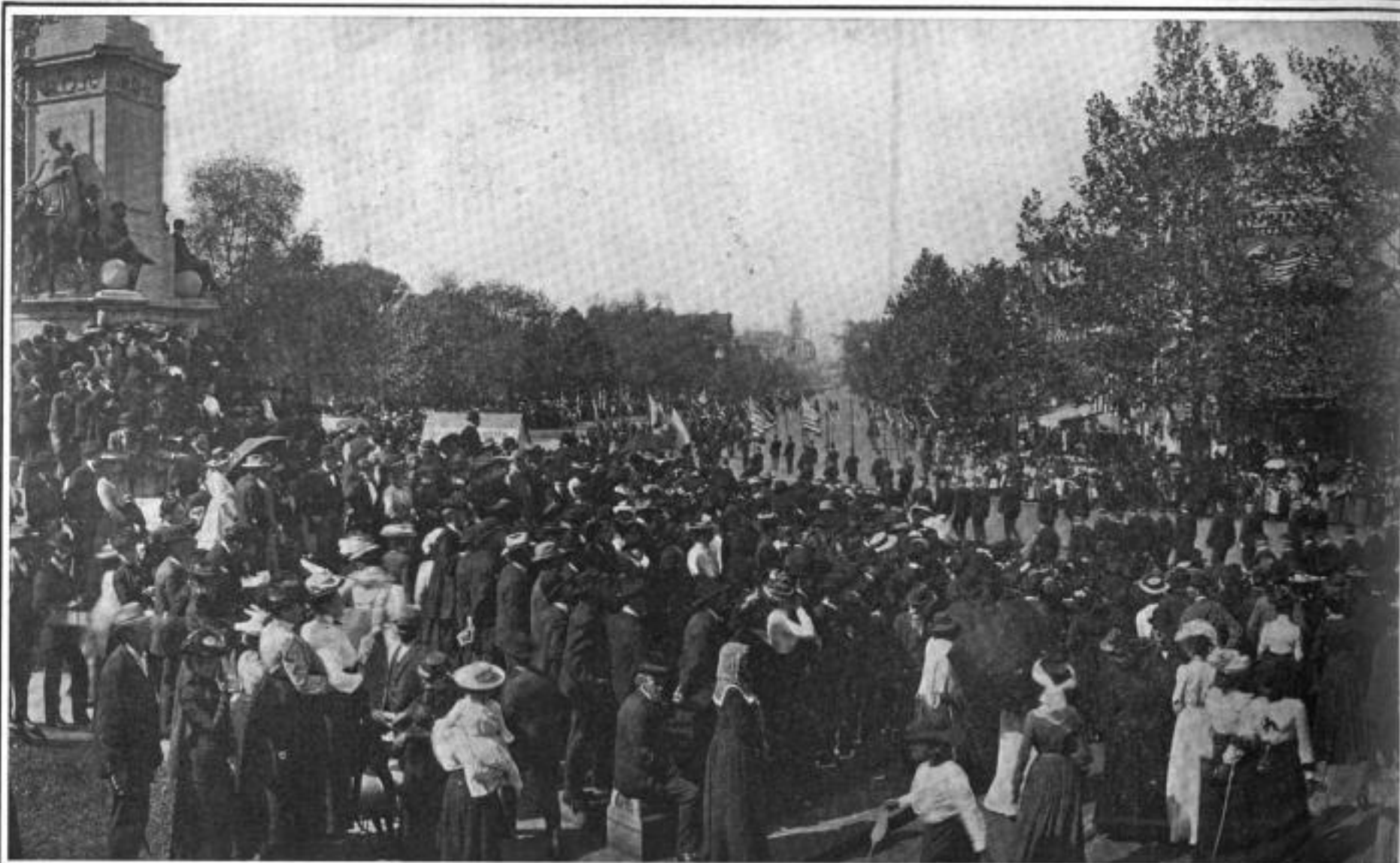


COOLIE STRICKEN WITH THE FATAL DISEASE ABANDONED BY HIS SCARED COMPANIONS.



IGNORANT DOCTOR WHO PRESCRIBES WORTHLESS NOSTRUMS FOR VICTIMS OF THE FLAGRA.





THE G. A. R. PROCESSION, WHICH PRESIDENT REVIEWED FROM CARRIAGE, LEAVING CAPITOL GROUNDS, PASSING PEACE MONUMENT AND GOING DOWN PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.—Copyright, 1902, by Fair.



LONG LINE OF CIVIL-WAR VETERANS PARADING PAST STAND OF SCHOOL-BOYS

## MONSTER REUNION OF CIVIL-W

TWO IMPOSING PARADES THAT SIGNALIZED THE RECENT GREAT AND SUCC





GRAND MILITARY AND NAVAL PARADE IN CONNECTION WITH G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT MOVING TOWARD WHITE HOUSE.—Copyright, 1902, by Falk.



SEN'S CHORUS, EXERCISED AT TREASURY BUILDING.—Copyright, 1902, by Falk.

AR VETERANS AT WASHINGTON.

ESSFUL NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT OF THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.



# Concerning a Woman's "No"

By William MacLeod Raine

BILLIE MILLIGAN had just finished proposing to Tasse Williams, and she had that moment made an end of rejecting him. A man may take his answer tragically or comically, with anger, pathos, dignity, unconcern, or bitterness, according to the genius of his grain and breeding. Milligan chose to take his incredulously.

"A woman's 'no' means yes," he ventured, tentatively.

She shook her pretty head decisively. "Not this time."

"You're missing a great chance," he informed her, calmly.

"How modest you are!" she murmured, and looked at him out of twinkling eyes.

"Not at all. I simply appreciate myself. It doesn't do to depreciate one's worth these days."

"Indeed! I suppose I am not clever, or I would see you in the radiant light you see yourself," she retorted.

"You probably haven't got the right focus on me; but don't worry about it; I'm here to change your point of view if it takes all summer," he explained cheerfully.

"How nice of you!" she gushed with mock admiration.

"Well, that's not for me to say. Still, you might do worse. I'm bound to rise. How would you like to be the wife of Senator Milligan?"

"Oh, make it President," she implored, ironically.

"Can't. I'm barred—not born in this country, you know. Confounded nuisance!"

"Too bad!"

"Yes, it is too bad. But I'm not worrying over it. I look at it as one of those things that can't be helped."

"You are quite a philosopher. I suppose you will come in time to look at my answer in the same way," she suggested.

He did not intend to consider that as a possibility.

"There's no analogy between the cases. I expect to change your mind. You are a woman, and therefore to be won. Didn't some poet chap say that?"

"You seem to have a good deal of confidence in yourself. Couldn't you get the Constitution changed, too, while you are at it?" she scoffed.

"I might; but don't bank on it. I can only promise you the senatorship," he told her easily.

"You are a very promising young man. One would like to see some little beginning of performance as earnest of the future," Miss Tasse answered.

"Rumor bath it that Billie Milligan made the winning touchdown in the Western game," he answered demurely.

"Oh, I'm not denying you can play football, but one does not marry a man on his football record. I have not noticed you do any brilliant work at Greek or Analyt."

"You've never known me try, have you?"

"Can't say I have. Suppose you do try your hand at something serious for a change. If you are going to achieve greatness you will have to begin some time. It will be amusing to see the process of a Senator in the making. The evolution of a statesman. What an inspiring topic!"

His eyes answered her mocking laugh, but there was in them a latent suggestion of seriousness.

"Very well. In what line would you like me to distinguish myself at present—scholarship, society work, public speaking? You pays your money and takes your choice."

"Well, suppose we say public speaking. Get on one of the intercollegiate debates, for example," she told him after a slight pause for consideration.

"And if I do something big in public speaking, it is understood that your 'no' becomes a 'yes'?" he demanded. Womanlike, she temporized. "I should be quite safe."

"But if I do?"

"We'll see."

"But if I do?" he insisted.

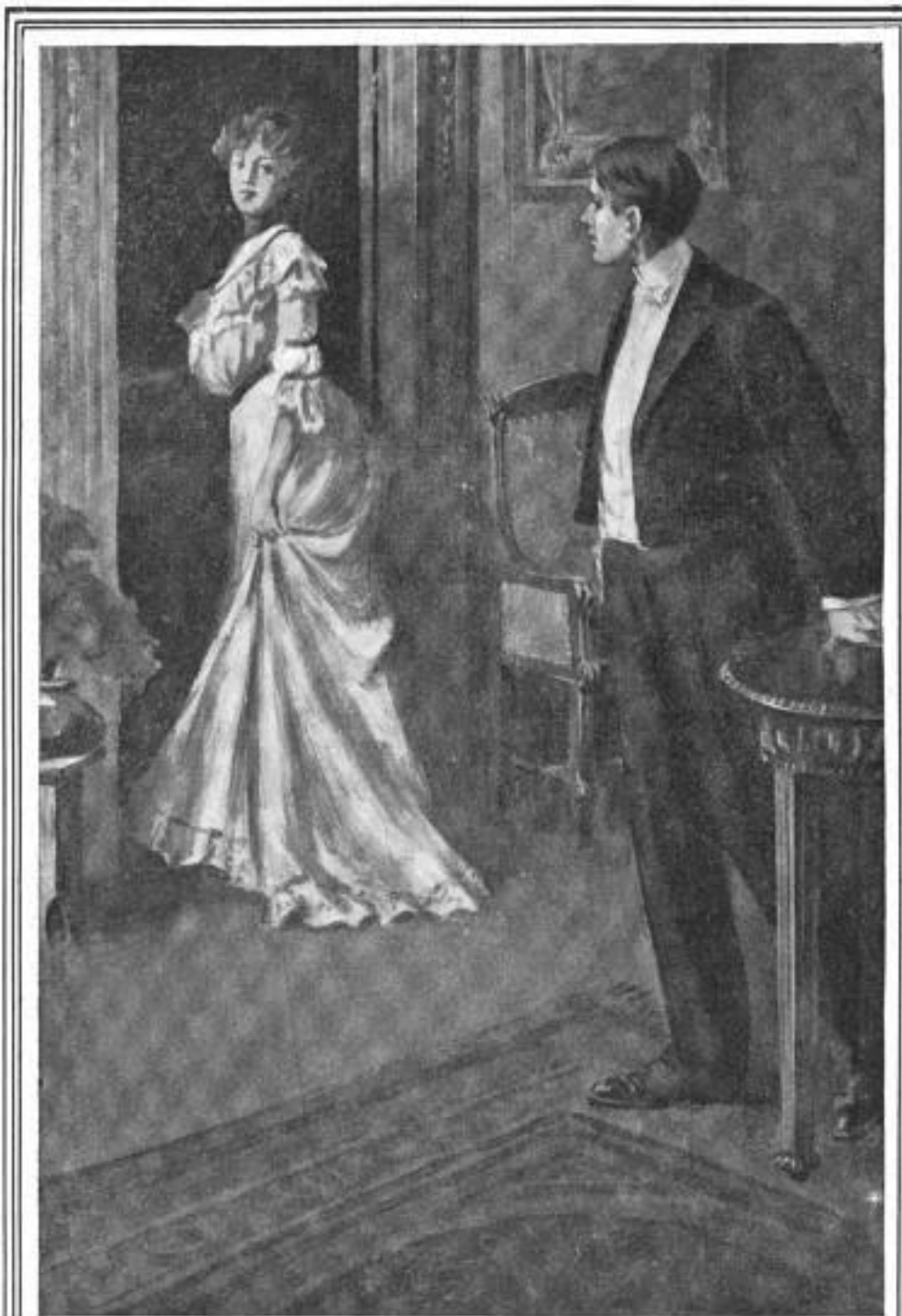
She laughed a little shamefacedly. "Really, you are the most persistent youth."

"I don't think I heard you answer my question. If I do?"

The door-bell rang to admit a friend of hers, but as she fled she flung back saucily over her shoulder:

"It is quite impossible, you know, but if you do—I shall think again about it."

Milligan thought about it a good many times before he



"IT IS QUITE IMPOSSIBLE, YOU KNOW, BUT IF YOU DO—I SHALL THINK AGAIN ABOUT IT."

saw his way clear to a solution of the problem before him. The thing did look a bit impossible. To be sure, there were several intercollegiate debates to be held in the Winter term, but the trouble was that he had no claim to an election as one of the representative debaters of the college. He had never done anything at that line, and there were a good many other students who had done a good deal. Milligan knew himself to be a popular fellow, and it was quite within the bounds of reason that if he used his influence as half-back on the football eleven and captain of the 'varsity nine, he might win a place among the debaters by sheer "pull." But he did not like to do that. It struck him as hardly fair to the other fellows who had shown their ability as debaters. What he wanted was some unexpected chance to prove himself in line for an election as one of the representative debating team. He did not at all doubt his ability to make a good showing, but the rub was to get the chance.

It happened that a certain famous candidate for the Vice-Presidency was scheduled to make a speech to the students in a few days, and the Young Men's Party Club had made great preparations to do him much honor. Milligan also made his preparations, but he did not advertise them. There was a great crowd of students at the depot to greet the candidate, and when his train drew to a stop the "Hi-O-Hi" was ripped at him from five hundred throats again and again. Then followed class yells, and an improvised yell of the political club. Banners and transparencies done in college colors were in evidence everywhere. Certainly the candidate could not complain of a lack of heartiness in his reception. He was chaired on the shoulders of the excited crowd to his carriage, which was dragged up the main street of the town to the college campus by the students themselves in lieu of horses. Long after he had disappeared into the house of the college president for the mid-day dinner, enthusiastic youths were still flinging class yells into the air and demanding to know, "What's the matter with our next Vice-President?" Which query they answered with the usual refrain, "He's all right—all right."

An hour later a long double line of young men faced each other and stretched from the house of the president

to the college chapel. There were some hundreds of them and they were stationed at intervals of three feet, each bearing some device which set forth the merits of the candidate or the cause. They were awaiting the appearance of "Prexy" and his distinguished guest, who meanwhile were still lingering over the walnuts. This was when Billie Milligan got in his fine work.

Milligan and his room-mate, Jack Daniels, vaulted across the back fence of the president's yard, came quietly around the corner of the house, walked briskly down the walk, and stepped in between the waiting lines. Both men were clad in immaculate afternoon attire: frock coat, high hat, patent leathers with spats, regulation gloves, and funeral gravity.

Their stage entry had been so quiet and so sudden that only a few of those nearest gasped out a recognition. Naturally they were mistaken for the candidate and his host.

A cheer was lifted into the air, rolled along the line, and came echoing back from the great crowd which waited outside the chapel. With becoming dignity Milligan and Daniels paced slowly down the walk, bowing to right and left without the flicker of a smile upon their faces. As they moved forward and were recognized, loud guffaws and indignant protests greeted them, but except in their immediate vicinity the cheering still continued, alternating lustily with the college and class yells.

"Egad, we have a warm place in the hearts of our fellow-countrymen, apparently. Didn't know our virtues were so thoroughly appreciated," commented Daniels in the intervals of his formal bows.

"Bedad, and we're prophets in our own country, Danny, my son. I'm wondering, though, how long it will be till the lightning hits us. Mind, no weakening. We play the game right till the call of time," answered Milligan, with his graveyard face still in evidence.

(Continued bowing and cheering.)

"Oh, I'll see it out, but I want to bet a hat they make us pay for our fun after the show is over," returned Jack.

"That's what they will. Say, keep your eye on Mickey Green over to the left here. Wouldn't it make a horse laugh to see how sold he looks after all that bellowing he has been doing?—I thank you, gentlemen, for this splendid evidence of your regard.—Oh, I say, Danny, get on to 'Beef' Harshaw pushing out of line to shake hands with your uncle.—Sir, the honor is mine, I do assure you," Milligan ran on, partly to his companion and partly to the outer world.

(More bows, cheers, groans, but never a sign of levity in the two wooden faces with the solemn, stereotyped smiles graven on them.)

Milligan had arranged for every contingency that he could foresee. Among other things he had tipped the janitor of the college chapel not to open the doors until the last moment. Consequently a large crowd eager for diversion was waiting outside the building.

Billie mounted the steps of the chapel with his companion, and turned to bow his thanks for the enthusiastic greeting which had been tendered him. For a long minute he stood bowing with his hand in the breast of his coat. Mingled with the good-humored, derisive cheers were groans, cat-calls, ridicule, and much ironic advice. But Milligan knew his time would come, and stood waiting for the din to subside, as silent as the Sphinx and apparently as unperturbed.

The inevitable happened, and somebody called for a speech from him.

"Speech! Speech! Give us a speech, Billie," they began to call from all sides.

Now Milligan had audacity enough to sink a three-decker. He had planned no less a debut for himself in the forensic field than a joint debate between himself and the vice-presidential candidate. That he might know his adversary, he had traveled three hundred miles a few days before to hear him speak. He had put a week into the preparation of what he was about to say, and had let everything else go by the board in the meanwhile.

He raised a hand for silence, and one of those curious impulses of quiet which sometimes come over a crowd swayed his audience now. So far everything had worked

Continued on page 407.





"UPSET RIDE"—DOWN CAME DADDY AND BABY AND ALL.—*John T. Williams, Memphis, Tenn.*



"YOUR PLAY"—CRITICAL AND PUZZLING STAGE OF THE GAME.—*George La Fleur, Northampton, Mass.*



WEARIED TRAVELER TAKING A NAP.—*J. B. Rowde, Utica, N. Y.*



JUAN WAITING FOR A CAKE—ADOBE OVEN ON PLAZA OF AGUA NEGRA, N. M.—*Miss H. R. Lenham, Wabash, Ind.*



FAVORITE "WATERING PLACES" IN DAIRYLAND.—*Frank E. Foster, Iowa Falls, Iowa.*



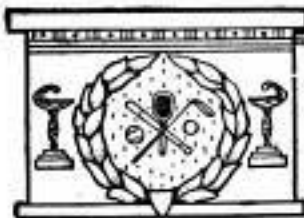
CHINAMAN EXHIBITING A TRAINED MONKEY.—*Rev. W. O. Ettrich, Chefoo, China.*



(PRIZE-WINNER.) GLORIOUS MOONLIGHT NIGHT ON MANTLA BAY.—*H. O. Pouting, San Francisco.*

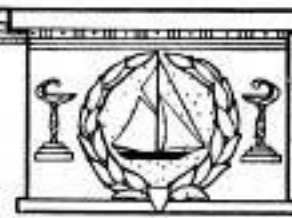
OUR PRIZE PHOTOGRAPHIC CONTEST—CALIFORNIA WINS.  
COMPETENT CAMERISTS DISPLAY A COLLECTION OF AMUSING AND PICTURESQUE ILLUSTRATIONS.  
(SEE OFFERS OF VARIOUS SPECIAL PRIZES IN OUR AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHIC ANNOUNCEMENT ELSEWHERE IN THIS ISSUE.)





## In the World of Sports

GREAT INTEREST IN COLLEGE FOOTBALL—SCANDALS OF THE TURF—HUNTING IN THE SOUTH.



**THE ACTORS ON THE FOOTBALL STAGE.**—While October plays a distinctive part in football history each year November is really the month devoted almost exclusively to football. It is the month of the year between the sports classified as of the outdoor and indoor sort. While the absence of important games to be played in New York City will lessen the interest in the game this fall in the metropolis, the same condition of affairs does not prevail in other sections of the country. Throughout the East and West the interest in the robust college pastime has never been greater than it is to-day, and those who have predicted that the college game would ultimately give way to the association game have still a long time to wait for this change. College football is a rough sport, and, while not as easily understood as the association game, it holds its popularity as few other sports have done in this country. Those who a few years ago decried the sport on account of its alleged brutalities have about turned their attention to other things. The graduate committees in charge of the teams at the different universities have done much during the last few years to eliminate many features which enabled the enemies of the sport to condemn it. Many friends of football would like to see the rules so changed that there would be less mass play and more open work, but it is doubtful if this can be brought about so long as the Rugby game is played. Close formations seem to be as necessary to Rugby as individual, open, spectacular work is to the association game. The effort to introduce professional football now going on probably will not prove to be a success. The college student will sacrifice an eye, a tooth, much cuticle, or broken bones for his college, and will go down in college sporting history as a hero for the cause. When, however, a man is called on to make such sacrifices for a salary at so much a week or season the conditions will be found to have changed. I have known college men to join semi-professional teams after leaving college, but they never played with the same vim which characterized their work at college. For one thing, a man will never train as faithfully as he did when the college trainer was his athletic and physical mentor and adviser. When not in perfect physical condition a man has no business tackling football. Yale has turned out a splendid eleven this year, and the followers of Old Eli are pretty confident that the New Haven collegians will beat both Princeton and Harvard. The crimson had a dangerous attack of overconfidence early in the season, but this has fortunately disappeared, and the followers of Harvard realize they have not nearly as good a team as was at first supposed. Harvard must play better football than she has shown to date to beat Yale. At Princeton, Pennsylvania, Columbia, Cornell, Carleton, and other Eastern colleges the teams are shaping up nicely, but that any of them will defeat either Yale or Harvard seems dubious. Still, surprises are happening regularly in football. Out West the University of Michigan has put another wonderful team in the field, and it is too bad that the Michigan giants will not have an opportunity to tackle the best teams in the East. The chances are, however, that Michigan will meet one of the "big four" next season. Last year Michigan made the remarkable record of scoring 550 points to nothing for her opponents, and if this record is duplicated this year the Eastern universities will have no tangible reasons for refusing to meet the young giants of the West. Michigan's coaches are confident that they have an even better team than last year.

**CORRUPTION ON THE TURF.**—The wonderful success of horse racing this year seems to have dulled the intellect of the track-owners and of the members of the Jockey

Club. In-and-out running, clumsy or woefully careless riding, by some of the leading jockeys has caused so much scandal on the Eastern turf during the last few months that those fond of the sport are particularly solicitous about its future. The present policy of the Jockey Club has been to decry severe criticism, but this



MR. CHARLES JARRAT, HOLDER OF THE WORLD'S KILOMETER MOTOR RECORD.

policy cannot be continued if the welfare of the turf is to be maintained. The stewards have sat in the stands this year and witnessed the most flagrant cases of reversal of public form, of reckless riding, and of peculiar betting in the ring, without paying the slightest attention to them. They have also seen the attendance figures dwindle during the last few weeks, and yet have not made a move which would help to restore public confidence in the honesty of the turf. The recent meeting at Gravesend was even more unsatisfactory than was the spring meeting at this track, and while the big plungers, of the "Pittsburg Phil," Drake, and Gideon order, are credited with heavy winnings, the public at large, which backs the horses on their form shown in previous races, shouted with glee when the racing at that track had been finished for the season. The meeting at Sheepshead Bay was also anything but satisfactory to those who go to the tracks more or less during the racing season. The present policy of the racing officials seems to be to give every possible protection to the bookmakers and to forget that the great public exists.

**THE SALVATION OF BASEBALL.**—There is a disposition in some quarters to ridicule the statement made by Andrew Freedman, the ex-owner of the New York Baseball Club, that he has sold out his interest in that club to John T. Brush, of Indianapolis. Those in a position to know tell me that the sale has actually taken place and that the national game will have no further troubles with Freedmanism. A Chicago paper, on the night of the announcement of Freedman's retirement, wired to the leading

baseball writer in each city of the National League circuit, asking for personal opinions as to how Freedman's retirement would affect the game. The replies were unanimous that it meant the salvation of baseball. No man ever connected with the game achieved the same amount of unpopularity as Freedman. Of Brush, who is really the leader as well as the diplomat of the old league, some harsh criticisms have been made in certain quarters. Those, however, who know the Wanamaker of Indianapolis, are of the opinion that he will spend money liberally and place a first-class team in New York. That is all that is needed to boom the game throughout the country.

**A TIP TO HUNTERS GOING SOUTH.**—All over the country sportsmen are getting ready to take their shooting jaunts into the fields and woods. The trips South are becoming more popular each year, and the number of Northern sportsmen who will go to Virginia, West Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and other States south of Mason and Dixon's line, will be larger this year than ever. The sportsmen generally are of the better class, spend their money freely, and are nearly always welcome visitors to the natives. In a few districts the old laws preventing the shipping of game out of the State are still operative. Reports from several sections of the country show that quail and rabbits are plentiful this fall, owing largely to the open and dry summer. Partridges, turkeys, ducks, and geese are also said to be large in numbers in sections where these birds are to be found.

GEORGE E. STACKHOUSE.

### Sporting Queries Answered.

**G. C. M., CHICAGO.**—Heershoff, it is understood, has already received a commission to build a boat for the New York Yacht Club which will be able to beat either the *Columbia* or *Constitution*. It will be raced against Lipton's new *Shamrock* when the challenger reaches this country.

**H. M. L., SAN FRANCISCO.**—In a game of draw poker the player must take the number of cards he asks for, providing they have been dealt to him and the next hand has been dealt. If he called for the wrong number, that is his own fault, and he must discard from his hand to fit the draw.

**S. A. F., LOUISVILLE.**—The Louisville Club holds the record for the number of defeats sustained in a single season. The Pittsburgh team this year makes a new record for victories on the baseball field for one season. The Pirates captured 103 victories. The old record was 102.

**G. A. Y., ST. LOUIS.**—No national ping-pong championship has as yet been arranged for in this country, but there is talk of such a tournament for the coming winter, to be held in either New York, Boston, or Chicago.

**J. M. M., PATTERSON, N. J.**—The word chauffeur, as applied to the driver of an automobile, is generally pronounced as if it was spelled "shofer," with the accent on the last syllable.

**L. E. W., CHICAGO.**—Miss Genevieve Hecker recaptured the woman's golf championship this year.

G. E. S.

### Quenches Thirst.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.

It makes a refreshing, cooling beverage and strengthening Tonic—superior to lemonade.

### A Good Milk

For infant feeding is a mixed cow's milk, from herds of native breeds. Borden's Eagle Brand Condensed Milk herds are properly housed, scientifically fed, and are constantly under trained inspection. Avoid unknown brands.

A WELL-APPOINTED home is scarcely complete without telephone service. Rates in Manhattan from \$48 a year, New York Telephone Co., 15 Dey St., 111 West 38th St.



MR. AND MRS. L. C. BOARDMAN, WHO RODE FROM NEW YORK TO CHICAGO IN AN AUTOMOBILE IN 110 HOURS.—Wright.



TROTTER JOHN A. MCKERRON, RECORD 206 1-2, WINNER OF BOSTON CHALLENGE CUP, AT GLENVILLE, O., TRACK.





SYDNEY PAXTON AND MISS MAUD HOBSON  
In the London success, "The Night of the Party," now playing at the new Princess Theatre.—*Herald*.



WILLIAM COURTENAY, VIRGINIA HARNED,  
AND OSCAR ASCHÉ.  
In the new play, "Iris," now being presented  
at the Criterion.—*Byron*.



RICHARD LAMBART,  
Playing leading juvenile  
roles at Mrs. Osborne's  
play-house.  
—*Savoy*.



MISS GEORGE LINGARD,  
A versatile member of  
the Proctor Stock  
Company.  
—*Moore*.



MRS. FANNY ADDISON PITT AND MISS ETHEL BARRYMORE,  
In the odd little play, "Carrots," which precedes "A Country Mouse," at  
the Savoy.—*Byron*.

SCENE FROM THE NEW COMEDY, "A  
COUNTRY MOUSE."  
At the Savoy, in which Ethel Barrymore,  
the star, has achieved another success.  
—*Byron*.



MISS ANNIE RUSSELL,  
Reappearing in New York in "The  
Girl and the Judge."—*Savoy*.



MISS GRACE REALS,  
The talented young actress playing leading rôles in the Columbia, Brooklyn.  
—*Cæsar*.

### SUCCESSES OF A PROSPEROUS DRAMATIC SEASON.

PORTRAITS OF PROMINENT PLAYERS AND STRIKING SCENES FROM THE LATEST OF NEW YORK'S AMUSEMENT OFFERINGS.





REV. DR. THEODORE CUYLER,  
Eminent divine, who has published his  
recollections.

that the venerable and distinguished author must have wielded the blue pencil with merciless vigor and impartiality on his work to condense the story of such a long, busy, and remarkable career into so small a compass. To put within the space of less than four hundred pages what might easily, no doubt, have filled ten times that number, without loss of interest, was surely an act of self-restraint worthy of note. But in these days of many books, Dr. Cuyler has acted wisely in this matter in giving the world only the cream of his recollections, the richest part. As it is, the volume is replete with entertaining and delightful anecdotes of many men and women famous in the circles of literature, art, politics, religion, and philanthropy during the latter half of the nineteenth century, with whom Dr. Cuyler was on terms of personal intimacy. One of the first in the long line of brilliant names thus linked in happy memories is that of Washington Irving, whom Dr. Cuyler met on a Hudson River steamer one summer day three years before the former was laid away to his rest in the old Dutch churchyard at Sleepy Hollow. The sunny-hearted author of the Knickerbocker legends is described as being attired on this occasion in "an old-fashioned black summer dress, with 'pumps' and white stockings, and a broad Panama hat." The meeting must have been mutually agreeable, for we find the fact chronicled that on parting Irving whispered quietly in the ear of his young clerical acquaintance: "I should like to be one of your parishioners."

WHITTIER, GENTLEST and most beloved of American poets, is another of the rare personages to be met in these pages. On one occasion Whittier was invited over to dine at Dr. Cuyler's with the "Chi Alpha," a clerical association, the brethren gladly putting aside their regular programme to listen to "the fresh, racy, and humorous talk of the great poet." After this meeting Dr. Cuyler and Whittier had a moonlight walk together, in the course of which the former told the poet that not long before, when he quoted a verse of Bryant's to Horace Greeley, the editor had replied: "Bryant is all very well, but by far the greatest poet this country has produced is John Greenleaf Whittier." This compliment from "friend Horace" seemed to please Whittier greatly. Of Greeley himself we have a number of diverting stories. Perhaps the best of these is that relating to Greeley's comment upon himself for a blunder he had made in an editorial by writing the word "Cattaraugus" when it should have been "Chautauqua." When the editorial appeared Greeley went up into the composing room in a great rage and called out, "Who put that Cattaraugus?" The printers all gathered around him, amused at his anger, until one of them, pulling down from the hook the original editorial, showed him the word "Cattaraugus" just as he had written it. When Greeley saw the situation he assumed an air of the greatest meekness and drawled out: "Will some one please kick me down those stairs?"

DR. CUYLER has made frequent and protracted visits to Europe, and his friendships over there have included such illustrious personages as Gladstone, Dean Stanley, Spurgeon, Lord Shaftesbury, Newman Hall, and Dr. John Brown. With the author of "Rab and His Friends" in his Edinburgh home Dr. Cuyler spent some delightful days. One day the two made a call on Sir George Harvey, the famous artist, whom they found in his studio, working on a Highland landscape. Sir George, we are told, was a hearty old fellow, and the two friends had a "merry crack" together. On the return from this drive Dr. Brown gave his American visitor an elegant edition of "Rab" with Harvey's portrait of the immortal dog. It was Dr. Cuyler's privilege to be the guest of Mr. Gladstone on several occasions, and the two had many earnest talks together over great issues of the day. Once when Dr. Cuyler called to say "good-bye" previous to returning to America, he found Gladstone suffering from a cold so severe that his voice could only be heard in a whisper. Seeing this, Dr. Cuyler said, "Do not attempt to speak, Mr. Gladstone; the future of the British empire depends upon your throat." "No, no, my friend, it does not," was Gladstone's reply, as he gave a parting hand shake. And Dr. Cuyler proceeds to say that his prediction came true. "Within a year the marvelous old man had recovered his voice, recovered his popularity, resumed the Liberal leadership, and for the fourth time was prime minister of Great Britain."

IT SHOULD be said that the chief value and significance of this story of Dr. Cuyler's career, as told by himself, lies in the striking testimony it affords to the power of a life devoted to the highest service to which any life can be given, and with a range of influence such as few men have been able to command. Dr. Cuyler has had the

unique distinction of using as mediums of influence, at one and the same time, the three most powerful agencies of modern civilization, the pulpit, the press, and the platform; and through and by these means his wise, helpful, and inspiring counsels have reached and affected for good the lives of an untold multitude of his fellow-men. Through more than fifty crowded and eventful years, incessantly, unweariedly, in all matters of sound and righteous principle, has Dr. Cuyler been laboring with voice and pen for the promotion of right living among men. Although staunchly loyal to his own creed, Dr. Cuyler has never been a controversialist, but has chosen rather to gain his ends through the counsels of a sweet, tolerant, and gentle spirit. While his trumpet has never given forth an uncertain note on any great question of the day, his mission has been emphatically that of a pacificator, a promoter of that charity and good will among men which constitutes the essence of the Christian gospel. Dr. Cuyler is to-day one of the most widely and deeply loved of all living men, and his counsels are gladly heard and received by people of all creeds and nationalities throughout the civilized world. May it yet be many years before the *finale* is written for the story of this most noble and illustrious teacher and guide.

MARY TRACY EARLE, whose "Flag On the Hilltop" is one of the latest juvenile stories from the press of Houghton, Mifflin & Co., is a native of Illinois, the State where the scene of the story named is located, and she has evidently drawn on her own experiences for the wool, if not for the web, of the tale in which figure "copperheads" and other characters who were to be found in the border country during the Civil War. Cobden, Ill., Miss Earle's birthplace, is in a border-land between the North and the South. The Earles and many other settlers from the North and East came in before and during the Civil War, and were surrounded by the earlier settlers from North Carolina, Tennessee, and Kentucky. Cobden used to be called South Pass; then the name was changed in honor of Richard Cobden, when he went through on his American travels. Much that Miss Earle writes may be traced back to South Pass, but more to a little place in Mississippi, on the Gulf coast, between New Orleans and Mobile. From 1885 to 1893 Miss Earle spent much time on the coast. Life in the far South was so different from that in the middle region that it gave her her first available literary material. The impression was so vivid that for a time she wrote of it almost exclusively, but then began to go further back. Nearly everything she has written relates to one of these two places, yet she wrote little until she left them both and came to New York in 1893.

### The Best of the Best.

THE LEADING ORATORS OF OUR TIME IN SESSION  
ASSEMBLED.

THE FINDING of a book which contains all the ingredients of good reading, which will appeal to all who read for profit or amusement or who prefer to combine both, is a rare event in the life of the reviewer. The task of discovering the good is perhaps rendered all the more difficult by reason of the perennial outpour, under the name of literature, of much which, at the best, is of ephemeral interest. But it is a satisfying thought that even the most extravagant claims, the most vigorous puffing, will not galvanize the worthless into life, whereas the hold of that which is good will steadily grow.

That which will stand the touchstone of the highest praise of competent judges must indeed be of supreme merit. Such is "Modern Eloquence," of which it may be truly said that the highest praise is no exaggeration. Having read the laudatory remarks of those who are competent to pass an opinion, and then having carefully examined the ten volumes of the work in question, one feels that the half was not told. This combination of book and library should be in the hands of all who care to read anything that is worth reading. Are you interested in literature, politics, art, science, money-getting, character-building, your own country, foreign countries, history—in short, are you interested in anything? If so, you will find much to hold your attention in "Modern Eloquence." Are your tastes catholic? Then you will find a veritable treasure-trove in this collection of gems. The subjects dealt with are as numerous and varied as the tastes, whims and humors of the inhabitants of this country.

Whether you read as a pastime or as a serious occupation, whether your humor is grave or gay, you will find much to your taste in every one of the ten volumes. Whether you have an hour or half a day to devote to reading, you will find what will hold your attention, and you will want to go on reading. No one of ordinary intelligence could read even the list of contributors without noticing some whose fame was familiar to him, for the contributors are the most prominent in arms, in arts and song, in science and in business. And what is more, every man speaks on subjects with which he is well acquainted. Pathos and humor play hide and seek in the pages of "Modern Eloquence"; glorious deeds are recorded and actions of glorious dreams are dealt with; the noblest nations and individuals are described in fitting language; philosophers,

poets, politicians, soldiers, statesmen, seers, men of action, men of thought—all speak words of wit and wisdom. "Modern Eloquence" is one of the most

difficult books to lay down; one always longs to read another page, another speech.

To give more than a suggestion of the contents of "Modern Eloquence" would require a bulky pamphlet, or a closely printed page of a newspaper; to say that it is a library of the most famous after-dinner speeches, classic and popular lectures, the best occasional addresses, anecdotes and short stories, no more does justice to it than would a two-dozen word description cover New York satisfactorily. Similarly to endeavor to give an adequate idea of the many excellencies and interests of "Modern Eloquence" is like trying to condense all one knows of a big subject into a ten-minute speech. Think of the most prominent of modern statesmen, divines, lawyers, orators, and in fact the leaders in many walks of life, and you have a list of the contributors. Think of the subjects which you and your most intelligent friends would be interested in—such are the subjects dealt with by those who have given of their best to "Modern Eloquence."

To take Volume I, as an example (it is one of those devoted to after-dinner speeches) Henry Ward Beecher is represented by six speeches, including "Religious Freedom" and "The Glory of Woman"; Hon. J. H. Choate by eleven, including "The Pilgrim Mothers" and "Peace Between Nations"; Mark Twain by six, including "New England Weather" and "Woman, God Bless Her"; Chauncey Depew by twelve, including "The Beggars of the Sea" and "Woman"; George William Curtis by six, including "The English-speaking Race," and among many others the following figure: Henry Van Dyke, Charles Dickens, Robert Collyer, Captain Coghlan, Joseph Chamberlain, Andrew Carnegie, William Jennings Bryan, Max O'Rell, J. G. Blaine, and Senator Beveridge. One of the most striking features of Vol. III. is eleven speeches by General Horace Porter, full to overflowing with hearty laughter.

Volume VII. contains thirty-one orations, among which may be enumerated "International Brotherhood," "Marcus Aurelius," "Chance," "The Pleasures of Reading," "Government and Religion," "Sir Walter Scott," and "Ill-used Men." Among the orators represented are Lyman Abbott, Felix Adler, Arthur James Balfour, Phillips Brooks, Rufus Choate, Henry Clay, George Dawson, and Henry Drummond.

In Volume IX. we take at random, "Characteristics of Washington," by William McKinley, "American Literature," by Brander Matthews, "The Strenuous Life," by Theodore Roosevelt, "The Lamps of Fiction," by Goldwin Smith; and an "Appeal for Dreyfus," by Emile Zola. And the foregoing are but items picked in passing. "Modern Eloquence" is a work which all who can get should have. It is published by John D. Morris & Co., Philadelphia.

### Coffee Vice

HOLDS FAST UNTIL YOU GET A KNOCK-DOWN.

"I HAD used coffee moderately up to six years ago," writes a lady from Piney Creek, Md., "when I was seized with an attack of nervous prostration, and was forbidden coffee by my physician. I was constantly under treatment for nearly three years. After my recovery I once took a cup of coffee and it made me so sick I did not want any more."

"After the nervous prostration my stomach was very weak, so that I had to be careful with my appetite. As soon as I would eat certain things I would have an attack of stomach trouble sometimes lasting several weeks, so when I was attacked by erysipelas two years ago my stomach was immediately out of order."

"I kept getting worse until nothing would stay on my stomach, not even rice water or milk, and I was so weak I had to be fed with a spoon. I had a craving for something like coffee, but that was impossible, so father went down town and got some Postum Food Coffee, and when he asked the doctor if I might have it, he quickly answered, 'Yes.' Mother made it exactly as directed and brought me part of a cup, and it was delicious, satisfied every craving, and best of all, stayed on my stomach without distress, giving comfort instead. For several days I lived on Postum, gradually increasing the amount I took until I could drink a cupful. Then I began to take solid food with it, and so got well and strong again. I now use it constantly, and am entirely free from any stomach trouble."

"Father and mother both use it. Coffee made mamma nervous and disagreed with her stomach so that she would taste it for hours after drinking. Father had stomach trouble for five or six years, and used to be deprived of various articles of food on account of it. Now he can eat anything since he quit coffee and uses Postum. Father says that it is better than Mocha or Java." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.



MARY TRACY EARLE,  
Author of "Flag on the Hilltop" and other  
stories.





SHILOH CHURCH, BIRMINGHAM, ALA., WHERE ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTEEN LIVES WERE LOST IN PANIC.—Covell.

## Deadliest Panic in a Church

THE RECENT stampede of a congregation assembled in the Shiloh Baptist Church (colored), at Birmingham, Ala., with the resultant loss of one hundred and fifteen lives, was one of the most senseless on record. The occasion was the national convention of colored Baptists, and the audience, which packed the auditorium, was being addressed by Mr. Booker T. Washington, the able and eloquent president of Tuskegee Institute, on the subject of "Industry." While Mr. Washington was in the full tide of speech, a slight commotion, due to the crowding, occurred in one part of the church. An impulsive fellow shouted "Fight," and another, misunderstanding him, exclaimed "Fire." The latter cry was taken up by the others and speedily

the crowd was in a panic and an uproar. A wild and simultaneous dash was made by the frenzied people for doors and windows. Men, women, and children were trampled under foot, and many of the maddened mob used clubs or razors on the individuals who obstructed their pathway to escape. It was a horrible scene full of sickening incidents. Mr. Washington, who remained perfectly cool, tried in vain to allay the terror of the people, and the rush ended only with the emptying of the edifice. Later the sobered and remorseful people had the painful task of gathering up the dead and wounded victims, equaling in number the list of losses in a sizable battle. The fatalities exceeded those of any similar catastrophe in the South.

## Business Chances Abroad.

WE are sorry to see any creditable publication giving currency to the foolish and mischievous statement that the forthcoming naval manœuvres are designed ever remotely to prepare the navy for a war with Germany. As a matter of course, the real object of these manœuvres, and, in fact, the only excuse for all the expenditure connected with them, is to bring our war vessels up to a higher grade of practical efficiency and thus prepare them for more effective service in case of hostile action anywhere. But that the naval board is planning these manœuvres, as asserted, with the special view of offsetting the naval superiority of Germany in a prospective war, we do not believe. It is quite true that certain German naval officers gave us a just cause for indignation by their conduct in Manila Bay, and that the recent embargo laid on American meats and canned goods by the German government is somewhat irritating, but to declare that these things or anything else has occurred of sufficient gravity to betoken a possible war between Germany and the United States is to indulge in an utterance both rash and silly. The only thing that offers the slightest possible prospect of a collision between this country and Germany is the colonial ambition of the Germans in South America, but that is a contingency still too remote for serious consideration. As a matter of fact, we do not believe that the United States will have any war upon its hands for many years to come, and the longer war is deferred the less likely it is ever to happen again.

It is a highly interesting fact, not generally known, that some of the finest lace in the world is made in Paraguay, South America, rivaling the products of France and Belgium in delicacy and beauty. Lace making was taught the natives two hundred years ago by the missionaries and has been transmitted from generation to generation, till it is now quite general throughout the republic. Some towns are devoted to making a certain kind of lace. In one town of 8,000 or 9,000 inhabitants, almost all the women and children, and many of the men, make lace collarettes, handkerchiefs, and ladies' ties. Another town makes lace embroidery, and others drawn-thread work,

such as centrepieces, tray mats, tea cloths, dollies, etc. The designs used in making the lace are taken from the curious webs of the semi-tropical spiders that are so numerous in Paraguay. On this account it is called "spanduti," an Indian name which means spider web. Our consul at Assunpcion, Paraguay, Mr. J. N. Ruffin, says there is scarcely a dealer in Paraguay who would not purchase American goods if it were not so difficult to get a draft on the United States. This is due to the fact that nearly all the exports go to Europe. Some of the principal lace makers, he says, have agreed to give the benefit of all their drafts on the United States for the facilitation of trade, if American importers and dealers in hand-made lace and drawn-thread work should take up their product.

Our manufacturers and commercial men desirous of extending their trade in South America would do well to study some of the methods adopted by the Germans for building up their business in that quarter of the world, as they are outlined in a report by our Consul, Mr. C. C. Greene, located at Antofagasta, Bolivia. Thirty years ago, he says, the trade coming to the Pacific ports was monopolized by the British and a few American houses. The Germans, appreciating the importance of this trade, made well-conceived plans to gain it. They carefully trained a number of able young men. When these were versed in commercial affairs and in the language of the people among whom they were to live, considerable shipments of goods were made to the British and American houses, and the young men found places as clerks and were given special charge of these consignments. They remained there till they acquired a complete knowledge of the coast trade; then they were provided with ample funds and stocks, and opened German houses, with brilliant success. In many branches they now have a monopoly, and the British and American houses no longer enter into competition. The Germans not only established houses in the larger ports, but also agencies in the smaller ports and interior towns. In the south of Chili, German banks do most of the German business and a good share of the local trade.

# "Modern Eloquence"



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THE publication of **MODERN ELOQUENCE** (ten handsome library volumes) is an event of premier importance. For the first time the best After-dinner Speeches, Lectures, Addresses, Anecdotes, Reminiscences and Repartee of America's and England's most brilliant men have been selected, edited, and arranged by an editorial board of men—themselves eloquent with word and pen—men who have achieved eminence in varied fields of activity. These gems of spoken thought were fugitive, from lack of proper preservative means, until the Hon. Thomas B. Reed, upon voluntarily retiring from the Speakership of the House of Representatives, gathered about him these men of mark and experience in literature, his friends and co-workers in other fields, and began the task of preparing this great work. North, East, South and West, and the Mother country as well, have been searched for gems in every field of eloquence.

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Here was a lecture that had wrought upon the very souls of great audiences; there an after-dinner speech which "between the lines" was freighted with the destinies of nations. Here was a eulogy expressing in few but virile words the love, the honor, and the tears of millions, and there an address pregnant with force—its fruit a strenuous life's work. Or, perchance, a reminiscence, keen, scintillant repartee, or a story, potent in significance and aflame with human interest. Matter there was in abundance, for English-speaking peoples are eloquent; but the best—only the best, only the great, the brilliant, the worthy to endure—has been the guiding rule of Mr. Reed and his colleagues. Their editorial labors have been immense.

While libraries and musty files were being delved into in a hundred places—while famous men were putting into manuscript their brain children—while reminiscence, repartee and story were being reduced to type, and speeches, addresses and lectures, which money could not buy, were in friendship's name being offered, Mr. Reed was preparing for this work his most ambitious contribution to literature—his *piece de résistance*—"The Influence and the History of Oratory." Prof. Lorenzo Sears, beloved and honored in many lands for his critical and contributory work in literature, was writing "The History of After-Dinner Speaking." So with Champ Clark, Edward Everett Hale, Senator Dolliver, and Hamilton Wright Mabie—each was producing a special contribution, which of itself is a gem of thought, a monument to research, study, and observant experience.

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[A 38]



# Jasper's Hints to Money-makers

NOTICE.—This department is intended for the information of the regular readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY. No charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. Correspondents should always inclose a stamp, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. Inquiries should refer only to matters directly connected with Wall Street interests. Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, at regular subscription rates, namely, \$4 per annum, are placed on a preferred list, which entitles them, in emergencies, to answers by mail or telegraph. Address "Jasper," LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 110 Fifth Avenue, New York.

AT LAST investors and speculators are beginning to realize that a crisis in the stock market approaches. It must come as the result of wild over-speculation, principally by a new crop of Wall Street gamblers; unparalleled over-capitalization of railroad and industrial properties; and a general tendency on the part of the people, stimulated by good times, good wages, and plenty of work, to over-spend their money. Not content with a good old-fashioned satisfactory "boiled dinner," the epicureans of the Stock Exchange have insisted on an all-the-year-round banquet and have kept it up until they have so gorged themselves that the doctor must be called in. The banks, in this instance, are the doctors.

With the average reserve fund held by the national banks in twenty-five of the thirty-three reserve cities in the United States falling below the legal limit of 25 per cent. required by law; with the Secre-

tary of the Treasury straining every nerve to put more money in circulation; with great pools and combinations still making demands for large credits to maintain their position or to float new enterprises; with money still in demand for moving the crops and for the extension of legitimate commercial enterprises, and with the banks of Europe practically closed against further drafts from this side, where are we at? We must judge of the present by the experience of the past. And we know that such conditions have invariably signified the calamitous end of an over-enthusiastic stock-market boom.

Some New York financiers are insisting that the money market trouble is purely local and not a matter of concern outside the precincts of Wall Street. But the decline in the reserves, in all but eight of what are known as the reserve cities, to an abnormally low percentage, testifies to the fact that there is a scarcity of loanable funds East and West, North and South. The spirit of over-speculation is not localized. It predominates over everything else and is found everywhere. Men and women have taken funds from savings banks and have sold safe investments and mortgages to obtain a higher rate of interest and to tempt fate in the whirlpool of speculation. Largely owing to this enormous demand for securities the great financiers have been pouring out a vast aggregate of new issues of industrial and railroad stocks and bonds. The climax came a little too quickly for some of the big manipulators and they find themselves embarrassed by burdens which they expected to unload upon the people, but which they themselves must carry. The rise in the rate of interest affects these heavy borrowers severely, and whenever the pressure is so great as to force them to unload we shall see the beginning of the end. The abandonment of the proposed new bond issue of \$100,000,000 by the Southern Pacific Railway and the haste with which the steamship trust has been launched upon its half-greased ways, are signs of the times.

Those who imagine that the pathway of a great financier is strewn with roses make a mistake. In the appeal of Mr. J. P. Morgan to the stockholders of the Southern Railway for the continuance of his control for five years longer, by the extension of the term of the voting trust, he virtually admits that if the railway were turned over to the stockholders (as it would be if the semi-annual dividend in October were paid) it might fall into the hands of some of the great financial speculators who have been indulging in more or less successful operations in Louisville and Nashville, Rock Island common, and some of the steel and iron companies. I do not see how the Southern Railway would be worse off than any other railroad which is not in the hands of a voting trust, if it were turned over to its stockholders. In fact, this voting-trust, scheme is particularly a good one only for the voting trustees. No matter who may own the trusted stock, no matter if the trustees are not the possessors of a hundred shares apiece, the latter, as trustees, have the right to vote on all the stock and virtually own and control the property of somebody else.

Originally the placing of control of reorganized properties in the hands of trustees was intended to safeguard and establish the interests of the stockholders, but in these days the plan has been utilized mainly to advance the interests of the trustees. Naturally stockholders are becoming restless under such conditions, and are eager to get their properties back into their own hands once more. There is great doubt whether the stockholders of the Southern Railway have not good cause to appeal to the courts, if possession of the property should thereupon not be turned over to them. Litigation of this kind is not improvable, and following that which threatens the proposed Southern Railway merger and which has already halted the steel trust bond conversion scheme and the Northern Securities combination, it looks as if Mr. Morgan might have his hands quite full, aside from the most aggravating of all his troubles, arising from the anthracite coal strike and the popular feeling against the so-called "coal trust."

Will a big corn crop essentially help the stock market? Much will depend upon the price the corn crop brings. The larger it is, ordinarily, the lower the price. A great crop movement, it must be borne in mind,

means great demands on the banks for money with which to move the crops. Would it not be strange if the big crops, for which the bulls have been so earnestly looking, should result in such a drain on our money centres as would cramp the loaning facilities of the banks and trust companies? A great crop at low prices would lead to a general demand by the farmers for lower freight rates. The railroads have been earning so well of late years because of the general maintenance of rates on a satisfactory plane, with larger train-loads, bigger locomotives, and better tracks and grades. A reduction in rates would be the natural outcome of a big corn crop and of lower prices for corn. This, coupled with the popular outbreak against the industrial combinations, or so-called trusts, and the growing demand for anti-monopoly and anti-railroad legislation in the West, not to speak of the proposition to demand a revision of the tariff aimed against the trusts at the approaching session of Congress, all aggravating symptoms, is disquieting to business circles. It is safe to say that one of the first bills introduced at the approaching

Continued on following page.

## Keyless Clocks Are Going to England.

A GREAT COMPLIMENT SHOWN A GREAT AMERICAN INDUSTRY BY A GREAT ENGLISHMAN.

The wonderful success of the Keyless Clock, which to-day is the highest exponent in the art of clock building, is astonishing the investing world.

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Recently, Mr. Geo. Douglas, a very prominent man in the world of finance, a director in the Heather Bank, of Dingley, Yorkshire, England, purchased to take home with him, two Keyless Clocks. To prevent any accident, this gentleman ordered that the same be not sent by express, as is the custom, but he would take them with him, among his personal effects; and thus the clocks were sent to his state-room on board the steamer *Gair*, on which ship he sails on October 3d.

Mr. Douglas was enthusiastic in his praise of the clock; in fact, he never expected to see anything like it, and he was kind enough to tell the General Manager of the U. S. Electric Clock Co. that "of all the good things he was taking with him to England from this great country, nothing equaled in value or importance these two clocks," one of which he will likely have in his bank and the other in his home.

The company have received a number of applications and direct offers and inquiries, and prominent among these is one from Messrs. Clement Clark & Co., 34 Robertson Street, Glasgow, Scotland. This is one of the very prominent houses of the United Kingdom. They have a thousand agencies and branches throughout England, Scotland and Ireland. They made the United States Clock Company a direct offer for the exclusive agency, and offered to put the service of their entire organization at the command of the Keyless Clock.

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MARINES LANDING FROM UNITED STATES SHIP "PANTHER" TO GUARD THREATENED RAILROAD.

## AMERICAN OCCUPATION OF THE ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

NAVAL FORCE LANDS TO KEEP INTEROCEANIC ROUTE OPEN, COLOMBIAN TROOPS FAILING IN THE TASK.—Photographs by Newsman.

## Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

Continued from preceding page.

short session will be one to remove the duties on steel and iron goods made abroad in competition with the United States Steel Corporation. Already I hear that such a bill is being framed by some of the Democratic leaders. Its introduction and discussion, not to speak of its passage, which is hardly probable, would not be helpful to the steel shares.

The vigor with which financial interests are endeavoring to close up pending deals is significant. The long-talked-of ship combination has at last been launched on a troublesome sea. Rumors that the Pennsylvania-Gould fight over the Wabash extension into Pittsburg has been, or is to be, speedily settled prevail, and this means much. Mr. Morgan has unloaded his Louisville and Nashville elephant on the Atlantic Coast line, and if he could clear up the Northern Securities litigation and the trouble over the retirement of the 40 per cent. steel trust preferred shares he would be less anxious to stand under a tottering market.

I find no comfort in the statement that the Federal treasury now holds a record-breaking deposit of gold. This means that we have been increasing our foreign imports which pay heavy duties to the government. Large importations of luxuries are always a sign of extravagance and indicative of an approaching disturbance to prosperous conditions. I see nothing in the immediate future to warrant an expectation of a general rise in the market. Special conditions may strengthen certain lines, but even these will not be able to stand up unless the money market relaxes. I have long predicted higher money rates, in the belief that the whole country is involved in a wild speculative craze, which has resulted in extraordinary demands upon the resources of the banks in every section. The reported plethora of funds in the West turns out to have no foundation. Money is needed all over the country, and is held as tightly abroad as it is at home. Under such conditions, how is a bull market possible?

The outlook is for a continuance of high money rates and a compulsory liquidation in the market, with occasional feverish rises, but a general declining tendency, except in a few specialties, regarding which strong interests have long been planning action that must be beneficial in the end.

"T. of M.": He has no rating.

"Billy the Reader": Anonymous communications not answered.

"Investor": Grand Island, Neb.: I am not advising it as an investment.

"S.": New York: Of course it is speculative, but it is better located than nine-tenths of similar propositions.

"S.": Philadelphia: Address your inquiry to the secretary of the Cotton Exchange, Hanover Square, New York.

"W.": Brooklyn: I certainly do not believe in the scheme of the Central Security Company, or anything of the kind.

"X. V. Z.": Thomaston, N. Y.: Two dollars received. You are on my preferred list for six months. The New York Engineering and Mining Journal.

"G.": Scranton: I hesitate to advise short sales with the market in such a peculiar condition, though most stocks, in my judgment, are altogether too high.

"G.": Lewistown, Penn.: I do not believe that U. S. Steel common, representing, as it does, nothing but water, is a safe investment purchase at anything like present figures.

"A.": Hackensack: Four dollars received. You are on my preferred list for one year. I do not believe in the proposition of the Storey Cotton Company. You had better speculate for yourself.

"G.": Toronto, Ont.: One dollar received. You are on my preferred list for three months. At present it would be extremely unwise to enter the market. I could not accept your proposition. I simply give advice.

"F.": Cripple Creek, Col.: It is not regarded as an investment, as so much depends upon securing and maintaining valuable contracts. Its friends speak highly of it. Reports of earnings have not been fully disclosed of late.

"D.": New Jersey: (1) I do not regard the liquidation as complete. (2) A feverish market with a declining tendency is more than likely to follow. On reactions, Texas Pacific and Kansas City Southern preferred may be bought for speculation.

"L.": Albany: The judgment against Dougherty & Albers, of 69 Wall Street, for \$3,327, was for a balance due for services in selling stocks of various companies. (2) W. E. Woodend & Co., 25 Broad Street, are members of the Consolidated Exchange, rated well, and excellent credit. They deal in small lots also.

"W.": New York: I have repeatedly said that when business depression comes, as it ultimately must, in the course of events, probably before the next Presidential election, and possibly much sooner, all the iron and steel shares will be unfavorably affected. That is why I should dispose of them at a profit.

"A.": Concord, N. H.: The Green Bay B Debentures have never received any interest payments, and are not entitled to any until after 5 per cent. has been paid on the A Income and on the capital stock. There are only \$600,000 of the Debenture A's and only \$2,500,000 of the capital stock, the \$17,000,000 Debenture B's coming later. The

recent rise is said to be owing to purchases by other roads which seek control.

"J.": Annapolis, Md.: The bill attacking the validity of the lease of the Chicago and Alton alleges that Harriman and his associates were on both sides of the deal and were thus enabled to make it very profitable. I have often pointed out that insiders get the milk in the coconut and are then perfectly willing to permit the public to come in and tackle the shell.

"T.": Toronto: The reason for the proposition to increase the bonded indebtedness of the St. Louis and San Francisco by the issue of \$18,000,000 4 per cent. is not given. It is curious that the very roads that talk so much about their large earnings and fine prospects are adding enormously to the obligations ahead of their capital shares. It is for this reason that I am advising my readers to purchase the bonds instead of the shares.

"L.": Baltimore: (1) Still on the list. (2) Manhattan Elevated ought to be purchased on declines. I also think favorably of Kansas City Southern preferred, Toledo, St. Louis and Western preferred, and the coal stocks. At the same time, I am not advising purchases of securities until there has been an extensive liquidation, unless you wish simply to speculate for a turn. Manhattan, on declines, would probably be good for a long pull.

"W. M. E.": Leesport: The Virginia Iron, Coal and Coke Company owns the leading iron, coal, and coke properties in southwest Virginia. It has a capital of \$10,000,000 and \$10,000,000 bonded debt. It is said to be making large earnings and to be benefiting substantially by the anthracite strike. An abatement in the demand for coal, following industrial depression, would, of course, injure all such properties.

"C. N.": Peoria: (1) You are not entitled to personal answers unless you are on my preferred list as a subscriber at the home office. One dollar will pay your subscription for three months. (2) Watch the market very carefully and, if it breaks, even up and get out at the first opportunity. The strategic position of Chicago and Great Western gives great value to the property, and its absorption by, or combination with, some of the great existing systems has been anticipated.

"H.": Detroit: (1) It is understood that the bondholders' committee of the Michigan Telephone Company hopes to reach an amicable adjustment of all interests and a satisfactory reorganization. (2) I am unable to answer your inquiry, whether Baltimore and Ohio is securing control of Reading. Pennsylvania interests are, no doubt, heavily involved. (3) How quickly a reaction in the iron trade sometimes comes, is evidenced by the sharp cut in prices in the sheet trade, resulting from over-production.

"G.": Pittsburg, Penn.: The constant weakness and declining tendency of Metropolitan Street Railway shares, especially since the new horoscope process by which its control was taken out of the hands of the stockholders, have led a great many to sell out their holdings. The stock is selling for all it is worth. Of course it is a dividend-payer and in the event of a strengthening and rising market, or of a general combination of local traction interests, it might advance. As to these future conditions, it is impossible to judge at present. If the whole market should have a tumble, you might, by averaging up on a low basis, get out whole.

"J.": Wilmington, Del.: (1) How tremendously the coal strike has injured the anthracite companies is revealed by the deficit of half a million dollars in Reading, including its constituent companies, for the month of August last, as com-

pared with the surplus of nearly half a million in the corresponding month last year. (2) The rise in Pressed Steel Car is attributed by some to the expectation of its consolidation with American Car and Foundry. Another story has it that a short interest in Pressed Steel Car, caused by the sale of the stock by insiders, who have recently left the concern and started an opposition, had something to do with the matter. I do not look upon the shares as an investment.

"L.": Nashville: The recent payment of \$10,000,000 to the steel trust underwriting syndicate was a fourth dividend of 5 per cent., aggregating \$40,000,000 of profits on the \$25,000,000 in cash that was supplied to the syndicate. It is said that at least \$15,000,000 more will be realized. There was evidently a good profit for the insiders in the steel trust, a good deal more than there has been for the outsiders. (2) The appointment of a receiver for the National Salt Company probably signifies the end of that concern, which is said to have lost a quarter of a million dollars during the first half of the present year. Yet only a short time ago, it was paying generous dividends on both its preferred and common shares; so generous that I advised my readers to sell out, as most of them, I understand, did. It would seem as if the holders of the stock should have some method of punishing the gang of heartless speculators who have manipulated and speculated this property into the grave.

Continued on following page.

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## Life-insurance Suggestions.

[NOTICE.—This department is intended for the information of readers of *Leslie's Weekly*. No charge is made for answers to inquiries regarding life-insurance matters, and communications are treated confidentially. A stamp should always be inclosed, as a personal reply is sometimes deemed advisable. Address "Hermit," *Leslie's Weekly*, 110 Fifth Avenue, New York.]

ONE OF the most graceful and eloquent speakers at the recent national convention of insurance commissioners, held at Columbus, Ohio, was Mr. James W. Alexander, who has achieved distinction in the insurance world as President of the Equitable Life of New York. Mr. Alexander has always been recognized as one who believed in the highest ideals in business as well as in private life, and the topic most appropriately assigned to him was "The Ideal Company." Many of my readers have asked me, from time to time, to specify the characteristics of a successful insurance company. Mr. Alexander, in his admirable address, did this so well that I propose to quote him.

He declared that the ideal insurance company must have high-minded, honorable, experienced and skillful officers, having no aims in business other than to subserve the interests of their policy-holders; that it should be conducted on a cash plan, and that the premiums and the re-insurance reserves should be computed on the most conservative tables of mortality and rate of interest; that it should have "as low an expense rate as is compatible with the broad and liberal conduct of its business," and that it should disapprove the system of bonuses offered to agents for the transaction of given amounts of insurance during a stated period.

"The ideal company," Mr. Alexander added, "must be exceedingly careful in regard to the physical soundness of all its risks. It must maintain a large surplus which constitutes a bulwark of defense, and ultimately each policy-holder receives his appropriate share of the same to the last cent." The ideal company should have a large and widely extended business, should be friendly with the small companies that are carefully and soundly managed, and bulk of business should be secondary to strength and security for all time." I advise those who are interested in life insurance to read in full this instructive address, the chief points of which I have briefly outlined. Copies, neatly bound, will be sent free of charge, on application to the President of the Equitable Life of New York. In making the request mention *Leslie's Weekly* and enclose a two-cent stamp for postage.

"C. W." New Orleans: (1) Certainly. (2) Any of the great insurance companies will give you the figures, or I will get them for you if you desire it.

"E. G." New Orleans: (1) The first policy you mention matures as an endowment. (2) Usually an agent is sent, but I can obtain the information for you and send it confidentially if you wish.

"B." Canton, O.: The Royal Union, of Des Moines, was established in 1886. Its premium receipts last year were about \$311,000 and its total disbursements \$250,000, of which nearly one-half were expenses of management. I should prefer an older and stronger company. (2) Prefer the Travelers, of Hartford, for an accident policy.

"R." Watertown, N. Y.: (1) My preference certainly would be the company you first mention and in which you have a tontine policy. (2) The Metropolitan last year reported total disbursements of about \$28,000,000, and over half of this, that is, more than \$14,000,000, was set down as actual expenses of management. The Equitable reported disbursements of nearly \$39,000,000, only one-third of which, or about \$10,000,000, was for expenses of management.

*The Hermit.*

## Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

Continued from preceding page.

"C." Monson: The Graham County Mining Company reports that it has expended upward of \$100,000 in the opening of gold and copper mines and the establishment of valuable water power and irrigation franchises in Arizona, and in extensive development work. The capital is \$250,000, half of which is reserved in the treasury. The references given by the company include a number of prominent banks, clergymen, and business men. It would be easy for you to communicate with any of these. The small capitalization indicates that this is more of a business than a speculative proposition.

"M." Philadelphia: (1) There is no question that if the men who are carrying the burden of United States Steel shares are ever compelled to let go, the stock, especially the common, will sell considerably lower. I can imagine a critical condition which might make this heavily over-capitalized concern too great a burden for the public to bear. In fact, it is regarded by many as a menace to the stability of the market. I hesitate to advise you to sell at present, because some believe that if the bond proposition is carried through the preferred shares will be advanced and this might enable you to get out without loss, or at least to exchange 40 per cent. of your stock for a fairly good bond, under the proposed plan of procedure. (2) If you have a profit in holding it might be well to take it, in spite of the promise that it is to be put on a dividend-paying basis. The Jersey Central is a worth keeping. (3) The United Gas Improvement Concern is a close corporation, but is in the hands of very successful men, who have franchises of enormous value. The persistent strength of the stock has led many to believe in it as an investment.

Continued on following page.

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## Meeting of American Bankers' Association, New Orleans.

For meeting of American Bankers' Association at New Orleans, November 14th to 15th, the Pennsylvania Railroad will sell tickets from all stations on line east of Pittsburgh and Erie via Pittsburgh or Washington, November 8th to 10th, good for return passage within 15 days, date of sale included, at reduced rates.

By depositing ticket with joint agent at New Orleans on or before November 18th and payment of 50 cents the return limit will be extended to November 30th.

## Some Good Advice.

In one of the leading magazines a distinguished physician advises that wool should be worn next to the skin the year around in our climate; light in summer, heavy in winter. The changes necessary for comfort should be made in the outer clothing. In this way a more equable temperature is kept up on the surface of the body, which is thus protected from sudden changes of weather.

This is good advice; and if care is taken to see that the woollens are absolutely pure and porous, as in the well-known goods of Jager manufacture, one can be sure of comfort as well as health from acting upon it.

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## Concerning a Woman's "No"

Continued from page 388.

like a charm. Billie knew that if his luck held the rest lay with him. He had his opportunity, now let him make the most of it.

He began laughingly to throw good-natured digs at his friends in the audience, and presently drifted into a dialect story which he told inimitably, for he had in a high degree the gift of mimicry. Imperceptibly he carried the crowd with him telling one story after another until one of them led to a reference to "the distinguished gentleman who will follow me." From that it was but a step to "my honorable opponent," and before his audience divined his purpose, he was launched on a political discussion. He had a strong, flexible voice, and it carried to the confines of the crowd. Gradually the smiles died from the faces of those who were listening to him. They awoke to the fact that they were listening to a cool but scathing indictment of the party to which they nearly all belonged. The audacity of the attack captured their imaginations.

Epigrams, terse statements of principles, logical argument, biting irony, and keen satire were in turn compressed into that fifteen minutes. Milligan had facts and figures at his tongue's end and appeared to be master of his subject. The Irish humor and enthusiasm of the man fairly effervesced in him; nor did the rich, mellow voice and superb figure of the young athlete appeal in vain. His closest friends were amazed at him. They could not know that this was not an impromptu talk; they did know they were listening to a born orator, full of charm, magnetism, and boyish abandon, and yet with a knowledge of his subject that surprised them. He seemed to know by instinct the joints of his opponent's armor that were most open to attack.

Milligan had had his share of popularity. He had known what it was to be carried across the whitewashed gridiron of a football field on the shoulders of a wildly cheering mob. He had tasted the joys of making the hit that brought in the winning run in the ninth inning of a hard-fought game, and had seen the grandstand rise en masse to its feet in temporary

insanity. But he had never felt a more subtle triumph than at this moment when he learned the power of oratory to move the listeners. Afterward he confessed to Daniels that he liked it "down to the ground."

Milligan called on Tasse Williams that evening. After they were fairly seated, she looked him over curiously from head to foot.

"Well, I was there when it happened," she said at last, briefly.

Billy laughed a little nervously. "There were several people there, from all accounts. What did you think of the performance?"

"Me? Oh, it does not matter what I think. I understand the vice-presidential candidate heard the finish and came up to congratulate you."

Milligan nodded. "And the college president had his word of praise to add?"

"He only wanted to know why I had been hiding my light under a bushel."

"They say you have been elected unanimously to the Western debate."

"Misfortunes never come singly," he murmured.

She looked at him suspiciously. "That might mean almost anything. I don't believe I quite like it."

"Perhaps I did not wrap it up right. What I meant to say was that it is an ill wind that blows nobody good," explained Billy.

"That's better. But tell me: upon what meat doth this our Caesar feed that he hath grown so great?"

"Oh, I don't mind your laughing at me. If my first appearance was a bit out of the ordinary, it was in a good cause."

Tasse made no remark about the cause.

"You don't stick at a trifle to gain your ends," she smiled.

"No, I'm not one of your over-modest men. I believe in making chances when I don't find them waiting. This was an opportunity, and I embraced it. You are another, and—"

"Yes, I understand," she interrupted hurriedly.

But Billy was afraid she didn't, and he emphasized the point to make it plain.

### Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

Continued from preceding page.

"F." Lowell, Mass.: Yes.

"H." C. W., Thomaston, Conn.: Anonymous communications are not answered.

"F." Syracuse: (1) The National Starch First 66, ground per, are a fair industrial investment, not gilded. (2) So I understand. Ownership would imply responsibility.

"C." Atlanta, Ga.: W. E. Woodend & Co., 25 Broad Street, will give you the information you seek regarding the Chicago grain and meat market as well as stocks. They stand well.

"B." Allentown, N. J.: Colorado Southern and all the other cheap speculative railroad shares have had their day, if tight money continues, and perhaps for a long time to come. I am not advising purchases now unless the entire market should undergo a process of quick liquidation.

"A." Chillicothe: (1) I cannot advise because it is impossible to obtain information of a reliable character regarding American Ice. It is not dealt in very much now and is regarded as a clique stock, in view of recent disclosures. (2) I think it would be well to keep out of the market at present, unless there should be a very sharp decline.

"R." Lynchburg, Va.: (1) All such propositions must be highly speculative. Not one, out of a great number, ever wins. If you are fond of taking chances, go ahead. (2) Douglas, Lacey & Co. are members of the New York Consolidated Exchange, handle mostly mining properties, and have agencies in nearly all the principal cities.

"B." Wilmerding, Penn.: You have been imposed upon by the high-sounding advertisements of seductive concerns. I doubt if you will ever see your money again. Why people will put their money into the hands of strangers without knowledge of what they are to do with it and without proof that the strangers will give anything of value in return, surpasses comprehension.

"Y." New York: Of the stocks you mention my preference on sharp declines would be Kansas City Southern preferred, Texas Pacific, and Toledo, St. Louis and Western preferred. American Ice common's only recommendation is its apparently low price. Not being able to learn anything about its earnings, I am unable to speak of its merits. For a turn the cheap industrials sometimes offer good opportunities to the agile speculator.

"R." Middletown, N. Y.: (1) Pacific Mail is controlled by the Union Pacific, and its future, therefore, depends entirely on what insiders in this great corporation may care to do with it. At times it is a speculative favorite, but at present I am advising my readers to have more regard for

investment securities than for purely speculative. I do not see that the new steamship combination will affect it either way. (2) I would defer investments until market conditions are more settled. (3) Not at present.

"R." Brooklyn: The condition of the cotton crop, especially in Texas, does not promise much for improvement in the earnings of the first stock you mention this year. On these earnings the stock is high enough. The expectation that it would benefit by a merger of the Gould railways has made it a speculative favorite, but of course only speculators can tell what the proposed plan is, and will not do so until they have taken the best advantage of their information. Southern Railway is too speculative and has had too much of an advance for me to recommend it, especially with the market conditions as they are. Both these shares, however, in case of a serious decline, would offer fair opportunities for a turn.

"K." Baltimore: Five dollars received. You are on my preferred list for fifteen months. I shall have to send telegrams collect. (1) I agree with you that it is a good time to keep out of the market until monetary conditions are more settled. It might be wise for you to even up in Leather common at the first opportunity, and then get out whenever the market advances. While the enormous amount of common shares issued by the United States Leather Company must be considered and the fact that it sold last year as low as seven or eight dollars a share, still its very cheapness makes it a favorite with many speculators. Rubber Goods common is now selling considerably lower than the price of a year ago, and the concern, I am told, is in better hands. For this reason it is regarded favorably by those who deal in the cheaper industrials. There are no dealings in the Nashville stock to which you refer, in this market. Will advise you if I obtain the information you seek.

New York, October 16, 1902. JASPER.

A GAVE cannot be held without a few bottles of Cook's Champagne, Imperial Extra Dry. It is sparkling and delicious.

**Advice to Mothers:** Mrs. Winslow's SCOTCHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhea.

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on a hot dish; serve with sugar  
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and the rice is perfectly  
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**Put in colander**

**Salt the water**

**Pour water through**

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NEW BORN INFANTS—One cup of  
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# LESLIE'S WEEKLY

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Price 10 Cents



EAGER RUSH FOR COAL BY NEW YORK'S POOR.

Photograph by our staff artist, G. B. Lucker. See page 412.



# LESLIE'S WEEKLY

THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY IN THE UNITED STATES

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS

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Thursday, October 30, 1902

## How To Regulate the Trusts.

IN HIS recent very able and suggestive address on the supervision of life insurance, delivered before the national convention of State insurance officials at Columbus, Ohio, the Hon. John A. McCall, the well-known president of the New York Life Insurance Company, set forth certain principles underlying the insurance laws of the various States, which are capable of a far wider application, it seems to us, than the speaker himself probably realized.

In his review of the history and growth of the movement for State inspection Mr. McCall showed how the States, beginning with Massachusetts in 1855, have gradually formed a body of supervisory statutes so searching in their character, and so stringent in their requirements as to financial safeguards, the security of investors and the conduct of business on sound and economical principles, that it is now practically impossible for any regular life insurance company to do business anywhere in this country except on an honest and legitimate basis. Among the more important requirements now embodied in the statutes of nearly all the States are these. That each insurance company must file a certified copy of its charter with the State department; that it must submit an annual sworn statement of its business and financial status to the State insurance officials, and must also satisfy these officials that it is lawfully organized under the laws of the State where it has its home office. It is also generally required that the insurance companies shall show that they have on deposit with the treasurers of their respective States securities to the value of at least \$100,000. Each company is required to appoint a resident attorney in each State, upon whom legal process may be served; it must furnish a complete list of its agents and local offices, and must give bonds that its agents will comply with all the laws applicable to their business.

These are only a few of the many regulations and restrictions imposed by the States upon life insurance companies, all of them designed to protect the citizen from imposition, fraud, injustice, and other abuses which existed when no supervision was exercised and which would be likely to spring into being again were the present safeguards removed.

While some of the supervisory statutes may seem unnecessary, severe, and exacting, the general result of their enactment has been beneficial in the highest degree to all sound, honorable, and legitimate insurance enterprises. They have driven crooked and swindling concerns out of business, and left the field to those worthy of the patronage and confidence of the people. Under these restrictive laws all the better class of insurance companies have flourished as never before, and their business has grown to such vast proportions that in the total amount of capital involved and the extent of their operations they stand at the head to-day of all financial undertakings of modern times.

We have passed these points in review chiefly because it seems to us that in these supervisory laws applicable to the life-insurance business we have already at hand the best possible means for the regulation and supervision of the so-called trusts. With the necessary adaptations to the differing character and methods of these trade combinations, we see no good reason why the great body of statutes and the supervisory systems now established by the respective States might not be applied and utilized in remedying the real or alleged evils arising from these aggregations of capital. These requirements would insure that degree of publicity in trust operations now insisted upon by President Roosevelt and others as the chief remedy for trust abuses; they would furnish the guarantees, under State requirements, for that sound business management and that security to patrons and investors which have directly or indirectly helped to place life insurance on its present solid footing and made it strong, safe, and prosperous. Such restrictive laws would have the effect not only of remedying such abuses as exist or are likely to exist from the growth of trusts, but would insure to all regular and honorable enterprises of this sort a measure of protection under law and a degree of public confidence that would be greatly to their benefit.

These measures of State supervision would be far more practicable also than any amendment to the Federal Constitution could possibly be. To effect a change in the organic law of the nation is necessarily a long and tedious process, covering a space of many years, and this should

only be resorted to in extreme cases and where principles of national and vital importance are at stake. In the regulation and control of trusts there is no need of resorting to a constitutional amendment. Let the States exercise the same authority over trade combinations that they now do over life-insurance companies, and the thing will be done. This is a safe, sure, and speedy method. Why not try it?

## How Railroads Help the Working Man.

THE IDEA that our great railroad corporations are the enemies of labor and the oppressors of business has become deep-seated. These railroad corporations have become so great and powerful and seem to accomplish their ends by such inexplicable methods that many have come to believe that they are a menace to good government. It is believed that they are seeking to increase their power and extend their influence for the purpose of still further levying tribute upon the labor and commerce of the country, and even more effectually crushing those who oppose them and protest against their discriminating rates than they have been able to do in the past.

Recognizing this fully, every State in the Union and Congress itself have, in response to popular demand, enacted laws restraining the combination and consolidation of railroads and regulating their rates. Many decisions of the highest courts have sustained the constitutionality and justice of these laws. Yet in some devious way the greater railroad companies have gone on absorbing lines that aspired to be rivals, consolidating with competitors, buying up connecting links, building feeders, and swallowing up all manner of lesser railroad companies until, while railroad mileage has greatly increased, the number of companies has decreased until almost the entire mileage of the country is controlled by a dozen groups of companies; and all this has been accomplished in the face of hostile legislation. In addition to this the companies have, in some mysterious way, evaded or anticipated all the attempts of commissions to regulate their rates.

It is not strange, therefore, that the people have come to believe that all this has been accomplished by the corruption of the courts and other public officials by the railroad companies, and that popular feeling has been growing stronger and popular clamor louder until there is no surer method by which a politician may leap into public prominence and favor than by leading an attack, even though an unsuccessful one, against these same railroad corporations whose growing power seems to threaten the very liberties of the people.

The announcement of the organization of the Northern Securities Company for the purpose of securing a single ownership of two great competing railroad systems in the Northwest was such an open and flagrant attempt to defy and evade the laws to prevent such a consummation that the whole country was aroused, and the President himself, not content to await the outcome of the actions begun by the several States through which the systems run, instructed the Attorney-General of the United States to take steps at once to prevent its accomplishment.

The decision of the cases questioning the legality of this action is of great importance to American labor, and really involves the continuance of American industrial supremacy over the rest of the world. As the questions involved may become of political, as they now are of economic, importance, we print in this issue a notable article by Professor Guy Morrison Walker, on the debt that American labor owes to our railroads, in the hope that the facts that it contains may help to guide aright the political judgment of the people and save them from following a course which, if persisted in, Professor Walker believes, can only result in their reduction to a condition of industrial slavery.

## Phases of Great Strikes.

A PHASE of the coal strike which cannot fail to interest the thoughtful, is the incompetence of government to intervene authoritatively in the strife. To settle a strike the State must determine wages and prices, a matter, under existing conditions, beyond its power. It cannot make capital work at a loss nor workmen labor for what they deem inadequate wage.

Authoritative action would, of course, be possible were the State to buy the mines, a policy advocated by a considerable party, both here and in Europe. But the ultimate result would be a social revolution—the control of all capital and labor by the State—a scheme to which the government cannot even seem to lend its sanction. In the coal strike matter President Roosevelt, though intensely desirous of relieving a distress steadily growing more acute, was limited in his endeavor to a mere invitation to the warring factions to try once more to agree in a conference. As the psychological moment for such a conference—the moment when each side is ready to concede something—had not arrived, it ended at first in failure. Then came the offer of the operators and the way to arbitration opened. The remedy for this incompetence of the State in labor wars which menace the industry of the country, if not our civilization, is not easy to point out. The subject may well occupy the attention of legislators.

Another interesting phase of great labor contests is the savagery with which they are waged. In the coal strike capital and labor struck together. From the start it was a war to the hilt. Instead of the calm bargaining of trained officials characteristic of business differences, bitter passions developed at once. The strikers, it is alleged, sought to disable the mines, fought the police and the sheriff's posse, blew up dwellings and bridges, and killed or maimed those who wished to work. On

their side, the operators refused to yield an iota and insisted on the extreme rights of property.

Why a display of furious passions so opposed to the national character and to rational business conduct should be the inevitable outcome of a mere labor dispute it is difficult to say. Probably in the case of the miners a partial explanation may be found in the presence of a large foreign element, which, in quarrels, always develops a certain savagery. But the leaders are American, must have some thought for to-morrow, and must know that such displays of fury tend to destroy reverence for law, and the very protection on which they depend. Above all, they must realize that they have no right to interfere with the liberty of another man to work. The right of the individual to sell his labor where and when he chooses is fundamental to the safety of the state. If that right cannot be protected under our republican system, then we should welcome the man on horseback.

No doubt in time the labor problem—which is, in effect, the right division of profits between labor and capital—will adjust itself, if only by the growth of enlightened opinion. But it is discouraging to note the slowness of the process, and the failure of the parties to such questions to realize how greatly the unreasoning bitterness of their strife retards the hoped-for consummation.

## The Plain Truth.

WITH A disposition apparent in some quarters to sneer at the recent combined operations between the army and navy as an unnecessary, extravagant, and inconsequential display, it is important to note the valuable results attained as they are regarded by naval experts and the commanding officers in charge of the operations. From these sources it is learned that the manoeuvres were highly successful and that much practical knowledge was gained as to the use of search-lights at sea and the operation of war-ships at night in the vicinity of an enemy, all of which may prove of exceeding value in the future. In his report on the manoeuvres Admiral Higginson justly singles out for special mention Rear-Admiral Coghlan, whose act of leading the squadron into Newport at night, through blinding search-lights and smoke, and against a strong current, is pronounced to have been a brilliant piece of navigation. Much credit is also given to Captain Lyon, of the *Olympia*, for his cable-cutting operations, and to Captain Brownson, of the *Alabama*, and Captain Manney, of the *Massachusetts*, for their able work. That Admiral Higginson himself performed his difficult and arduous duties with remarkable skill and efficiency, all the country knows.

THE COUNTRY will have cause to feel profoundly grateful to the board of lady managers of the World's Fair at St. Louis if they succeed in their effort at having indecent dancing and other improper exhibitions excluded from the exposition of 1904. The amusement features of these expositions are right and proper enough provided they are conducted along legitimate and respectable lines, but when they include such bold and audacious outrages upon public decency as were seen on the Midway at the Chicago fair they bring merited reproach and condemnation upon the whole enterprise. The evil influences of the Chicago Midway have, in fact, not yet ceased to operate, and the harm wrought among the people at large by the degrading exhibitions there on view has been immeasurable. The midway at the Buffalo exposition was much cleaner, but some features were permitted there which should be omitted from such enterprises in the future. The managers of the St. Louis exposition will find it profitable in more senses than one to adopt a rigid rule in regard to all these side-shows and see that it is strictly enforced. The range of amusements and attractions available for these purposes that are innocent and wholesome is wide and varied, and there is no excuse whatever for the introduction of the filthy and salacious. The vast majority of the American people prefer the things that are pure and cleanly in their recreations as well as everywhere else, and they make a great mistake who go upon any other assumption.

IN VIEW of prevailing conditions in New York as to vice and crime and the deplorable laxity of the police in regard to the detection and punishment of notorious offenders against law and public decency, it is exasperating in the last degree to have these alleged guardians of the public peace exhibiting so much prowess and vigilance in running down and bringing to justice children guilty of picking flowers in the public squares, vendors of peanuts for obstructing the streets, and menagerie proprietors for venturing to open their exhibitions on Sunday. All these things are, no doubt, deserving the attention of the police, but they are as the new-fallen snow in harmlessness compared with the lewdness, the glaring and obtrusive vices, crimes, and immoralities which for some inscrutable reason are permitted to go on unchecked in the low theatres, dance-halls, and other vile resorts of the city. It is surely a grossly unjust and inconsistent act of police authority to pounce upon a harmless animal show for a breach of Sunday observance while in the very same neighborhood saloons, gambling-dens, and other resorts of the kind are allowed to run in open defiance of the law. A vigorous and vigilant enforcement of all the laws and ordinances is the duty of the police, and if they performed this service promptly and impartially with every class of offenders there could be no just cause of complaint. But a zeal that expends itself upon little children, poor pushcart men, and other comparatively harmless persons, while the real criminals, the thugs, thieves, procurers, and other scoundrels are carefully overlooked, reveals an outrageous and intolerable state of things and is a disgrace to the government of a civilized city.



## PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT

WHEN GENERAL ADNA R. CHAFFEE is relieved of the chief command of the American forces in the Philippines he will be succeeded by an officer amply competent to fill the position. The coming new commander is General George Whitefield Davis, who was promoted some time ago to be major-general. General Davis, who is sixty-three years old, will have but nine months to serve as head of the army in the archipelago, as he will be retired for age in July, 1903. The general is one of our successful soldiers who never had a West Point education. He enlisted in the volunteers during the first year of the Civil War and in 1866 was mustered out with the rank of major.



GENERAL GEORGE W. DAVIS,  
The newly designated commander of the army in the Philippines

The next year he secured a captaincy in the regular army, and from that time until the Spanish-American war his advancement was slow. He made a reputation, however, as an engineer. On the outbreak of the conflict with Spain he was appointed a brigadier-general of volunteers and was elevated to the like rank in the regular service in 1900. He was military Governor of Porto Rico in 1899-1900 and made a good record in that post. He is the author of several monographs on Porto Rico. General Davis was ordered from Porto Rico to the Philippines, where his work has been highly commendable.

IN HIS recent volume of "Reminiscences," covering sixty years of public life, the Honorable George S. Boutwell has many entertaining anecdotes to relate concerning his old associates in politics and government. Mr. Boutwell admired General Grant in all his capacities, and considered him far superior in military affairs to Sheridan or Sherman. He ranks Sheridan above Sherman as a commander, and assures us that Sheridan, in spite of his denials, did say, after his return from Europe at the close of the Franco-Prussian war, that "either of our armies at the close of the war (Civil War) could have marched over the country in defiance of both the French and German forces combined."

BISHOP CLARK, of Rhode Island, enjoys the distinction of being the oldest Anglican bishop in the world. He belongs to a family distinguished in the religious annals of America. One of his brothers, Rev. Dr. Rufus Clark, was for many years pastor of the First Reformed Church at Albany, N. Y. Bishop Clark himself began his ministerial service as a Presbyterian, but only remained in that denomination one year. He was made bishop of Rhode Island in 1854.

WE HAVE heard comparatively little in recent days about Zanzibar, principally for the reason that the country has been for many years under the protectorate of Great Britain, the slave trade has been nearly suppressed, and the course of events in that part of East Africa has been so peaceful that there has been no "news." The last disturbance was that which occurred at the accession to the throne of the Sultan Hamoud Mahomed bin Said in 1896, and the British government determined then to forestall disputes of this sort by taking to itself the right to fix the succession. Sultan



SULTAN SEYYID ALI,  
who lately succeeded to the throne of Zanzibar.

Hamoud died recently, and his son Seyyid Ali will now reign in his stead. This young man has been educated in England at the famous school of Harrow, and is quite an up-to-date person. It is said that his school days at Harrow differed little from those of the ordinary public-school boy. Not only did the new Sultan, who is said to be bright and intelligent, remain at the bottom of the school, but he was equally careless of prowess in the playing-field, where his football in particular was of a wild rather than of a skillful nature. Chosen to represent Zanzibar at the coronation, he took up his quarters in London as a guest of the King, but the postponement of the festivities and his father's illness made it necessary for him to return to Zanzibar. Seyyid Ali, who will be under the care of the prime minister of Zanzibar until he is twenty-one, has followed Oriental custom by marrying

his cousin, a princess of the royal house, who is but eleven years of age.

THE PAGES of Rev. Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler's autobiography, recently published, are crowded with fresh and entertaining anecdotes of notable men and women of the past half century in both Europe and America. On one occasion, when Dr. Cuyler was pastor of a church in Trenton, N. J., he had as guest at table Horace Greeley, who had come over to make a speech at a political convention. In the course of the meal Mrs. Cuyler asked the editor if he would take coffee. His droll reply was, "I hope to drink coffee, madam, in heaven, but I cannot stand it in this world." Dr. Cuyler quotes elsewhere a striking remark once made to him by Mr. Greeley with reference to a certain popular orator who afterward became minister to China: "Mr. B—— is a pretty, a very pretty man, but he does not study, and no man can ever have permanent power in this country unless he studies."

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL BUTLER, commanding the British forces at Devonport, is one of the few British officers of high repute who were not called upon to do service in the South African war, and very likely, has congratulated himself on that fact since so many of his fellow-officers, equally distinguished, left their reputations behind them in that unhappy strife. Sir William is entitled to rest upon laurels previously won. His career of active service commenced with the repulse of the Fenian raid into Canada, but includes many serious items, such as participation in the Ashanti war of 1873-74, the Zulu campaign of 1878-79, the Egyptian war of 1882, and two distinct tours of duty in the Sudan, where in 1885-86



SIR W. P. BUTLER, K. C. B.,  
One of King Edward's veteran generals.

he commanded a brigade and was present in the action at Ginniss. An eminently thoughtful and accomplished soldier, he has a considerable literary as well as military reputation.

THE OLDEST active bank president in the United States is said to be Mr. David Crosby Foster, of Poughkeepsie, who has been at the head of the savings bank in that city for many years. He is ninety-three and still vigorous.

A LONG line of noble and high-born ancestors has given to Lady Castlereagh, of England, a heritage of grace and beauty such as few women of her land and time possess to-day. She is the wife of Lord Londonderry's only son and heir, and must therefore some day in the not distant future rise to a still higher position than she now holds. Lady Castlereagh is said to be specially fond of out-door sports and is an excellent swimmer. She is connected with an immense number of well-known people, and she is a grand-niece, by marriage, of the Duchess of Argyll. Her ladyship often helps her mother-in-law, Lady Londonderry, to do the honors of splendid Wynyard and of Londonderry House. She has been known to the King and Queen from earliest childhood, and one of the most beautiful wedding presents received by her on her marriage was a gift from their Majesties.



LADY CASTLEREAGH,  
An English society leader and lover of out-door sports.

IN A PLEASANT sketch of Gladstone's home life in a recent number of *Lippincott's* we are told that when they were first married Gladstone put two alternatives to his wife, either to know nothing and thus be free of all responsibility, or to know everything and be bound to secrecy. His own remark fifty years later, "My wife has known every political secret I ever had," points to the choice she made and also illustrates her discretion.

IN THE front rank of the great artists of the time stands M. Raoul Pugno, the French pianist, who is now visiting the United States. M. Pugno's finish of style, and the superb delicacy, and above all the thoroughly human quality, of his art have won the admiration of the greatest continental musical critics. His artistic triumphs in Berlin, Vienna, Paris and London, as well as in this country some four years ago, were of the sensational kind. He is not only a virtuoso and artist, but also is a composer and an authority on musical matters. He is honorary professor of the Paris Conservatory of Music, the only one who can claim such a distinction. The government of the French republic decorated him with the Cross of the

Legion of Honor, and similar honors were conferred on him in Spain, Holland and Turkey. M. Pugno began his tour in this country at Boston and afterwards made his appearance here. He will visit many other cities. His farewell in New York, which will occur about the end of January, will be with the New York Philharmonic Society.

FEW CONTRIBUTIONS have been made in recent years to the sciences of economics and sociology of more practical value than those of Walter A. Wyckoff, now a professor at Princeton, whose books and magazine articles on these subjects have given him a world-wide reputation. Professor Wyckoff was graduated from Princeton in 1888, and soon after began an experiment which consisted of a study of the sociological and economic conditions of the wage-earners in America by becoming a wage-earner himself. One of these experiences extended over a period of eighteen months, during which he worked his way from Connecticut to California, engaging in various employments as a day laborer as he went along, sometimes as a section hand on railroads, sometimes as a drayman in cities, and again as a "hired man" for a farmer, remaining from two to four weeks in each position. The fruit of his experiences on this tour was given to the world in two volumes, "The Workers," one of the most entertaining and valuable works of its kind ever written. Mr. Wyckoff has been assistant professor of political economy at Princeton since 1898. This fall Professor Wyckoff is engaged in another tour of investigation in Colorado, and proposes to walk through all the principal sections of that State.



PROFESSOR WALTER A. WYCKOFF,  
Who is on a walking tour through Colorado studying social conditions.

GENERAL CHAFFEE continues to earn credit for possessing that priceless article—common sense. One of his latest orders warns the troops not to interfere in any way, even by advice, with the conduct of the civil governments in the Philippines. So we reverse the old Roman axiom and read: in the reign of law arms are silent.

SOME DELIGHTFUL bits of Irish folk lore are to be found in Mr. W. B. Yeats's recent book on "The Celtic Twilight." The Scotch, according to Mr. Yeats, have gone altogether wrong in their dealing with the "wee folk." They have denounced them as wicked and pagan, preached at them from pulpits, and had them up before the magistrate, with the result that the goblins of Scotland are sour in their tempers, fierce, terrible, and inimical to man. In Ireland the situation has been much better managed, with kindness, humor, and a spirit of mutual help: "Warlike mortals have gone amongst (the fairies), and helped them in their battles, and they in turn have taught men great skill with herbs, and permitted some few to hear their tunes. Carolan slept upon a fairy path. Ever after their tunes ran in his head, and made him the great musician he was."

THE NEW YORK Clearing House Association, which is now able to report larger transactions than is any other similar organization in the world, has just chosen as its president a man of sterling worth and of surpassing ability as a financier. The new incumbent, Mr. James Stillman, is a man with many business interests, being president of the National City Bank and also of the Second National Bank, head of the cotton firm of Woodward & Stillman, and a director in about fifty railroads, banks, and industrial corporations. Under Mr. Stillman's management the National City has become one of the most prominent banking institutions in the world, his methods of business being bold and effective. An illustration of this was given in 1897, when, by depositing \$50,000,000 United States bonds in the Treasury he secured for his bank the distinction of being the chief depository of the millions paid to the government by the Union Pacific Railroad. Mr. Stillman is said to be in close touch with the Gould and Rockefeller interests, and he is, of course, a very wealthy man. He has a town house, a fine residence at Newport, and an estate at Cornwall-on-Hudson, where he pursues farming and cattle-breeding. He is a skilled amateur photographer, and is interested in music and art. His charities have been numerous, among them being a gift of \$100,000 to Harvard University for the erection of an infirmary, besides an endowment to maintain the latter.



MR. JAMES STILLMAN,  
New president of the New York Clearing House Association.





BRIG.-GEN. J. M. WILSON (RET.),  
Late chief of engineers, United  
States Army.—Backrack & Co.



MR. EDWARD W. PARKER,  
An expert mining engineer.  
Parkinson.



HON. GEORGE GRAY,  
Judge of United States Circuit  
Court.—Guthrie.



MR. EDGAR E. CLARK,  
Grand Chief of Order of Railway  
Conductors.—Kudgila.



MR. THOMAS H. WATKINS,  
An experienced coal-mine  
operator.

## The Arbitrators of the Coal Strike



BISHOP JOHN L. SPALDING,  
A prominent Catholic prelate.  
Anderson.

ALTHOUGH MANY persons questioned the propriety of interference by the chief executive of the nation in a strike, however widely harmful the latter might be, the issue of President Roosevelt's efforts to settle the long dispute between the coal miners and the operators has been so happy that criticism is silenced. The commission which the President has appointed to arbitrate the matters in moot has been selected with good judgment, being composed of able and respected men, and it appears to be

entirely satisfactory to both parties to the controversy. General confidence is felt that its inquiry into the conditions in the anthracite region will be intelligent and fair, and that its united conclusions will be sound.

Brigadier-General John M. Wilson, whose name is first in the list of commissioners, was formerly Chief of Engineers, United States Army, having been retired in October, 1901. General Wilson is a graduate of West

Point, and served with distinction in the Civil War. After the war he directed important engineering work for the government and had charge of the completion of the Washington Monument. For a time he was superintendent of the United States Military Academy.

Mr. Edward W. Parker, the second member of the commission, is an expert mining engineer, and is chief statistician of the coal division of the United States Geological Survey. He is also editor of the *Engineering and Mining Journal* of New York. He is the author of the annual reports in the volumes of the geological survey on the production of coal, coke, and salt.

The Hon. George Gray, the third arbitrator named, is judge of the Circuit Court of the United States in the third circuit. He was United States Senator from Delaware from 1885 to 1889, and was a member of the peace commission in Paris in 1898 and of the joint high commission at Quebec in 1898. In 1900 he was appointed a member of the international committee of arbitration under The Hague convention.

Mr. Edgar E. Clark, the fourth member of the commission, is grand chief of the Order of Railway Conductors, and was selected as a sociologist. He has shown great ability in managing the affairs of his order, and he strongly believes in arbitration, holding that strikes should be entered on only as a last resort. He is serving his sixth term as grand chief.

Mr. Thomas H. Watkins, the fifth arbitrator, lives in Scranton, Penn., and was formerly the largest an-

thracite coal operator in that region. He has of late years been interested in railroad enterprises and the mining of soft coal. He is regarded as an authority on mining, and is a director of the Temple Iron Company, to which the leading coal operators represented in the strike also belong.

Bishop John L. Spalding, of Peoria, Ill., the sixth member of the commission, is one of the most prominent prelates of the Catholic Church. He was formerly chancellor of the diocese of New York. He is the author of a number of books, and is regarded as a friend of the miners.

Mr. Carroll D. Wright, who is to be the recorder of the commission, is United States Commissioner of Labor, and was recently installed as president of Clark University, Worcester, Mass. He has been for many years a lecturer on labor subjects and is the author of several works treating of wages and labor.



MR. CARROLL D. WRIGHT,  
Eminent authority on labor questions.  
Parsons Brothers.

### The Struggle of the Poor for Coal.

NO BETTER illustration could have been found of the desperation of the poorest of New York City, those who live always "from hand to mouth," than the eagerness with which they struggled for their buckets of coal during the coal strike, when that fuel was sold to the poor at twenty-six distributing places in New York. Before the opening of the gates to admit purchasers, large crowds, in which women outnumbered the men two to one, thronged the streets. In their anxiety to be near the front these people created panics in several instances, requiring squads of policemen to bring about order. The demand continued with little abatement until newspapers began to forecast the settling of the strike. Then the poor people decided to wait, and they did.

It was estimated that in one day 50,000 persons bought coal at the distributing depots, each person buying only one bucketful, paying fifteen cents for thirty-five pounds. This was said to be the cost of the coal at the yards, including the price at the mines and the expense of transportation. The price was estimated per ton at \$9.75. In one day one yard sold at this rate \$1,800 worth of anthracite. All this money was received in small coins, among them thousands of copper cents. The money was carried to the bank in a box. At each coal depot was an office or window where tickets were sold.

A woman with a sack or basket would buy a ticket for fifteen cents entitling her to a bucket of coal. She would then go into the yard, deliver the ticket, and have her sack or basket filled. On the sidewalk at nearly every coal-selling place was a crowd of boys, some of them with little home-made wagons or carts. They were impromptu draymen and would bargain with the woman who had bought anthracite, and who lived several blocks away, to carry her load to her home for a nickel or a dime. This infant draying industry alone was not inconsiderable. Some who bought coal at fifteen cents a bucket sold it afterward for twenty-five cents to some of their neighbors. At some depots, it was complained, smaller buckets containing less than the required

thirty-five pounds were substituted for those of regulation size. And there were other schemes devised for profit or for fraud.

Many of the women who bought coal were so old and decrepit that they could scarcely carry their burdens home. Others were thinly clad and shivering in the cool wind. This sale of coal brought from their homes of poverty the city's very poorest.

### Woman's Remarkable Feats of Alpinism.

EVERY YEAR Madame Brassard, who keeps a little cocoa shop at Lyons, France, follows the French Alpine troops during the manoeuvres in order to sell cocoa to the soldiers, with whom she keeps up in all their long marches. This year, in the course of a few days, Madame Brassard made the ascent of Mont Jovet, crossed in deep snow the Col de la Vanoise, reached the summit of Mont Froid in a snow-storm, then accompanied the troops to the top of Mont Cenis, and finally left them at Mont Frejus, after selling out her stock. She then returned home, refilling her basket at Lyons, and walked to Savoy to be present at the grand manoeuvres. The profit from all these remarkable feats of Alpinism amounted to barely thirty dollars.



THE PRINCETON FACULTY OF HALF A CENTURY AGO.

1. Professor Arnold Guyot, the geographer. 2. Professor Charles S. Shields, still in the faculty. 3. Professor Schenck. 4. Professor MacLean, president of Princeton before Dr. James McCosh. 5. Professor Atwater. 6. Professor Duffield.—*Rear & Son.*

### Princeton's First Lay President.

THE INAUGURATION of Woodrow Wilson as president of Princeton University—an event which was celebrated with much ceremony on Saturday, October 25th—is of unusual significance because this eminent scholar and historian is the first man who ever occupied the president's chair of this Presbyterian institution who was not a minister. The accompanying picture, which is a reproduction of an old photograph, is interesting, because, though it was taken nearly fifty years ago, nearly all of the men in it are either alive to-day or have only recently died. Dr. Shields is still a member of the faculty, Dr. Duffield, the father of Rev. Howard Duffield, of New York, died only last year, and Dr. Schenck died but about two years ago. These seven men composed practically the entire faculty when they stood together before the camera, and their pupils numbered from two to three hundred. To-day fifteen hundred students assemble under the leadership of the new president, and the faculty has grown in proportion. Dr. Wilson is one of the most popular men in Princeton, and his inauguration marks the transition from the old to the new régime. He will carry out the university motto of "Progressive Conservatism," with more accent on the first word than any of his illustrious predecessors gave it. He is not merely a student, he is an alert, practical man, intensely interested in the newest

ideas, thoroughly understanding the life and the men about him, and closely in touch with both graduate and undergraduate sentiment. His inauguration was the occasion of a great reunion of Princeton friends and graduates, and it is generally believed that Dr. Francis L. Patton, who retired from the presidency, and who has just become the head of the Princeton Theological Seminary, has chosen a man who will most worthily succeed him and be a strong head to the university. That President Wilson will succeed greatly is the general wish. The continued prosperity of Princeton University is an important factor in the nation's progress. This great institution has numbered among its graduates many of our ablest men.





CROWD OF SUFFERERS CLAMORING FOR SOMETHING TO BURN.



WIDE-AWAKE BOYS WAITING FOR A CHANCE TO CARRY COAL FOR WOMEN.



EAGER CROWD OF WOMEN IN THE HEART OF THE JEWISH DISTRICT BUYING COAL.



HAPPY PURCHASERS LUGGING HOME THEIR BURDENS OF BLACK DIAMONDS.



MOTHER AND SON RETURNING HOME WITH A SMALL SUPPLY OF FUEL.



WATER STREET YARD, WHERE \$1,000 WORTH OF COAL WAS SOLD IN ONE DAY BY THE FIFTEEN-CENT BUCKET.



FILLING PAILS AND BAGS AT A WELL-PATRONIZED RELIEF DEPOT IN THE ITALIAN QUARTER.

SUFFERINGS FROM COLD AVERTED IN THOUSANDS OF HOMES.  
MULTITUDES OF NEW YORK'S POOR PROVIDED AT RELIEF DEPOTS WITH RELATIVELY CHEAP, GOOD COAL.

Photographs by G. B. Luckey. See page 412.





# Porto Rico's Curious Political Parties

By Peter MacQueen



SAN JUAN,  
September 25th, 1902.

THERE ARE many changes visible in the island of Porto Rico since I was here four years ago. The Porto Ricans are bolder looking; their cities have cleaner smells; electric cars flash through their palm groves, and an American automobile carries their mails from Ponce to San Juan over the eighty miles of splendid boulevard left by the Spaniards.

But colonization is a difficult task, and four years of freedom cannot annul four centuries of despotism. The Porto Ricans have been well used by the American government, notwithstanding the tariff of the earlier years. Of the Lower House of Delegates the whole thirty-five are Porto Ricans elected by the votes of free men. Of the eleven who make up the Upper House, or Executive Council, six are Americans and five are Porto Ricans. The Foraker bill was real statesmanship, but still Porto Rico has troubles of her own. The two parties, the American Federal and the Republican party, have developed bitter feuds and even bloodshed. The Republican party has nothing to do with the party in the United States of that name. Its members were smart enough to select the name of the dominant party in the United States. With the name all similarity ends. The Republicans (so-called) in Porto Rico are the slums, the Bowery statesmen, the Tammany politicians, the negroes, the lawless elements of the islands. This is the statement of all the English, German, American, Spanish, and other whites I have met. All the decent, law-abiding element have a horror of this party.

There is an element called "Las Turbas," the mob, led by a violent agitator named Manleon, which is the lowest part of the Republican party. Owing to the violence and lawlessness of "Las Turbas," protected by the insular police, the entire Federal party was last November intimidated from attending the polls, so that the whole body of delegates to the Lower House were Republican. This Manleon has just been released from prison, and the mob hailed him with fireworks and general rejoicing. Strangely enough, the American part of the Executive Council, including Governor Hunt, seem to sympathize with "Las Turbas" and Manleon, while the American business men and decent white men generally are disgusted with their revolutionary and South American tactics. There can be no doubt that Porto Rico left to the government of its native inhabitants would inside of two years become as bad as Venezuela or Colombia. The one idea of government among the Spanish-American peoples is government by military force and to kill the men who do not belong to your party in politics.

As to the principles of the two parties, neither has

any principle. The Porto Ricans are all in favor of annexation, and while not a bit grateful to the United States, are willing to work out their own salvation. There is not so much American capital invested as was expected; but improvements are coming. It is very arduous work to reconstruct the finances, laws, and usages. Many of the houses have been built on public lands. These squatter houses have been in the present families for generations; so that to fix titles and do justice to the people who have built and own the edifices requires a great deal of firmness, legal acumen, and sense of justice.

Governor Hunt, Attorney Harlan, and Secretary Hartzell are the real governors of Porto Rico. Hartzell is the most popular of the three. He is just now the acting Governor. Governor Hunt became very unpopular through his defense of Judge Ramos, a local judge who was accused by the San Juan News of notorious immorality. The charges were proved and admitted. Hunt in his letter to the President explaining the retention of Ramos said that immorality, in the best families as in the worst, was the rule in Porto Rico. This caused many protests from all over the island and a demand for the Governor's resignation. Mr. Bird, editor of the San Juan News, showed me many of these protests. I do not believe that immorality is the rule among the better classes.

In the matter of schools the American régime is doing wonderfully well. Porto Rican children are very bright and want to learn. Over half a million was spent last year on education by the island government, and 53,000 children are now enrolled in the public schools. There are far more than this number who desire a school education, and provision is being made for them as fast as is practicable. Acting Governor Hartzell told me that the idea was to teach children technical and agricultural pursuits rather than classics—a very wise thing. In the country towns little plots of ground are set apart and cultivated by the school children under competent teachers. Mr. Hartzell also tells me that this fall 1,160 teachers will be employed.

Except in its giving heed to "Las Turbas" and the unruly element of the so-called Republican party, the American part of Porto Rico's government is very fair to the people of the islands, and is showing great moderation and tact in dealing with very trying questions. Porto Ricans are getting even a better chance than American, English, or German settlers; but this will right itself.

There are about three hundred American soldiers on the island. The insular government has organized a fine body of United States soldiers from the Porto Ricans themselves. These number about a thousand. In examinations for civil service the Porto Ricans are allowed to start with 20 per cent. But in pay the Porto Rican soldier gets \$13.50, the same as our soldiers at home;

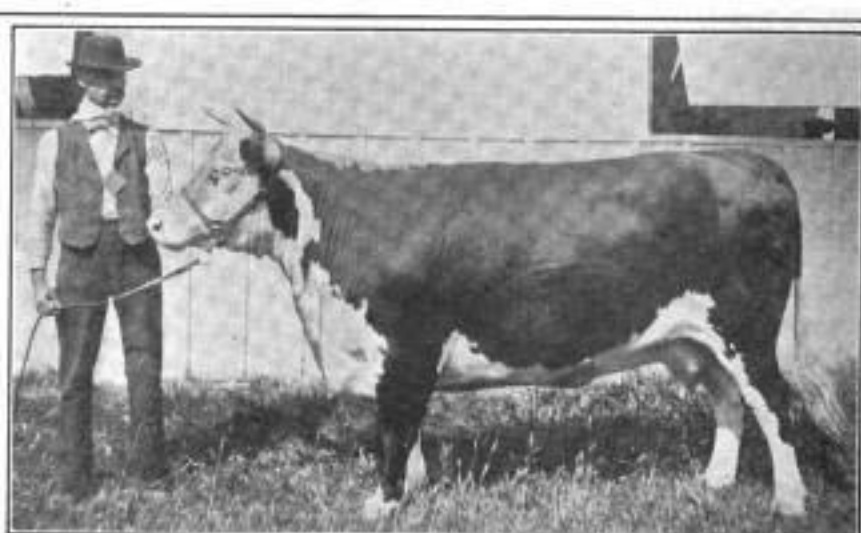
whereas, our fellows who serve here have extra pay as if they were in foreign service. The insular police are all Porto Ricans except the chief. They are a very nice-looking set of fellows, who are most dignified, in khaki suits. Great complaint is made about them, however, in that they mix in politics altogether too much. I am told on all sides that a policeman who is a Republican will not arrest an offender who is a Republican; and a Federal, they say, will do the same by his party. Moreover, the police are so well acquainted with the people in the towns where they are on duty that it is difficult to get them either to collect evidence or arrest criminals. Thus it has come about that life and person are not so safe as they were under the Spanish rule. The old "Guardia Civil" of Spain was very efficient and did not hesitate to shoot or even put the thumb-screws on the lawless. To remedy evils of the new police the government has taken the men on the force and changed them into strange towns. This works well until the officer gets acquainted.

Acting Governor Hartzell within a few days has issued strictest orders against the police mixing in politics, and his order is applauded all over the island. Hartzell is much more popular as Governor than Hunt. In a long interview I had with him during the absence of Governor Hunt he told me of the work of the government. He has great hopes for Porto Rico. A big hotel should be built in San Juan so as to make the island popular as a winter resort and attract men with money to invest. The orange, coffee, and sugar crops will soon increase vastly, especially by the building of railroads and electric-car roads. There is a fine variety of orange in Porto Rico which will take a great place in the fruit market of New York.

San Juan, the capital, is an attractive old town, built by Ponce de Leon, on an island, which later was fortified so as to be all but impregnable. Again and again the English, French, and Dutch attacked this stronghold on the Spanish Main. The old walls of San Cristobal and the Morro, picturesque now and still defended by a few first-class American guns, have seen many a gallant fray. Only four years ago a determined fleet lay in near them and for two hours made flinders fly. I saw some of the shells used by Sampson on that occasion, and observed great gaping wounds in the gigantic bastions. One watch-tower, called the haunted sentry-box, was struck by a small shell. A poor Castilian boy was there and his blood spattered the walls. No doubt some mischievous gunner in our fleet tried a shot at the tower just for fun. But away over in Spain his thoughtlessness broke the heart of a mother waiting through the sunny years for a footstep she will never hear.



GRAND BULL, CRUSADER, SOLD RECENTLY AT INDIANAPOLIS FOR \$10,000.



PINE COW, DOLLY II., SOLD FOR \$7,000, WHOSE CALVES HAVE REALIZED \$20,000.

TWO SPECIMENS OF HEREFORD CATTLE WHICH BROUGHT THE HIGHEST PRICES EVER PAID FOR THAT BREED.

## Highest-priced Cow and Bull.

THE GROWTH in favor with the farming community of improved breeds of cattle was demonstrated by a recent sale at Indianapolis of the Dale herd, composed of Herefords. This variety is so highly appreciated that forty-three animals put up at auction brought a total of \$43,300, or an average of \$1,007. This is declared to be the highest average in the history of this popular breed, and it is doubted whether a better figure was ever secured on a full herd of any class of cattle.

Among the notable beasts disposed of was Crusader, a magnificent three-year-old bull, weighing 2,300 pounds, which went to Edward L. Hawkins, of Earl Park, Ind., for \$10,000, the record price for a Hereford. Next in value was Dolly II., a fine cow, which was bought by Mr. Hawkins for \$7,000, an advance of \$2,000 on her selling figure of a few months ago. She is the most valuable Hereford cow ever sold. She is ten years old, weighs 1,850 pounds, and has produced calves which realized a total of \$20,000. Other sales made at this auction included one cow at \$3,500, and two at \$3,000 each.

## Automobiles Have Come To Stay.

WHILE SOME excellent but impulsive persons, moved by righteous indignation over the loss and suffering caused by reckless automobile driving, are writing to the newspapers advocating the total prohibition or extinction of horseless vehicles, Mr. Thomas Edison, with a surer eye and a larger grasp on the practicabilities of the future, is proposing to put an automobile on the market so cheap in price and so easily handled that no family can afford to be without one. At all events, the automobile has come to stay as surely as the telephone and the electric light, and any attempt to cripple or retard its use will be as vain as barking at the moon. That some abuses and not a few risks and perils will attend its introduction as a popular means of conveyance may be expected, but in the end these things will adjust themselves, as in the case of other great inventions of the kind, to existing needs and conditions, and the world will wonder how it was ever able to exist in comfort without automobiles. The automobile is destined to become a great factor in the world's progress.

## Alluring Coffee.

NEARLY KILLED THE NURSE.

WHEN one of the family is sick mother seems to be the only person who can tenderly nurse the patient back to health. But we forget sometimes that it is pretty hard on mother.

Mrs. Propst, of Albany, Ore., says: "About twenty-seven months ago father suffered with a stroke of paralysis, confining him to his bed for months, and as he wished mother with him constantly, his care in a great measure fell to her lot. She was seventy-four years old, and through constant attendance upon father, lost both sleep and rest, and began drinking coffee in quantities until finally she became very weak, nervous, and ill herself.

"By her physician's order she began giving father both Postum Food Coffee and Grape-Nuts, and in that way began using both herself. The effect was very noticeable. Father improved rapidly, and mother regained her strength and health, and now both are well and strong. Mother says it is all due to the continued use of both Postum and Grape-Nuts."





GOVERNOR'S PALACE AT SAN JUAN, BUILT LONG AGO BY THE SPANIARDS.



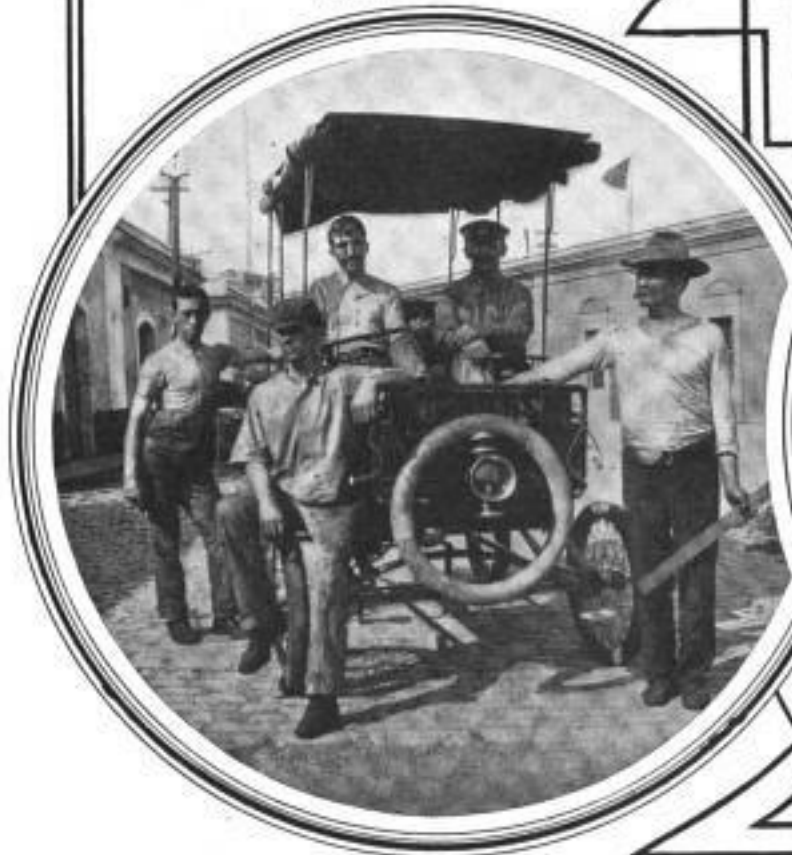
ACTING GOVERNOR HARTZELL, JUST AT HIS DESK IN THE PALACE.



CHARACTERISTIC STREET IN ISLAND'S CAPITAL, SAN JUAN.



PRISONERS COLLECTING RUBBISH UNDER SUPERVISION OF POLICE.



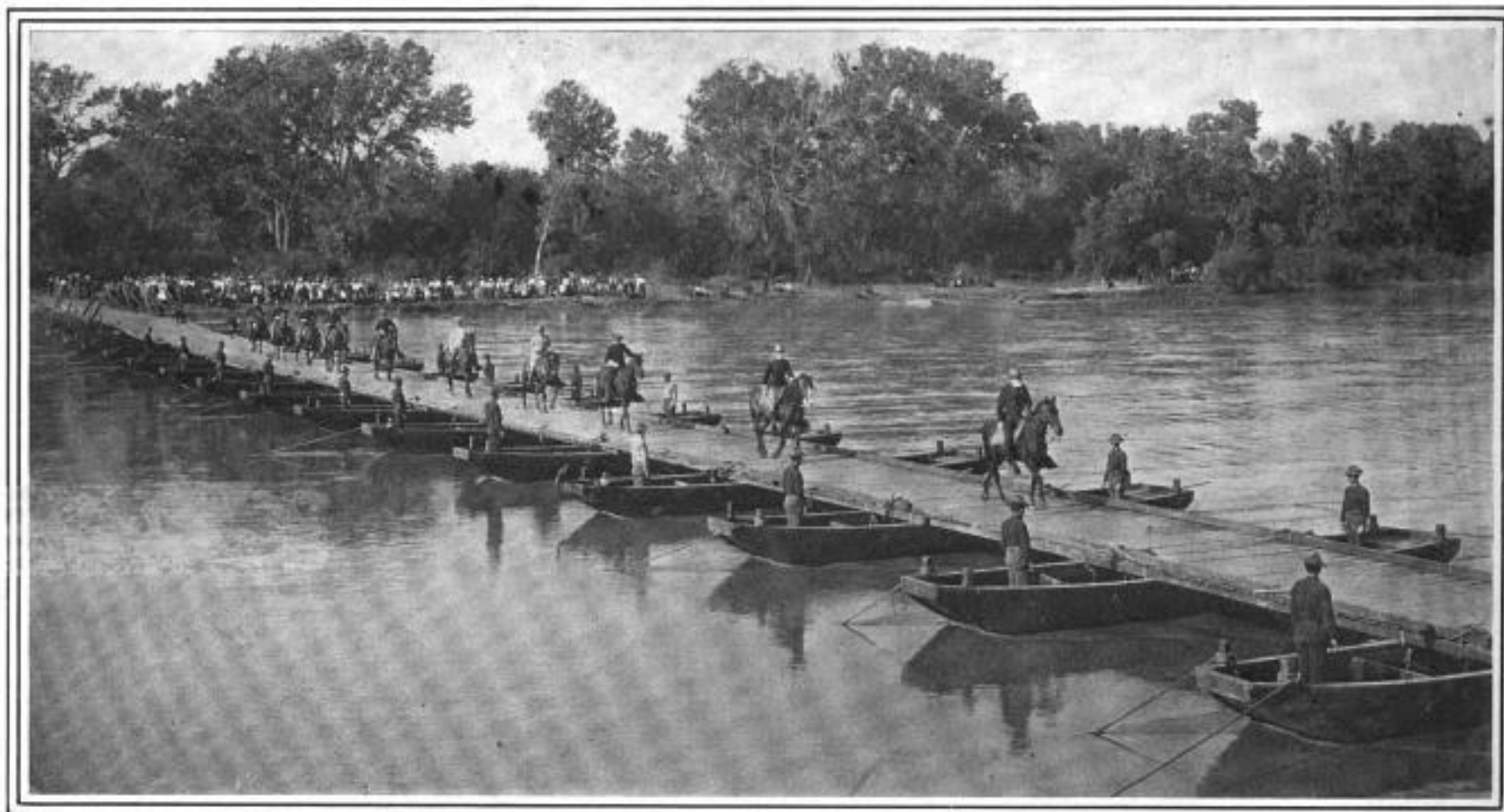
CARRYING THE MAILS BY AUTOMOBILE FROM PONCE TO SAN JUAN.



EXPERT YOUNG WOMAN ENGAGED IN MAKING FINE LACE.

OUR FAIR AND FERTILE DEPENDENCY IN THE WEST INDIES.  
EVIDENCES OF NEW CONDITIONS THAT EXIST IN PORTO RICO UNDER AMERICAN ADMINISTRATION.





AN INTERESTING INCIDENT OF THE FORT RILEY MILITARY MANOEUVRES.

GENERAL BATES AND STAFF CROSSING THE PONTOON BRIDGE CONSTRUCTED BY THE ENGINEER CORPS ESPECIALLY FOR THE MANOEUVRES.—Fennell.

### Beware of Public Beggars.

WE HAVE found frequent occasion during the past few years to warn our readers against the frauds and impostors who make capital out of seeming or alleged infirmities and physical disabilities for the business of preying upon the sympathies of a generous public. A notable case of this kind of imposture was that of the man arrested by the New York police a few weeks ago, who had by long practice been able to perfect himself in the art of falling in a dead faint on the pavement at selected points in the fashionable quarters of town, where he felt sure of being picked up, resuscitated, and generously provided with money on the strength of his pitiable condition and alleged homeless and friendless state. It was shown, on investigation, that the fellow had been making as high as twenty dollars a day right along by this artful dodge.

A more extensive scheme of systematic imposture was that recently reported in the New York *Herald*, where a number of professional beggars had organized something like a regular co-operative company, with a president, secretary and other officers, and a plan for a division of profits. The president, or manager, was a one-legged man of more than ordinary shrewdness and intelligence. According to the testimony of his confederates, he received one-half of the receipts of the beggars in his employ. They were supposed to get from \$6 to \$8 a day. The manager provided crutches, bandages and canes, and saw that the beggars were made pitiable objects by the various arts of which he is master. He was able to disguise them so that they appeared to be suffering from wasting diseases. He instructed the blind how to act in "business hours." Either he, or his manager, attended to the binding up of sound limbs, so as to give the appearance of decrepitude. There were certain articles of agreement under which this remarkable "trust" was organized, the president, for example, agreeing to pay the fines of any beggars who were arrested and to take care of them in sickness.

That a scheme like this could live and flourish for a considerable period, is a striking commentary on the gullibility and credulous generosity of the American public. It is perfectly safe to say that in barely one case out of a thousand among the persons who appeal for alms in public places does actual and genuine need exist. In the vast majority of such cases the giving of help is simply an encouragement to laziness, vice, and crime. In New York, and most other American communities, ample, generous, and adequate provision is made by private and public beneficence for the care of diseased, infirm, and helpless persons, old and young, who are without friends or means of support, and there is no occasion for such people to seek a livelihood by displaying their infirmities before the public.

The only wise and proper way to treat applicants of this kind, if in New York, is to refer or report them to the Charity Organization Society, by whom a prompt and thorough investigation will be made and such treatment accorded as the case demands; and organizations similar to this society exist in almost every large

town, whose special work it is to investigate and make proper disposition of all local charitable cases referred to their attention.

### Bertha's Blue Eyes.

HONEST blue eyes,  
So sparkling and bright!  
Mirth in them lies,  
'Tis ever in sight;  
Mirth that's contagious,  
Where'er it may fall,  
Bringing quick solace,  
A blessing to all.

Honest blue eyes,  
So beaming and kind!  
Trust in them lies,  
To evil half blind;  
Trust in the friendships  
That comfort and bless,  
Trust in the fondness  
Of ev'ry career.

Honest blue eyes,  
So tender and true  
Love in them lies,  
Tho' hidden from view;  
Love that is helpful,  
Earnest and pure,  
Which to life's ending  
Will ever endure.

Honest blue eyes,  
So fearless and brave!  
Strength in them lies,  
To brave every wave;  
Strength for the morrow,  
Whatever it may bring,  
Strength which is courage,  
In storm can still sing!

MRS. FINDLEY BRADEN.

### Mohammedanism Kind to Children.

THE FRANK, honest, and impartial study of modern religions, after the comparative method, has brought even the most earnest and devoted students of Christianity to an attitude of respect and often of veneration for many forms of alien and so-called heathen faith in which many noble ethical precepts are mingled and in which millions of human beings have found the only response vouchsafed to them to the inward voice calling to worship and sacrifice. How much harm may come to missionary effort from assuming that religions like Buddhism, for example, are wholly false and vicious, Bishop Potter has been showing recently in published articles giving the results of his observations in India. Facts illustrative of this same general truth are brought out in recent cablegrams from Russia, describing the frightful mortality among infants in certain provinces of that country. In one province, where the mortality among the members of the Russian Greek Church is 342.1 per thousand, the death rate among the children of Mohammedan parents is only 140.4 per thousand. The Mohammedan law, it seems, compels mothers to nurse their own children, whereas the mothers of the Christian peasantry neglect their children in order to work in the fields, or leave them entirely to the care of others. This much, then, can be placed to the credit of Mohammedanism, when brought in contrast with the practices of some professedly Christian people, that, in spite of all its dark and degrading features, it is kind to little children. But, of course, there is no truer cherisher of the little ones than real Christianity.

### No Drugs.

JUST PROPER FOOD AND REST.

THE regular user of drugs to relieve pain is on the wrong track. Find the cause and remedy it by proper food and quit drugs for temporary relief or you will never get well.

A minister's wife writes: "Three years ago, while living at Rochester, N. Y., where my husband was pastor of one of the city churches, I was greatly reduced from nervous prostration and anemia and was compelled to go to a well-known Eastern sanitarium for my health. My stomach was in bad shape from badly selected food; I was an habitual user of carbonate of magnesia and my physicians made every endeavor to break up this most damaging habit, but all to no purpose.

"At the sanitarium I was given Grape-Nuts and learned the value of the food. I used it continuously, eating it at nearly every meal, and my recovery was rapid. Its use enabled me to eat and digest food and to give up the drug habit, and I am now completely restored to good health.

"At the present time I am able to attend to my household duties, pursue music, which was formerly my profession, besides reading and studying, all of which I was totally unable to do at the time referred to." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.



MARTIN HARVEY  
As Sydney Carton in "The Only Way."



WILLIAM GULLETTE  
As Sherlock Holmes. He has made a hit at home and abroad.

TWO FAMOUS DRAMATIC IMPERSONATIONS,  
AND TWO PLAYERS WHO HAVE RECENTLY COME TO AMERICA, ONE FOR THE FIRST TIME, AND  
THE OTHER TO REPEAT A FORMER SUCCESS IN HIS NATIVE LAND.

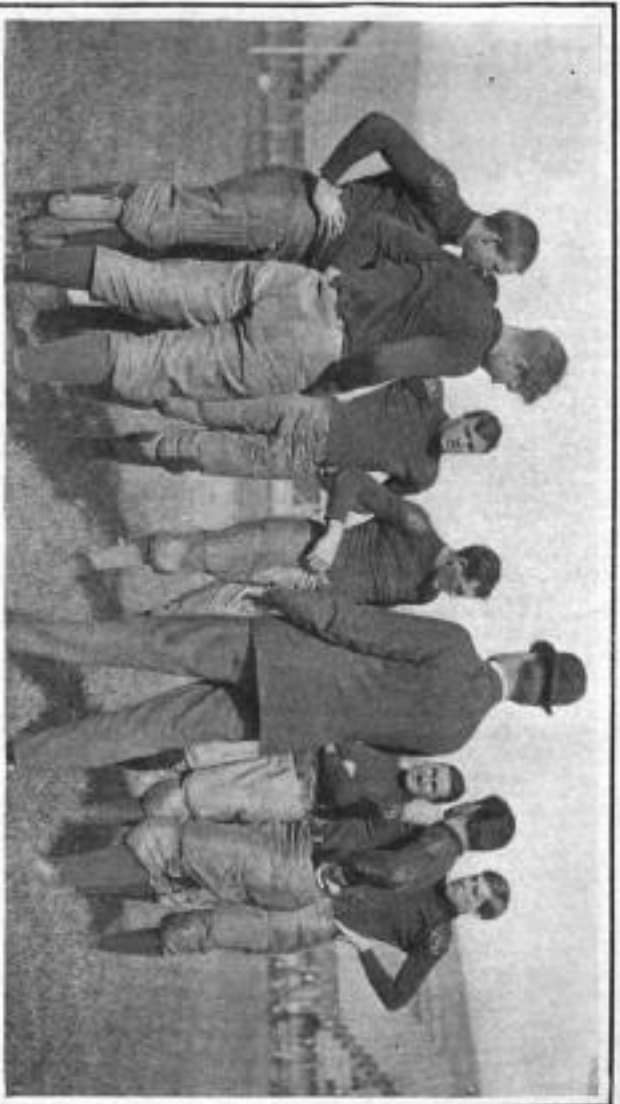




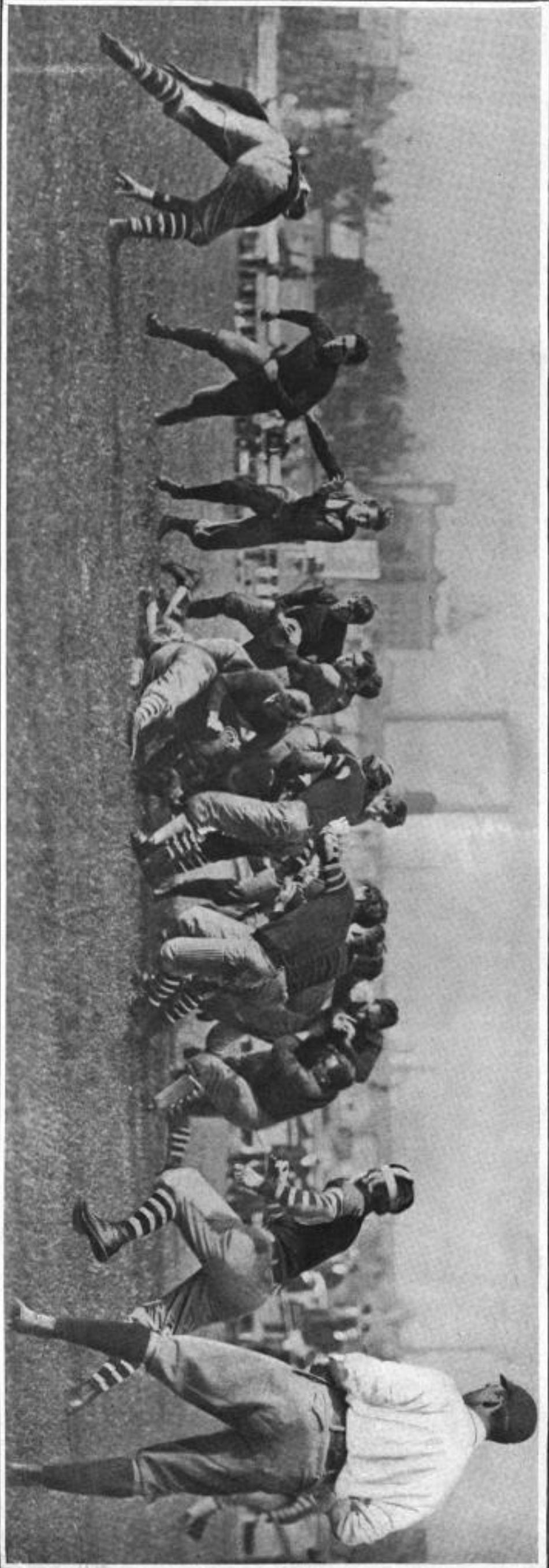
PHIL STILLMAN, VALE'S CENTER IN 1908, COACHING STAFF AND OTHER CANDIDATES.  
Reading from left to right—Shevlin, Bradbury, Goss, Moore, Holt, Glass, and Kinney.—Sagawak.



VALE'S CENTER, HEAVIEST IN THE "200 POUND"  
Class, right guard, 200 pounds; Holt, center, 204  
pounds; Glass, left guard, 211 pounds.—Sagawak.



VALE'S GIANTS OF THE KIER-LINE RECEIVING INSTRUCTIONS FROM STILLMAN.  
Reading from left to right—Dunsmuir, Goss, Kinney, Glass, Stillman (coaching), Bradbury, Holt, and Turner.—Sagawak.



VICTORIES PENNSYLVANIA TEAM ADVANCING THE BALL BY A PIERCE PLUNGE IN THE GAME WITH LEHIGH, CAPTAIN GABRIEL LEADING. (LEIGHES IN STUPID JERKINGS.)

# GIANTS OF THE GRIDIRON IN PRACTICE AND AT PLAY.

VALE'S POWERFUL FOOTBALL MEN ASSIDUOUSLY TRAINING, AND PENNSYLVANIA'S FORCEFUL ELEVEN SHATTERING LEHIGH'S VAINLY-RESISTING LINE.





# American Labor's Debt to Railroads

By Guy Morrison Walker



IT IS A well-known fact, though one that we seldom stop to recall, that the price of the finished product in the markets of the world is made up of the cost of manufacture plus the cost of transportation. Reduced to its lowest analysis, the cost of every manufactured product is simply the cost of labor to produce it, for the cost of raw material is simply the cost of labor to obtain it, whether it be by digging ore from the mines, gathering ivory in the forests of Africa, or shearing wool from the backs of sheep.

Under primitive conditions even transportation is simply labor, and the cost of transportation is simply the cost of the human labor necessary to carry the finished product to market. This condition is still to be seen in Oriental countries, particularly in China, where the greater part of the tea crop is borne to the waterways on the backs of men, and in Africa, where strings of negroes still bear to the coast the ivory gathered in the forests of the interior.

By the development of modern means of transportation, labor in civilized communities has been relieved of the burden of transporting its manufactured products to market by the costly and laborious methods that still prevail in less favored communities. The farmer of Kansas and Nebraska sells his great surplus of wheat and corn at a good profit in the markets of Europe because American railroads transport his grain from the farm fifteen hundred miles in the interior down to the coast at a cost of approximately one-third of one cent per ton per mile.

The province of Henan, in China, lying about six hundred miles inland from the coast, with an area about equal to that of the State of New York, and with a population of over twenty-two million, has a foreign commerce that aggregates only about five hundred thousand dollars a year. The province of Sze Chuan, with an area of two hundred thousand square miles and a population almost equal to that of the United States, is practically an unknown world because almost its only means of communication is by the small boats that descend the Yang-Tse River and the returning boatmen who trudge into the interior carrying on their backs such small bundles as they are able to bear. Although the men engaged in this traffic are paid only about eight cents a day for their work, and they board themselves out of that pittance, this method of transportation costs about ten cents per ton per mile, or nearly fifteen times the average freight charge of American railroads, and more than thirty times what American railroads charge for the transportation of grain.

The value of every commodity depends upon the breadth of the market for it, and particularly is this true of the value of labor; for labor necessarily depends for its value on the facilities which exist for transporting its products to market. Thus we see that in China, where the facilities for transportation are the poorest in the world, we find the cheapest labor—cheap because it is confined for a market for its products to the territory immediately surrounding it and is cut off from the markets of the world by the high cost of reaching them. In all China there is in operation less than one thousand miles of railroad. The following table gives the population, total miles of railroad, and the miles of railroad for each ten thousand of population in the leading industrial countries of the world:

Country.	Population.	Miles of Road.	Miles per 10,000.
Great Britain.	41,454,578	21,858	5.27
France.	38,641,000	26,234	6.78
Germany.	56,343,000	31,392	5.57
Austria.	47,102,000	22,545	4.78
Italy.	32,449,000	9,772	3.01
Russia.	128,932,000	28,589	2.21
United States.	76,303,000	202,000	26.47

It will be seen from this table that the average man in America is four times better served with railroad transportation facilities than the average of Frenchmen, who, next to ourselves, are the best served by their railroads of any people in the world; while the average American is five times better served in this respect than is the average inhabitant of Great Britain or Germany, who are our chief industrial rivals. From this it is easy to see how much greater is the opportunity of the average American to market the products of his labor, and how much wider is the market which these products may reach.

Transportation rates are not only governed by the methods of transportation employed, but in civilized countries, where practically the same methods of transportation prevail, they are governed by skill in operation and by the fixed charges that are necessary to build up the transportation systems. Nowhere else in the world has railroad operation been reduced to the science that it has in this country, where our train-loads average almost double those of Europe and our ton-mile rates are not only the lowest, but are scarcely one-third those of our nearest competitors. In all this the American laborer has a great advantage over the laborer in any other part of the world.

The average capitalization per mile of American railroads is only \$61,883, while the average capitalization of the railroads of Europe is almost twice that sum, amounting to \$113,880 per mile, and the railroads of Great Britain and Ireland are capitalized at \$268,951 per mile.

This means that the charge of American railroads upon the products of labor for transporting them to market, necessary to pay the fixed charge upon the investment in the roads, is only one-half as much as European railroads must tax the product of their labor in order to place that product in the market, and only one-fourth as much as English railroads are forced to tax the products of English labor in order to pay their fixed charges or the interest upon the sum invested in them.

While the market for any given product is controlled by that nation which can combine the lowest cost of manufacture together with the lowest cost of transportation to market, the price of that product in the market is governed by the next to the lowest possible combination of these two elements—or, in other words, by the cost to the nearest competitor. The nation which makes cheapest and reaches the market cheapest need not sell its products as cheap as they can be made and delivered in order to control the market, but only to sell a little cheaper than its nearest competitor can make and deliver. When one of the competitors for a market has secured control of it by reducing the sum of his cost of making and delivering below that of his nearest rival, he may thereafter, by the reduction of one of the elements of cost, be able to increase his profit without danger to his control of the market. He may even reduce one element of cost so much as to be enabled to increase the other element of cost and still make the combined cost less than it was before.

In other words, when one country has secured control of the market for any given commodity by being able to make and deliver it cheaper than it can be done by any industrial rival, that country may, by reducing its cost of transportation to market, greatly increase its profit and still control the market without in any manner reducing the price of its wages. It may, in fact, so materially reduce the cost of transportation that wages in that country may be materially increased without endangering its control of the markets of the world. It is just this that American railroads have enabled us to do in the markets of the world, and what this means to American labor is shown by the following table, which gives the cost of transportation per ton-mile and the average wage per day that is paid to labor in the leading countries of the world:

Country.	Cost of Transportation per Ton-Mile in Cents.	Wages per Day in Cents.
China.	10	\$1.10
Japan.	35	23
Russia.	22	34
Italy.	24	26
Austria.	22.5	50
Germany.	11.5	90
France.	11.9	80
England.	26	1.04
United States.	0.000	2.60

From this it will be seen that in China, where the cost of transportation amounts to ten cents per ton per mile, wages average only ten cents per day. In Japan, which, by reason of a small railroad system and fair means of water communication, has reduced its average cost of transportation to five cents per ton per mile, the wages are about twenty-three cents per day. In Russia and Italy, which of the civilized countries have the lowest railroad mileage in proportion to population and a high average cost per ton per mile for transportation, the average wage is only thirty-four and twenty-six cents per day, respectively. In Germany, France, and England, which approximate each other in the average cost of transportation per ton per mile and in their average mileage of railroad in proportion to their population, there is a fair approximation in the average wage. While in our own country, where we have the greatest railroad mileage in proportion to our population and the lowest cost of transportation, we have the highest average wage to be found in the world; the highest wage, in fact, of which there is any record in history!

In the face of these figures it is impossible to escape the conclusion that there is a definite, fixed relation between wages and the facilities and cost of transportation; that in the absence of transportation facilities and in the presence of a high cost or rate of transportation, industry languishes, labor finds little to do, and wages remain low. While as transportation facilities increase and transportation rates grow lower and cheaper, industry thrives, markets widen, commerce grows, and wages increase by leaps and bounds.

The industrial development of America, the great demand for labor, and the high wages that exist in our country to-day are due primarily to our wonderful railroad development and to the wonderful cheapness of our transportation rates. It is a mistake to imagine that manufactures can thrive or agriculture flourish in advance of adequate transportation facilities. Were the farmers of Kansas and Minnesota compelled to pay such transportation charges as the farmer of China, it would cost them \$1.50 a ton to ship wheat from their farms to New York, or \$4,500 for a thirty-ton car-load of 1,100 bushels. In other words, their wheat, worth only sixty cents a bushel on the farm, would cost \$5.00 a bushel delivered at tide-water.

Were the steel mills of Pittsburgh compelled to pay only as much as the manufacturer of Japan for the transportation of their products to market, it would cost them

\$25.00 a ton to deliver steel rails on board ship. Pittsburgh rails costing \$25.00 a ton at the mill would cost \$50.00 a ton in New York, while Chicago rails facing a transportation charge of \$50.00 a ton would have to be manufactured for nothing in order to compete with Pittsburgh rails in the Atlantic coast market.

Neither the products of the farm nor of the factory can pay such charges for transportation to market. It is easy to see that industrial development in competition with conditions as we know them in America is impossible in a country like China, where coal mined by cheap Chinese labor at a cost of only twenty-five cents per ton at the mouth of the mine is raised by the mere cost of transportation to \$8.00 per ton when transported a distance of less than forty miles. Under such conditions the consumption of coal is naturally limited to a small radius around each mine, and it is impossible to develop any mining industry. The miners of this country should recognize the fact that were it not for the wonderfully cheap rates made by our American railroads for the transportation of coal, not one mine in one hundred would be open to-day and most of them would be seeking employment, as are the inhabitants of most other countries, at wages averaging about one-fourth of what they are earning to-day!

In contrast with the labor conditions that exist in China the recent railroad development in Japan has resulted in a wonderful rise in wages. Wages have increased within the last twenty years from an average of eight, ten, and twelve cents per day to twenty, thirty, and forty cents per day, according as the labor is skilled or unskilled, while her exports to foreign countries have increased over 800 per cent.

Wages have always been low in those parts of the country far ahead of or removed from railroad facilities, and to-day the lowest wages found in the United States are in those States which have the poorest railroad facilities. Whenever the railroads came into a new community wages are almost immediately doubled. The following table, showing the cost of transportation per ton per mile for each decade of the last fifty years and the average wage of American labor at the same time, shows what the increase of our transportation facilities and the reduction of our railroad rates have done for American labor:

Year.	Cost of Transportation per Ton-Mile in Cents.	Wages per Day.
1850.	035	\$1.25
1860.	0274	1.50
1870.	0190	1.97
1880.	0126	2.13
1890.	0092	2.50
1900.	0069	2.60

It will be seen that as our transportation rates have steadily fallen the wages of labor have steadily risen, and that, too, in an almost constant proportion. In the last fifty years our railroad mileage has grown from a few thousand miles of scattered and disconnected links into a great railroad system of over two hundred thousand miles, every mile of which is in connection with every other mile, equalizing labor conditions and leveling prices throughout the whole country, preventing either local famine or local waste of surpluses. This and the reduction during the same period of our railroad rates from 3½ cents per ton per mile to 6.9 mills, or less than one-fifth what they were fifty years ago, has enabled us to accomplish the greatest miracle that the world has ever seen.

During those fifty years our population has grown from twenty-three millions to over seventy-six millions, and over eighteen million foreigners have immigrated to our shores. Yet in the face of this great supply of labor, and most of it extremely cheap labor, that has poured in upon us, we have been enabled to develop our industries and create such a demand for labor that we have more than doubled our own average wage and at the same time delivered our finished products in Europe so cheaply that that country, even after shipping its surplus supply of labor to us, has been unable to bring about any material increase in its own wages.

The reason that the iron mills of Saxony have been idle has been because German railroad rates to the coast have been more than the combined charge of American railroad rates from interior points to our seacoast and the added cost of transportation across the seas. Why do the industries of Germany languish? It is because the government control of German railroads has abolished competition and maintained German freight rates at figures nearly three times greater than those fixed by private competition here in America. In America the necessity for lower rates forced many roads into receiverships, but this resulted in a scaling of their debts and their reorganization on a basis which lower rates were able to support. This relief, however, is impossible to the government-owned railroads of Europe, for the attempt to reduce railroad rates based upon the present capitalization or cost of those roads to their governments would impair at once the security of government investments; and so the German laborer must struggle for a wage scarcely more than one-third that paid to the American laborer, in order to equalize this difference which prevails in the freight rates of the two countries.

Of what use was it to discover that California could raise fruit for the whole world when that State had but

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# The Man Behind the Limelight

By Eleanor Franklin



CHARLES EMERSON COOK,  
Representing David Belasco's  
enterprises.  
Theater.

"A PRESS agent?" indignantly exclaimed a large gentleman in one of the big managerial offices on Broadway. "I do not like the name."

"No?"

"No! Do you know what the words press agent mean?"

My, what a towering, glowering gentleman!

"A man who draws a fairly good salary for manufactur-

ing 'pipe dreams' to order."

Ignored.

"A man who has the ability, natural or acquired, to make very large actors out of very scant material."

Don't bother the gentleman. He is writing.

"Master of the fine art of consistent and skillful prevarication, dreamer of—"

"Press agent, my dear young lady, means just what it says."

"Then it isn't a good press agent."

"Agent means one who works. Press agent, one who works the press."

Now, I was duly grateful to the large gentleman for furnishing me gratis this comprehensive definition, although he did it to prove how absolutely out of the question it was for him to list himself under such a head. After this, having impressed upon me the fact that I was "up against" an unyielding dignity, he began telling, in the first person, of course, and graciously enough, some of the things a so-called press agent is and isn't. Now, when a man gets talking about himself, he seldom fails to be eloquent and often reaches the sublime; consequently I came away imbued with the idea that I had been all wrong in my estimation of the press agency as a vocation, and of the busy and brainy men who manufacture all the interesting reading matter about our actors, actresses, chorus girls, and others, which fills the columns of the daily press and the pages of our weekly and monthly periodicals.

"Why is it," asks a young friend of mine, "that so many more things happen to stage people than to anybody else?" and I answer, "Because they employ press agents, my dear."

It is a press agent's business to keep his "star" constantly in the public eye. He must correspond with thousands of newspapers all over America, or the world if he is employed by a person of international importance. If there is little in his subject to attract public attention, he must invent something, and the more prolific his inventive genius the greater success he attains in his profession and the more valuable he is to the firm of managers which employs him. It has come to be generally well known that a great many of the interesting things we read about the Bernhards, the Mansfields, the Lillian Russells and Anna Helds are stories fresh from the fertile brain of some hustling press representative, and are quite as new to the persons about whom they are written as to us, who read them with such childlike faith and astonishment. They are works of art, some of them, too, and it seems a bit unfair that their authors may not step forth and claim recognition for their skillful handiwork.

It is a positive fact that almost none of the astonishing stories told about men and women prominent in the dramatic profession are true, and yet there is not a press representative in New York who will not join my large gentleman in declaring that they have never once perpetrated a "fake story" nor "worked" a newspaper into publishing anything that was not simple unvarnished news; and they each and every one repudiate the name "press agent" because it has come to be almost synonymous with an old Anglo-Saxon word of unmistakable strength and directness.

Back in the far corner of one of Klaw & Erlanger's offices

in the Holland Building, at Fortieth and Broadway, in a little private room just large enough for himself and "one at a time," banked in by piles of newspapers and surrounded by photographs and souvenirs of most of the distinguished men and women of the stage, one may find, most any morning Mr. Jerome H. Eddy, who has been called the "Dean of Press Agents." Mr. Eddy has had more great men and women on his list than any other newspaper man in the theatrical profession, perhaps, and was one of the first men to make theatrical press work a regular business. When he says he has never sent an untrue story to a newspaper it seems a thing quite be-



CHANNING POLLOCK,  
Of William A. Brady's forces.  
McMichael & Co.



E. D. PRICE,  
Press representative for William A. Brady.—Gilbert & Bacon.

lievable, since he has had so much excellent material at hand always that there was little excuse to waste time and energy in invention. The names of Mr. Edwin Booth, Mr. Lawrence Barrett, Miss Mary Anderson, Mr. Charles Wyndham, Mr. Sol Smith Russell, and Mr. W. J. Sullivan seem potent enough in themselves to dispense with press representation altogether, but they were not always so, and within the last twenty years Mr. Eddy has helped to proclaim the genius of each of them. Mr. Eddy is now, and has been for seventeen years, press representative for Mr. Joseph Jefferson, a position which a younger man might easily overdo, since the "dean of his profession" can well afford to forego the spectacular exploitation which an admiring youth in his enthusiasm might subject him to. Mr. Eddy is also a dramatic reviewer, having written a great many caustic criticisms under the nom de plume of "Nancy Sykes." In this he exemplifies the difference between a press representative and a dramatic critic. A press representative may not always say what he thinks, because he is under contract to say what the management wants the public to think. A dramatic critic may say what he thinks, unless he is bound by somewhat the same sort of contract drawn "on the quiet" between —, but of course such a thing is impossible.

Mr. Alf. Hayman, who holds the ribbons over the multitudinous head of Mr. Charles Frohman's attractions, is not a press agent, but the great manager's representative and assistant, and he is a busier man than President Roosevelt. He sits in a little inside office in the Empire Theatre Building, buried in the details of the business management of a list of stars too long for enumeration; a list which includes some of the greatest names on the roster of dramatic fame, both in this country and abroad. Of course, Mr. Hayman has an army of men under him to whom is assigned the work for individuals, but the general representative of any great firm of managers must be in complete command of every detail of that firm's business.

Mr. Wilbur M. Bates, general representative for Klaw & Erlanger, is another interesting gentleman who keeps a very large hand on an enormously big business. He sits in a spacious office on the top floor of the Holland Build-

ing, surrounded by three stenographers, all of whom he manages to keep busy most of the time. Just now he is dictating "news" about "The Rogers Brothers in Harvard," "Ben-Hur," Jerome Sykes in "The Billionaire," Miss Ada Rehan in "Diana of the Crossways," Mr. Martin Harvey, Miss Mary Manning, Mr. J. E. Dodson and Miss Annie Irish in "An American Invasion,"

and other more or less important "attractions." He is also doing the "original" work for the "Huckleberry Finn" production, which Klaw & Erlanger are to make later in the season. The word "original" used in this connection means that he composes the material, which is copied by subordinates and used all over the country as long as the pieces may run.

Mr. Bates began his newspaper career on the Boston Herald twenty-two years ago, although he doesn't look it. He drifted, in the course of a few years, under the yellow dome of the New York World Building, but left that strenuous paper for a quiet time on the Philadelphia Press. By way of spasmodic progression he deserted this post and became press agent for Yates's "Devil's Auction" and manager for Carver's "Wild West." After a checkered career on the road we find him at last doing the press work for Leibler & Co. in their productions of "The Christian" and "The Children of the Ghetto." Then, when Klaw & Erlanger made the great production of "Ben-Hur," he was engaged by them to place that enterprise before the public in an acceptable manner and has since remained general representative for the firm. Press agents are born and not made, and in his undoubted success Mr. Bates has simply followed a natural course and come into his own.

Then there is Mr. F. J. Wiltach, press representative for Leibler & Co. "Manners maketh the man and his suavity is a perpetual letter of recommendation." Mr. Wiltach is from "the other side" and talks with an English accent; says he is "feeling fit" and "serves me jolly well right for a duffer." A bibliomaniac, too, is Mr. Wiltach; talks classic literature in such a manner as to make one painfully aware of the abysmal depths of one's own ignorance. Just now he is doing the press work for "The Eternal City" with such people as Signor Mascagni, the spectacular Hall Caine, Miss Viola Allen, and Mr. E. M. Holland to give him inspiration, to say nothing of Madame Duse and Signor D'Annunzio. They say Mr. Wiltach holds the diamond belt for spectacular rhetoric. Well, why shouldn't he? One thinks in hyperbole about such people.

Mr. Robert Hunter is another familiar figure "along the Rialto," being also attached to the Leibler & Co. forces, and press agent for Mr. Kyrle Bellew, of the sad, sweet smile and interesting gray hair; also a sheep ranch in Australia, to which he threatens to retire every time Mr. Hunter runs short of material with which to keep his limelight aglow.

Mr. Charles Emerson Cook, formerly editor of the Boston Budget and now general representative for Mr. David Belasco, is another gentleman far famed for his personal persuasiveness. Mr. Cook began his newspaper career on the Harvard Crimson during his student days, at which time he was also Harvard correspondent for New York and Boston papers. Soon after his graduation in the class of '93 he was made editor of the Boston Budget and remained in that position for six years. It is rather interesting to know how Mr. Cook was inveigled into the press-agent business. He was doing the dramatic criticisms for his paper and during one of Mrs. Leslie Carter's engagements in Boston in "The Heart of Maryland" he paid enthusiastic and most beautifully expressed tribute to her undoubtedly splendid

Continued on page 421



WILBUR M. BATES,  
General representative for  
Klaw & Erlanger.  
McMichael & Co.



FREDERICK EDWARD MCKAY,  
Press agent for Mrs. Osborn.  
Scholar.



F. J. WILTACH,  
General press representative for  
Leibler & Co.—Mascagni.



JEROME H. EDDY,  
The "Dean of press agents."



ROBERT HUNTER,  
Representing Leibler & Co.  
Baker.



CLAXTON WILTACH,  
Representative of Sousa's band and other  
enterprises.—Jaworski.

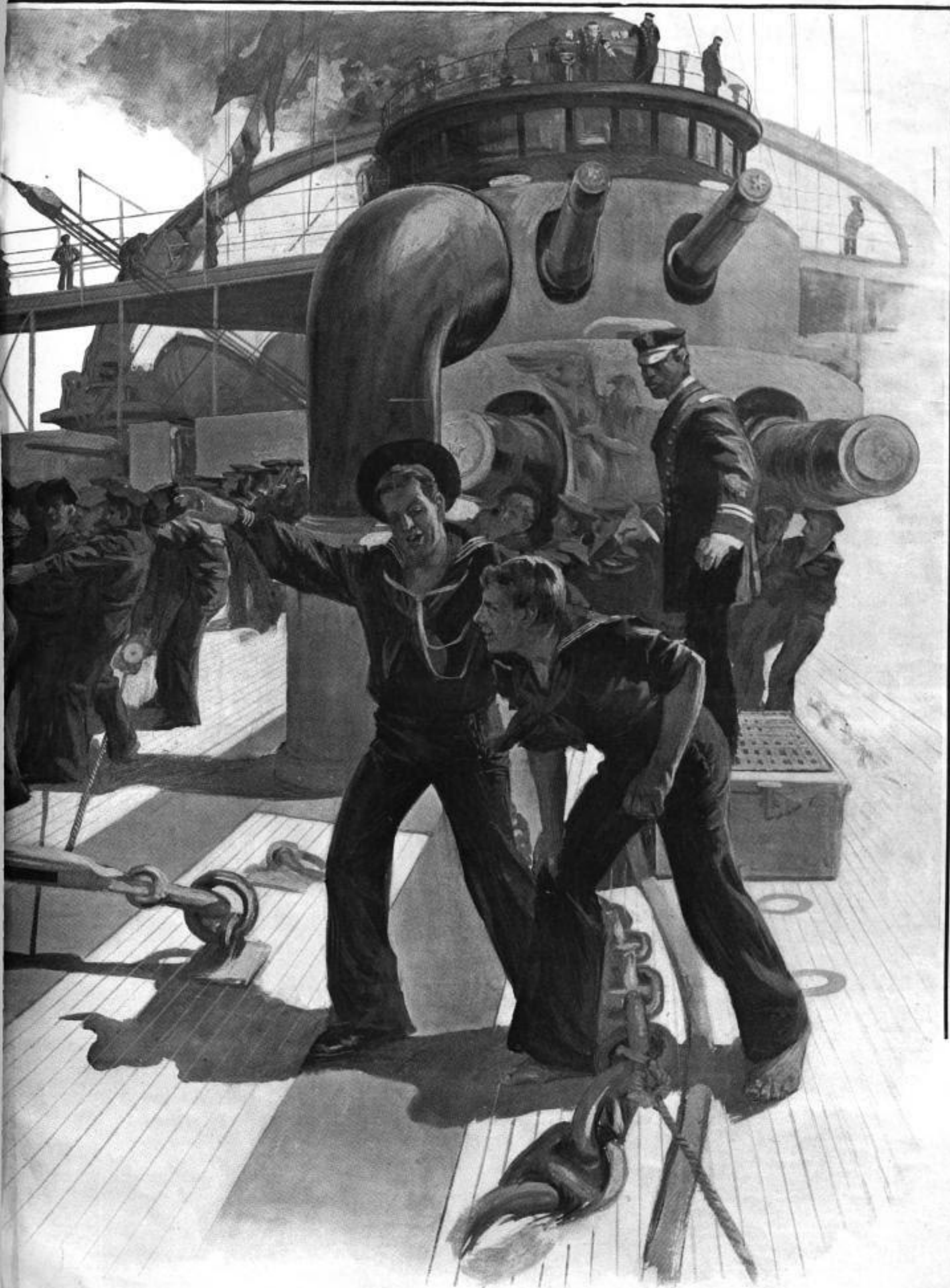




**"UP ANCHOR!" THE COMMAND WHICH AROUSE**  
**TARS OF THE FLAG-SHIP "KEARSARGE" STRAINING EVERY NERVE TO SHIP ANCHOR**

*Drawn especially for Leslie's Weekly by T. WALKER*





SES RIVALRY BETWEEN OUR NAVAL CREWS.

BEFORE THE MEN OF THE "ALABAMA," SEEN NEAR-BY, CAN PERFORM THE FEAT.  
*Walker, with Admiral Higginson's fleet.*





REFORMER JACOB A. RIIS.

AMONG THE problems relating to municipal government and city life in all its phases there is none of more vital importance, none which appeals more strongly to humane feeling and the enlightened sense of men, than that which has to do with the treatment of the poor, the outcast, and the criminal elements to be found in the so-called slums. Comparatively few towns and not even many cities have "slum" regions such as are to be seen in London, New York, and Chicago, but almost every town and city in Christendom has an element in its population where slum conditions exist to a greater or less extent, where the evils attendant upon extreme poverty, ignorance, and vice prevail and call for treatment. Because of this fact such a book as Mr. Jacob A. Riis's forthcoming "Battle of the Slums" (Macmillan & Co.) will have practically a world-wide interest and value. Mr. Riis has taken his book, which was published some years ago under the title of "A Ten Years' War," and has completely rewritten it, adding practically a third more material than the original volume contained, besides entirely rewriting the text. He has brought the subject up to date. The book is a complement, and, as it were, a following volume to "How the Other Half Lives." That was the pioneer work, showing the conditions. This shows the battle which has been waged with those conditions, the improvement that has been effected, and the means which were used and which are still being used. Some of the subjects of which Mr. Riis ably treats are the conditions which set upon home life among the very poor; how the wrong beginning may be prevented; the political bearing of the improvements that have been made in such rapid strides; how safe and decent homes can be secured in the crowded tenement districts; the fight that has resulted in the establishment of playgrounds and parks; better public school buildings, and their use for neighborhood purposes.

IT WILL be remembered that when the story "Jarvis of Harvard" came out about a year ago, its author, Mr. Reginald Wright Kauffman, came in for not a little severe criticism, particularly by certain Boston papers by whom the young and aspiring novelist was accused of making a travesty of student life and writing of things of which he had little knowledge. Other critics, equally competent, took a different view of the story and praised it as a work of unusual brilliancy and promise. However that may be as to Mr. Kauffman's first book, there can be but one opinion, it seems to me, in regard to his new novel, "The Things That Are Caesar's" (D. Appleton & Co.), and that will be that it is a piece of remarkably clever work. Surely no one who has any knowledge of the distressing conditions surrounding the lives of men who have the prison taint upon them, but who are trying in spite of it to earn an honest living, will fail to see that Mr. Kauffman has studied the problem closely and sympathetically, and has given a striking portrayal of the wrongs and injustices often heaped upon worthy and deserving men honestly trying to rehabilitate themselves into society. We recall several stories that have been written along the same line, among them being John Habberton's "All He Knew," but we know of none making so strong an appeal to the sensibilities of the reader as this novel by Mr. Kauffman. The condition portrayed is a shame upon Christian civilization, and if the story helps to awaken the public to a realization of that fact it will perform a noble mission.

MRS. SARA BEAUMONT KENNEDY, whose Revolutionary romance, "Jocelyn Cheshire," published last spring, has been one of the most popular novels for the past few months, is the author of "The Wooing of Judith," just issued by Doubleday, Page & Co. It is a love story pure and simple, the scene of which is the Virginia of Colonial days. Mrs. Kennedy, who is descended on both sides of her family from good old Revolutionary and Colonial stock, numbers among her forebears Philip Livingston, signer of the Declaration of Independence; William Samuel Johnson, one of the framers of the Constitution;



MRS. SARA BEAUMONT KENNEDY.

Thomas Pollock, twice appointed Colonial Governor of Virginia, and Jonathan Edwards, President of Princeton College, whose name is among those recently selected for a place in our American Hall of Fame. Naturally, Mrs. Kennedy is an enthusiastic member of both the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Colonial Dames, and her war poems, written primarily for the celebrations of these societies, have been widely copied throughout the country and are almost as well known as her stories. Mr. Kennedy, her husband,

is a journalist and literary man as well, and has published many short stories, besides two novels of considerable merit.

NATHANIEL STEPHENSON, the author of a new and characteristic American novel, is a native of Cincinnati, where, in a rambling old house, he has lived from childhood up, investigating the neighborhood with historical eyes, with the result that for him the place bears more significance than for others. His first novel, "They That Took the Sword," was a story of incidents of the Civil War as witnessed in that city and its inhabitants. His new novel, called "The Beautiful Mrs. Moulton" (John Lane, New York), differs entirely from his first; it depicts very strongly the type of a successful American business man, and the social evolution of his beautiful and ambitious wife, the heroine of the story. Apart from the engaging interest of the narrative, Mr. Stephenson has a method of handling his characters which has been well likened to that of Thackeray—he shows a marked philosophical bent, and there is a goodly distribution of epigram throughout his pages. Perhaps the most interesting and important characteristic of Mr. Stephenson's work is that, with an exceptionally thorough knowledge of English literature, he is a loyal champion of American letters *per se*, eschewing the fashionable and affected mimicry of English stylists.

A NEW SERIES of books which will appeal to a wide constituency is in preparation by Appleton & Co. It will have the title of "Appleton's Business Series." The first volume will be "The Work of Wall Street," by Sereno S. Pratt. It deals with conditions as they exist to-day, and is based on personal knowledge. What is more, its author has realized what are the things worth telling, and has known how to present them in an orderly and understandable way. The book has twenty-three chapters, and deals with about everything in which the general reader may be supposed to have an interest. It is believed that this book will win a place in popular literature such as no existing publication on the subject makes any serious attempt to do. With admirable clearness Mr. Pratt has performed well a task undertaken by no other writer. From an intimate connection, extending over many years, with the most trustworthy sources of information, he has written entertainingly of the marvelous machinery employed in what is now rapidly becoming the world's financial centre. It would be difficult to mention any material fact relating to money or speculation of which there is not an adequate presentation.

ONE OF the most attractive features of the monthly illustrated numbers of *The Outlook* for the past year or more have been the series of reminiscent papers by Dr. Edward Everett Hale under the title "Memories of a Hundred Years." These papers are to be issued soon in book form by the Macmillan Company. This work shows, perhaps, more strongly than any other which Dr. Hale has written, his remarkable versatility and the



REGINALD WRIGHT KAUFFMAN,  
Author of "The Things That Are Caesar's."

amazing range of his activities during his long and useful life. The book opens with John Adams and closes with President Roosevelt. The illustrations comprise many rare and curious portraits, wood cuts, and fac-similes of interesting letters. There is a particularly interesting chapter on Boston in 1808 among many others equally entertaining. To go into details about this book would be to call up the names of every prominent man and woman associated with the country's social and political history during the last hundred years.

SO FAR as I am aware the first story to be founded on Christian Science is "The Right Princess," the new novel by Clara Louise Burnham, published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. The story purports to be the account of an English family who have come to America in search of health for the heir of the house. His case

is one of arrested development owing to an injury to the head, received in childhood. He is not conscious of his limitations, and his self-complacency causes a friend to liken him to the spell-bound hero of an old fairy tale. A New England girl proves "the right princess" to break this spell, which she does by means of Christian Science. The story is one with much episode and action, and is so admirably told that it will prove, both to Christian Scientists and to the unbelieving, one of great charm and interest. It will not be surprising if it calls out a good deal of discussion.

THE PROMISED novel by J. P. M. (J. P. Mowbray) will bear the alluring title "Tangled up in Beulah Land" and will be in the nature of a sequel to that delightful work, "A Journey to Nature." It has to do with the narrator of that tale and "Charlie," now a young man with "entanglements"—which drive the pair away from the great city to the wilds of the Pennsylvania farming country, where the "Doctor" has set up a patriarchal establishment. The story shows the most acute and delicate sense of human character, along with a feeling for nature which permeates the whole tale like a breath of spring itself. Full of interest and sparkling humor, the plot unfolds itself naturally and inevitably to a thoroughly unforeseen and unforgettable climax. "Polly" is simply adorable, and would be in herself sufficient "reason for existence" in any book. "Tangled up in Beulah Land" will be issued at once by Doubleday, Page & Co.

TRUE IRISH humor is inimitable when coming from the inhabitants of our country who hail from the land of the shamrock, but when we have it from the pen of Kate Douglas Wiggin, writing from Kilmacow, Ballyhooley, or Cushendun, it is irresistible. "Penelope's Experiences in Ireland" is saturated with the flavor of Munster, Leinster, Ulster, and Connaught, and abounds in that genuine humor which, as Thackeray says, is "a mingling of wit and love." In illustrating this edition (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.) Mr. Charles E. Brock, the well-known English caricaturist, has been fortunate in catching characteristic expressions and in individualizing the people in the narrative. His cabbies, boatmen, farmers, and waitresses are as true to the soil of Ireland as their fellows in the earlier books he has illustrated were to England and Scotland.

IT MAY almost be said that the title of Mr. James Whitcomb Riley's new book of poems, soon to be issued by the Scribners, is a poem in itself. "The Book of Joyous Children" is the name. As may be inferred, the volume is a collection of poems about children; they were written for children, too, but that makes no difference with Mr. Riley's child poems, which grown-up folk read as greedily as the youngsters. The sweetness, the grace, the laughter, and the tenderness that are characteristic of Mr. Riley's best verse will be found to the full in this book. The types are, of course, Hoosier, but the traits of human nature in its most lovable and winning childlike moods are common to humanity and give the book a universal interest. It will probably prove to be one of the most successful of his books.

DR. FURNIVALL'S many friends in this country have learned with pleasure, by an authoritative statement, that the movement started to commemorate his services to English literature and philology has reached its completion. A sum equivalent to about \$2,700 was received, including subscriptions from friends in the United States and Germany. In accordance with Dr. Furnivall's own desire, the greater part of this has been devoted to helping the work of the Early English Text Society. The balance has sufficed to provide a boat for Dr. Furnivall's river parties for working-girls on the Thames and one or two other minor purposes.

IT IS A pleasing title, "The Blue Flower," which Henry van Dyke has chosen for his new volume of short stories, which the Scribners will issue in a few days. It is suggestive of that love of nature which is a compelling, if not a "ruling passion" with Dr. van Dyke, and which helps to give an abiding charm to all he writes.

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EDWARD EVERETT HALE.



KATE DOUGLAS WIGGIN.



DR. HENRY VAN DYKE.





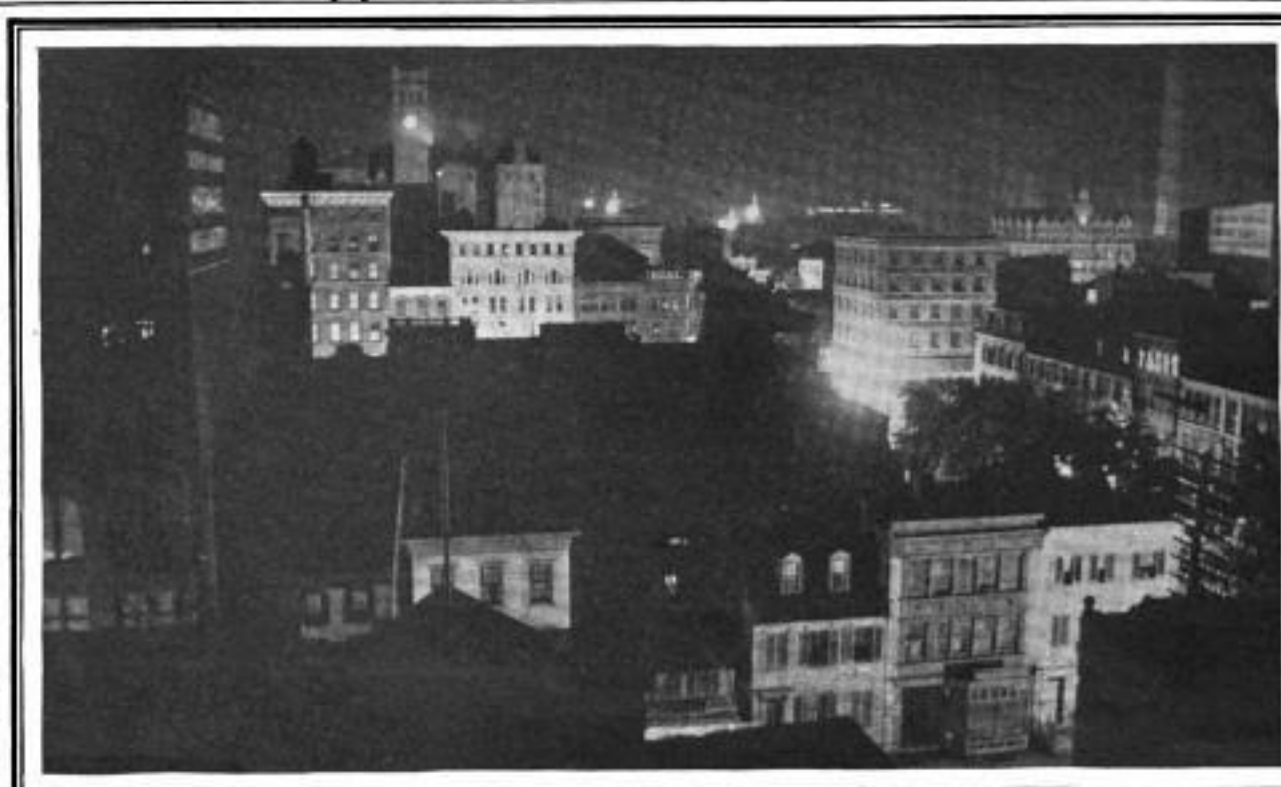
TWO FRIENDLY  
SISTER REPUBLICS—  
MEXICO AND THE  
UNITED STATES.  
F. E. A. Wright,  
Hinsdale, Ill.



GROTESQUE HEAD-DRESS OF CHINESE WORKING WOMEN IN SOUTHERN FUKIEN,  
SOUTHEASTERN CHINA.  
G. B. Smyth, New York City



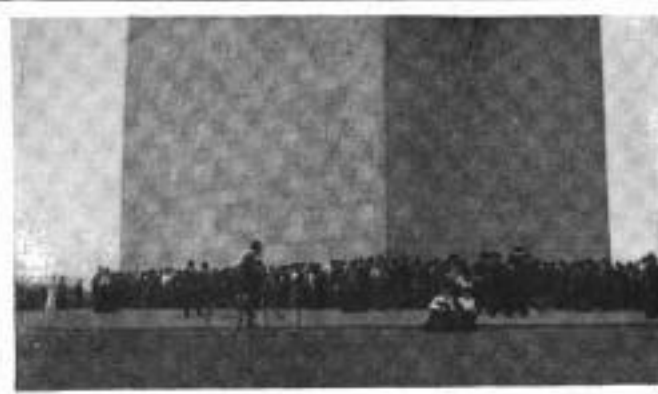
FRANCIS SCOTT  
KEY'S MONUMENT,  
FREDERICK,  
MD.  
Margaret Corning,  
Baltimore.



STRIKING VIEW OF WASH-  
INGTON LATE AT NIGHT.  
R. Q. M. Maloney, Wash-  
ington.



COOLIES DRAGGING THE RIVER, OFF CANTON, CHINA, FOR TIN CANS AND  
LOST ARTICLES.  
Lieutenant Walter Ball, United States ship "Monterey."



IMPATIENT SIGHT-SEERS WAITING FOR THE ELEVATOR AT THE  
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Mrs. Charles E. Miller, Baltimore.



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# In the World of Sports

SHREWD TACTICS OF FOOTBALL MANAGERS—THE TURF HERO OF THE SEASON.  
COMING FIELD TRIALS



FISHER,  
Princeton's famous centre in  
last year's team, now  
coach of Tennessee.

when the candidate for honors is supposed to be at his best. In football in the college world to-day each of the great university teams has one great game of the year to look forward to, and the coaches lay their plans accordingly. For instance, nobody at Yale attaches any significance to the fact that Amherst may play the sons of Old Eli a close game in early October. Harvard may beat the same team 40 to 0 a week later, and while the general public may begin to make comparisons as to the strength of Yale and Harvard displayed in such games, knowing supporters of the respective teams keep their peace, realizing that the players were allowed to do just so much work, and remain confident that the real strength of the team cannot be known. While the 'varsities of the big universities are seldom beaten by the elevens of the smaller institutions in the early portions of the football season, most of those games are practice exhibitions and show nothing except the weak and strong points in the line or back of it, or the forwardness of the offense and defense, to the careful coach. The average coach to-day is much more solicitous about the real strength of his team than he is in piling up big scores in the early games, which count for nothing. The same tactics are pursued at practically all of the big universities, chiefly to overcome the constant fear that this or that player, or half a dozen, for that matter, will get too fine before the important game or games of the season are to be played. Harvard is ambitious only to defeat, by good scores, the University of Pennsylvania and Yale. Yale is simply looking forward to her battles with Princeton and Harvard. Annapolis and West Point are anxious only about the outcome of the battle for the army and navy championship to be decided in Philadelphia toward the end of the season. Yale believes that she will beat Princeton and Harvard, and there is more confidence at New Haven this year than for several seasons. While Harvard is dubious about her meeting with Yale, the crimson expects an easy victory over Pennsylvania. Negotiations are already under way looking toward the re-establishment of friendly athletic relations between Princeton and Pennsylvania, and as these two will meet in athletics and possibly in baseball next spring, every indication points to the fact that they will meet again in football next fall. Columbia has in Weeks and Smith two backs who cannot be beaten. If the team was as strong in the line the Big Three would have their hands full winning a game from the New York University.

WHAT THE ATHLETIC SEASON HAS SHOWN.—Admirers of track and field athletics and the supporters of the



MARTIN THAD SOWDER,  
Winner of world's championship in bronco-busting  
contest at Festival of Mountain and Plains,  
Denver, Col.—Bronco.

Amateur Athletic Union have reason to congratulate themselves on the record of the outdoor season now drawing to a close. There have been practically no scandals, the games as a whole have been better attended than ever before, and yet practically no new track or weight champions have been developed during the year. Duffey, the little Georgetown flyer, is still the champion sprinter of the world, and has again demonstrated his superiority over both the American and foreign sprinters. His record of 9.3-5 seconds for the 100 yards is likely to remain untouched for many years. Of the distance men Alexander Grant has shown himself to be the best for anything from a mile up, including steeplechasing. At the hurdles none of the jumpers approached the performances of Kraenzlein, while at the weights Flanagan, Gray, and Mitchell retain their laurels. De Witt, of Princeton, is a coming champion, but it may take him two years to get to the top.

BETTER TIMES FOR BASEBALL.—It has been demonstrated to the satisfaction of the enthusiasts throughout the country that it is impossible to kill the interest in professional baseball. Now the skies look brighter and indications point to a part settlement of all vexed questions. This will mean that better baseball will be seen next season than ever, as well as the largest crowds at the games in the last ten years. The one thing which has bothered the old club-owners more than anything else is the determination of the American League that it would put a team in New York. Every foot of ground on Manhattan Island has been gone over by the club-owners of the old league, and they are convinced that it is impossible for their rival to obtain a desirable site.

TURF HERO OF THE YEAR.—While Hermis has snatched the championship wreath from Major Duingerfield in the three-year-old division on the running turf, there is still some contention about the premier two-year-old of the year. Salvage ran only one really good race in the East, that when he captured the classic Futurity. He has been ailing ever since, and horsemen generally gave the palm to Aceful until that sturdy colt was beaten by Gray Friar at the fall meeting at Morris Park. Irish Lad was thought to be the best until Aceful took his measure rather easily. The critics are beginning to mark the speed of Ugenia Burch and are pretty well convinced that she is the best filly of the year. Of the veteran campaigners, the old iron horse, Advance Guard, is really the hero of the year. Raced summer and winter since his two-year-old advent, he is the same lion-hearted animal that he has always been. Advance Guard invariably trails his field to the stretch and then comes through with a burst of speed which generally gives him the victory, invariably by the shortest of margins. He is the idol of the turf to-day, consistent and as true as steel. Advancing building operations about New York threaten several of the running tracks, and it is only a question of a year or two before Gravesend and Morris Park will be cut up into house lots. Would it not be a good idea to retain one track—say Sheepshead Bay—accessible, and have the Jockey Club take charge? Then the different associations could each in turn rent the track for their spring and fall meetings.

READY FOR THE FIELD TRIALS.—I have always noticed that when unusual activity is shown early in the season in the kennels and among the officials for the various field trials a good shooting season invariably follows. The handlers and trainers of the setters and pointers have been busy during the last three weeks getting their charges in shape for the coming field trials to be held in November. Several of these championships will be held on Long Island this year, and the trainers promise to turn loose some young dogs which will probably make their mark. Big preserves



AUTOMOBILE CARRYING THREE CHICAGOANS MAKES A MAD PLUNGE DOWN AN EMBANKMENT  
AND INTO THE WATER.—Wright.



CHESTER ELLSWORTH,  
Chicago's centre, kicking a  
goal from the  
40-yard line.

have been stocked in the East, so that fewer trials will be held in the South this year than for a dozen seasons.

HAVE FADDISTS DESERTED PING-PONG?—While the craze over ping-pong lasted well into the summer, the enthusiasts began to desert the tiny bats and little net with the advent of real summer weather. There are those who predict that the scientific indoor game will come back to popularity with a rush on the advent of real winter weather, but others think that the craze has died out. The next few weeks will tell the story of the stability of ping-pong. There is not the same demand for the implements of the game from the dealers and manufacturers that there was at this time last year.

A GREAT AUTOMOBILE SHOW.—While the automobile show will not be held until January at Madison Square Garden in New York, it is impossible even now to obtain space. Remarkable improvements have been made in the horseless vehicle during the last year, and the coming national exhibit will be the most interesting ever held in this country.

GEORGE E. STACKHOUSE.

## Answers to Inquiries.

J. H. M., NEW YORK.—The Jockey Club takes no official notice of betting in the ring. In the East the Metropolitan Turf Association, composed of well-known bookmakers, controls the betting proposition. It is an unwritten law that in case one of the bookmakers cannot settle a claim the association does it for him. In this way the public is protected. There are plenty of pool-rooms in and about New York at present, but it is difficult for a stranger to get into one of these places.

H. E. R., CINCINNATI.—In a game of casino partners are permitted to build for each other, but the build must come from the hand and not from the table. In table stake poker one always has a chance to call for the amount in front of him at the time the bet was made. When chips have been exhausted more can be purchased unless it is a freeze-out.

A. E. C., KANSAS CITY.—Under the rules of the National Cycling Association the professional and amateur champions are permitted to meet in a special series of races for the national championship. Kramer and Hurley may meet soon.

J. M. Y., CHICAGO.—The foul strike rule has worked satisfactorily this year. It was made to prevent strategic batmen from intentionally fouling good balls and delaying the game. G. E. S.

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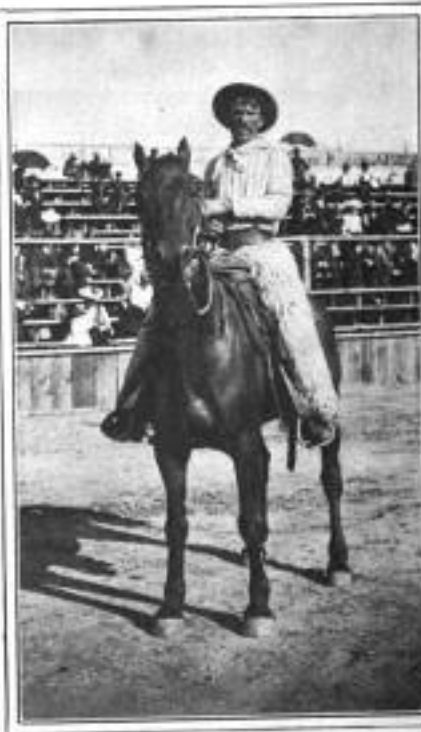
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Of Wyoming, third-prize winner in championship  
bronco-busting contest at Festival of Mountain and Plains, Denver, Col.—Bronco.



# The St. James Society and Its Remarkable Work

By Oliver Shedd



BAUDOUINE BUILDING,  
NEW YORK,  
Home of the Society.

FIVE YEARS ago six physicians of New York City organized the St. James Society for the promulgation of an antidote, which had then first been discovered, for the morphine, cocaine, opium, and chloroform habits. The society began work in a field where there was abundant work to do. Although they were physicians and in their private practice had learned of the frequent use of the drug habit in its different forms, they were not aware of its astonishing prevalence, of the great number of unfortunate slaves of the "pipe" or the white powder, the "dope," or the "hypo" until they began giving their entire time to this field of practical work. The society has now 180,000 names on its list, and each one of these names represents a life of struggle and agony and dread such as only those know who are under the absolute control of a deadly drug. The society's work has thrown a light on this fearful habit, its causes, its dire effects, its prevalence in the most unexpected quarters, that makes the whole subject one of unusual interest.

The public has only a vague conception of what the drug habit is and what it means. Those who are its victims invariably conceal it. The very person whom you least suspect of such a misfortune may secretly and stealthily be gratifying a craving which is worse than death. So the names of those who have written to the St. James Society or have called at its rooms for aid are guarded as carefully as the society's funds. The names and letters are all filed away in a large cabinet which occupies a big safe. At night the safe is locked, and it can be opened only by a combination. Secrecy is the prevailing sentiment of the morphine "fiend," and the society recognizes this and does not violate it.

The St. James Society occupies two floors in the Baudouine Building, Twenty-eighth Street and Broadway, where it has its executive offices, its consultation rooms, and packing and shipping department. The physician in charge is Dr. M. O. Arnold, who for many years has had experience in the treatment of the drug disease. I had an interesting chat with Dr. Arnold when I called recently at the society's headquarters to observe for myself what work it was doing and how that work was done. Dr. Arnold told me one thing that shows how serious the drug habit is. "The average life of the morphine eater," said Dr. Arnold, "is twelve years from the time the habit first becomes fixed. Those who eat opium live about three years longer, but the cocaine 'fiend,' the person who uses the hypodermic injections, does not have an average life, after he becomes an habitual user, of more than ten years. Many of them are killed by it in six or seven years. You asked me something about the prevalence of the habit. Judge for yourself. In New York alone there are 20,000 opium smokers."

At my request, Dr. Arnold described the symptoms which follow the taking of a dose of morphine:

"At first," he said, "there is an exhilaration. The blood flows faster. Color comes into the face. The eyes are bright. The victim feels light, airy, unnaturally happy. He is like one who is filled with joy without knowing why. Then gradually comes reaction. The mind grows dull. The person is depressed. He is low, miserable, unhappy in a negative way. There is at that time no positive suffering. It is like a magnified fit of the 'blues'; it is an exaggerated form of the depression which one

feels on a rainy, gloomy, hopeless day. Then comes the next state; and it is vastly worse. He grows nervous. The faculties are active, but it is unnatural activity. The sufferer is apprehensive. He is constantly on the alert, fearing that some calamity is going to happen and come suddenly. His eyes roll; he glances right and left over his shoulder, looking for an imaginary danger which he has no reason to believe is present. The condition is becoming serious then. The nerves cannot stand long this state of ungoverned excitement. And it is then that the unfortunate one craves more of the drug—not because he relishes it, for he almost loathes its taste and smell—but because he knows that the stuff, detestable though it may be, will bring relief, and, if there is no other way, the victim will steal or even kill to get it. Suppose the drug cannot be obtained. The nervous excitement increases until there is a collapse. The sufferer falls into convulsions and then becomes unconscious. Sometimes death comes; sometimes insanity. In the state of depression many drug 'fiends' commit suicide.

"The habit, of course, grows with what it feeds upon," continued Dr. Arnold. "The more taken, the more is needed to produce the state of feeling desired. The beginner requires only a small dose to produce the sought-for exhilaration, to give the needed relief from depression. Then he finds that the customary dose is not sufficient. He doubles it and takes the dose more frequently, until the amount consumed in one day by some of the victims is enormous. In some cases it is enough a hundred times over to kill the ordinary healthy person. A half-grain of morphine would be fatal to many persons. There is none, aside from the habitual user, who can take a full grain and live. Yet we have had cases in which the morphine-user consumed a hundred grains a day, taking the doses at all times of the day and night. One of the applicants who called at our office here was a Chinaman. He was an opium smoker, and his was one of the worst cases I have ever seen. The man was near death. He was very thin, so that his skin seemed stretched over the bones of his body, and that man smoked eighty pills of opium a day. He was at it almost all the time, day and night, for he smoked continually during eighteen hours of the twenty-four. Sometimes the drug-user reaches such a state that the system does not respond to any quantity of the poison. Then the suffering is unspeakable and death is not far away."

In his office Dr. Arnold has a cabinet filled with an unusually interesting collection. It is the varied apparatus of those who, having been relieved of the drug habit, in some one of its various forms, have sent the instruments which they used in administering the poison to themselves to the headquarters of the St. James Society. In this cabinet are opium pipes and lamps, hypodermic

nerves and restore the nervous system. We have had others here who took chloral.

"Now, the principle of the antidote," continued Dr. Arnold, "is very simple. The morphine habit—and in this I include the habit of using opium, laudanum, cocaine, and other similar drugs—produces an abnormal state of the system. The functions of the body have become used to the drug stimulant and do not operate unless that stimulant is provided. It is this condition which produces the nervous state which is the craving. Now the effect of the antidote which the society provides is to supply to a certain extent the stimulant which the drug gave. The antidote, however, does not produce the extreme exhilaration which the drug does. It simply places the physical and nervous system in a normal state and keeps it there until nature can restore the waste which the morphine caused. For the habit is a disease. Like other diseases it depletes the system. It continually wears away the natural strength and resisting power of the body. When the use of the drug is stopped the body has an opportunity to restore itself. The antidote simply prevents the appearance of the craving and the nervous collapse until the normal, healthy condition of the body is restored by nature. When that condition of the body exists there is no longer a demand for morphine."

"The length of life after a person has once become a drug 'fiend' and the length of time required to effect a cure both depend on the strength of that person's constitution. The one who uses the smallest doses is not always the most easily cured, or the person using the largest doses the most difficult to cure. The Chinaman whom I spoke to you about a moment ago was rid of the opium habit in three weeks. One of those who wrote to us was an old retired sea captain who lived in Falmouth, Mass., and had taken morphine for fifty-seven years. On account of his natural strength and his rugged outdoor life he had lived with this habit fastened upon him four times longer than the average victim. And although he was in his eighties when his case came to the attention of the society, he was cured of the habit within a month. Others who have been users only a few months are often obliged to take the antidote for a month or more. Every person thinks that his or her case is entirely different from that of everybody else. But the general principle of the application is always the same, for the same causes produce the same effects on the human system. There is only a difference in degree."

In the shipping department of the society I saw boxes and kegs of the antidote, a brown fluid, directed to all parts of the world, and sample packages that are sent free to all applicants. "The society has applicants from all the countries of South America," said Dr. Arnold. "We supply the antidote in bulk in kegs to five sanitariums in Germany and twenty in the United States which cure the drug habit. And this is odd because the compound was first made by a German physician who was himself a morphine-user and who made the antidote to cure himself. The growth of the society's work has come about through the results obtained in individual cases. Persons who have become cured through its antidote have told others whom they knew to be afflicted. And thus the numbers have grown until the list is 180,000. There is one peculiar effect of the drug habit. It develops to a high degree the faculty of cunning. Yet nearly every one who is a victim feels the necessity of having a confidant, some one to whom he can tell the secret of his misery, but all this is changed when the habit is killed. A man is restored to his normal state, which is that of despising anything secret or deceptive. His physical vitality, which is sapped by the use of the drug, returns. He fully recovers from his weakness and his feeling of self-renunciation. His ambition is restored and he feels again the desire and the necessity to work and make a place in the world for himself, and for his family."



THE BUSY PACKING AND SHIPPING DEPARTMENT OF THE ST. JAMES SOCIETY.

syringes, bottles, pills, and white powdered morphine. Among the others were a syringe and needle and bottle of cocaine arranged in a little leather case for the pocket, just like the case for a pair of eyeglasses.

Dr. Arnold continued his little discourse to me: "Women and men in about equal numbers are using the drug," he said, "and sometimes this appetite takes a most peculiar form. I knew of one man who was a kerosene 'fiend.' He always carried a bottle of it in his pocket, and he would put one drop on the end of his tongue at a time. The habit grew on him until he took the kerosene constantly, always keeping his tongue moist with it. Kerosene is used in a number of well-known patent medicines which are alleged to soothe and quiet the



CORRESPONDENCE ROOM WHERE LETTERS ARE FILED.



THE SOCIETY'S EXECUTIVE AND BUSINESS OFFICES.



## American Labor's Debt to Railroads

Continued from page 418.

a population of 1,500,000 to consume it? But this fact becomes of great importance when it is known that by reason of our fast freights and cheap railroad rates California apples are shipped across the continent, then across the Atlantic, and sold in London so cheap that Scottish apples, paying English railroad rates for a distance of only 600 miles, are unable to compete with them. There is no question but that the high standard of American wages has been brought about and made possible by our low transportation charges. Our wages have, in fact, continued to advance until the standard is so high that in many branches of industry it is becoming difficult to maintain our command of the world's market, the struggle for which is growing fiercer with each day. Europe, still thirty years behind us in transportation rates, which she has heretofore equalized by low wages, is reaching after us, and a better development of transportation facilities is going on in all her different countries.

There is but one possible way of maintaining our domination of the world's markets, and that is either by a reduction of wages or by a still further reduction of the cost of transportation. Our laboring people must therefore recognize that their only hope, not only of better pay but even of maintaining their present industrial position, depends upon the ability of our railroads to continue as they do to-day to deliver our manufactured products at a cost which defies competition; that every imposition laid upon our transportation systems is an imposition upon labor itself; that every advantage taken from these transportation facilities robs the labor that benefits by low railroad rates; that every tax and burden laid upon our transportation facilities is doubly a tax and a burden upon labor, which is at the mercy of these same transportation facilities to find a market for its products.

Every obstacle placed in the way of cheapening the cost of transportation prevents and makes impossible any rise in wages. It is surprising when our attention is called to the manner in which we have hampered and burdened our railroads that we have succeeded as we have. It is time for laboring men to recognize that their

future is inseparably bound up with that of the railroads of this country. It is these railroads that have enabled our working men and mechanics to fatten off the work that they are doing for the whole world, while foreign workmen are idle and all Europe is wildly protesting against the American invasion. If our railroad rates were doubled, at which figure they would still be lower than those of any other country in the world, it would close almost every mill and factory in our country away from tide-water!

In order to maintain our position, railroad rates will doubtless become even cheaper than they are to-day. But it is to be hoped that this will not be accomplished by the reduction of the wages of railroad laborers to the standard of Germany, whose railroads only pay their engineers and firemen a wage ranging from eight to ten cents per hour for a ten-hour day, and whose laborers work for a pittance of from five to seven cents per hour.

Our whole people should join in securing every reasonable immunity from taxation or oppressive regulations for our great transportation systems, so that as we have used them to attain our present position in the industrial world, we may, by removing all obstacles from their way, make them the means of maintaining American wages at their present high standard and at the same time securing for American labor its rightful heritage, the markets of the world and the industrial supremacy of the earth.

### Books Received.

MARGARETA. By Elizabeth B. Champney. (Dodd, Mead & Co.)  
PAUL KEEVER. By Jerome K. Jerome. (Dodd, Mead & Co.)  
THE WOODS OF WISTARIA. By Gusto Watanna. (Harper & Bros.)  
TEMPORAL POWER. By Maria Cordell. (Dodd, Mead & Co., \$1.50.)  
THE HANDED BLUE. By S. R. Crockett. (McClure, Phillips & Co.)  
THE HOLE IN THE WALL. By Arthur Morrison. (McClure, Phillips & Co.)  
THE RAGGED EDGE. By John T. McIntyre. (McClure, Phillips & Co.)  
THE QUEEN OF QUELFART. By Archer Butler Hulbert. (Boston: Little, Brown & Co.)  
HOPE LOVING. By Linton Bell. Illustrated by Frank T. Merrill. (Boston: L. C. Page & Co.)  
MADONNY WITHOUT SUFFERING. By Mrs. E. F. A. Drake, M. D. (Philadelphia: Vir Publishing Co., 50 cents.)

## ARMOUR'S Art Calendar FOR 1903

Consists of a Winter Girl, by Harrison Fisher, in crayon; Home Girl by Thomas Mitchell Pease, in lead pencil; Summer Girl, by Henry Holt, in wash; Yachting Girl, by W. T. Smedley, in charcoal; Horsewoman, by Walter Appleton Clark, in oil wash; Opera Girl, by A. B. Wessell, in pure wash. These drawings were all made expressly for this particular use, and have been reproduced by a new facsimile process and printed in Whitman paper effect. They possess all the value of the originals and in every respect look like sketches.

This beautiful calendar (5 sheets, 11x14 in.) will be sent postpaid to any address on receipt of 25 cents or metal cap from jar of

## ARMOUR'S EXTRACT OF BEEF

The Best Extract of the Best Beef for preparing Good Things for the Thanksgiving Dinner. It gives flavor, substance and a tempting color to soups, gravies, cutlets, etc.

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We have a small edition of original designs as art plates for framing or portfolio. These are printed on rough drawing paper, 11x17 inches, with calendar dates and advertising matter eliminated, and will be sent single for 25 cents; metal caps from jars of Extract will be accepted as equivalent of 25 cents or the six complete for \$1.00.

ARMOUR & COMPANY  
CHICAGO

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Winter Girl in crayon by Harrison Fisher

Yachting Girl in charcoal by Wm. T. Smedley



Summer Girl in wash by Henry Holt



Horsewoman in wash by Walter Appleton Clark



Home Girl in lead pencil by Thomas Mitchell Pease



Opera Girl in wash by A. B. Wessell



## Jasper's Hints to Money-Makers

NOTICE.—This department is intended for the information of the regular readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY. No charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. Correspondents should always inclose a stamp, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. Inquiries should refer only to matters directly connected with Wall Street interests. Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, at regular subscription rates, namely, \$4 per annum, are placed on a preferred list, which entitles them, in emergencies, to answers by mail or telegraph. Address "Jasper," LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 110 Fifth Avenue, New York.

TAKING advantage of the downward tendency of prices, speculators on the bear side rush into the market on every recession to cover their short sales. This momentarily strengthens the market and then the bears begin to sell the market again, standing ready to cover on the next decline. But the strength is gone. The clamor of the bulls is heard no more. The extravagant predictions of the brokers, in mid-summer, of another great bull movement in early fall, and a new range of high prices, are recalled with surprise and regret, and the heaviest traders in the Street are only anxious to get out safe and whole. The banks hold the key to the situation, and they are determined that there shall be no bull movement based on an idea that money is everlastingly plentiful and that stocks are everlastingly scarce. They are taking precautions now that should have been taken six months or a year ago. Realizing present conditions, it is difficult to believe that some of our greatest bankers could have been so indifferent to the future as they were at the opening of the new year.

And now we are approaching an election which may eventuate in a revolution. We are on the eve of a session of Congress in which the trusts are to be flayed and, if possible, driven out of business. The Legislatures of the various States are shortly to meet, and we are to have a revival, in the West, the South, and the Northwest, of the anti-monopoly sentiment which so griev-

ously affected the railroads within the recollection of many who are still young men. Never before in the history of this country have the laboring masses been so stirred up in animosity against capital as they are to-day. The coal strike, following the denunciation of the so-called meat trust, has affected the politics of every hearthstone. The settlement of the strike, I am assured, would have been brought about with little friction and with no permanently bad results but for the new hope which was implanted in the hearts of the miners by the interference of the President in a matter which he declared at the outset was not one for him to settle or one which he had any right to expert to settle.

My readers will bear in mind that for some time I have predicted a severe and unusually protracted period of stringency in the money market. Foreign financial writers, to whom we have perhaps paid too little attention, have, in pointing out the tendency to over-speculation in the United States, cautioned us several times of late against anticipating further relief abroad. In other words, we have overdrawn our credit account. It is estimated that we are debtors abroad to the extent of half a billion dollars. London and Paris, not to speak of Berlin, realize that what has happened, and is happening, in Germany must eventually happen here, and that as certain as the forces of nature operate, so do the laws of trade and finance, which means that periods of depression ultimately follow periods of prosperity and high prices.

I look for no immediate relief. The Secretary of the Treasury, while offering to pay interest in advance on government obligations, is only discounting the future. What he pays now he will not be able to pay out later, and we may need it then as much as now. Present relief is, therefore, at the expense of future conditions.

In my judgment, we cannot expect heavy imports of gold for a little time to come. We are more likely to have our obligations to the old country increased by the sale of our securities abroad. Our great banking interests are hanging their expectations on a single hope, and that is that abundant crops and generally prosperous conditions, outside of Wall Street, will in due season enable us to draw on Europe's available supply of gold for relief. But the failure of any large financial, industrial, or commercial interest in this country, or a general calling in of loans and a forced liquidation of stocks, might precipitate panicky conditions, far-reaching in their effects and destructive to prosperity in every line of business.

The President's action centred the attention of the people on the coal strike. It caused a feeling of uneasiness everywhere in the highest financial and business circles, which had sought as much as possible to minimize the importance of the strike, so that the currents of prosperity would not be interfered with by public excitement. The calling out of the troops in Pennsylvania, creating fresh antagonism between labor and capital, not only in Pennsylvania but in most of the Northern States east of the Mississippi, and coming, as it did, on the eve of the State elections, may prove to be the controlling factor in the November outcome. The loss of Republican control of Congress, at this juncture, and in the present temper of the people, would be a signal of danger that capital would not be slow to heed.

The question of the right of every man to work or not to work, which ought never to be a question in a free country, must now be met. If it is not, our industries will be strangled, as those of Great Britain have been and are being by the relentless demands made upon them. There is no reason why

this question should not be met in good temper and in a judicial way. Differences between thoughtful and patriotic men in this country are readily adjusted. The masses, thanks to our free-school system, stand on a much higher plane than do those of any other country in the world, and I do not anticipate that the former will not be guided by reason and common sense instead of the sentiment and passion which dominate the ranks of labor in other lands.

The outlook for the stock market is, therefore, one of hesitancy and doubt. We must pay what we owe and must meet our burdensome debt abroad. We can do this if we continue to raise large crops and to produce an excess of manufactured commodities at salable prices abroad. It is significant that our imports of Belgian and German iron and steel are rapidly increasing, and our much-talked-of corn crop has been largely reduced in value by late frosts; that our cotton crop has fallen below all estimates, and that, while our exports of general merchandise are decreasing, our imports of foreign goods are constantly increasing. We are passing through a season of unrest and disquiet. From which quarter the storm will blow, we do not yet know.

"G. F.," Cincinnati: I would leave it alone. The Continental Sugar Refining Company's stock is a good way from an investment at present.

"S.," Pittsburgh: The annual report of American Typefounders shows nearly 7 per cent. earned upon the common stock last year, and looks favorable.

"D.," Jacksonville, Fla.: Four dollars received. You are on my preferred list for one year. All Boston municipal bonds are highly regarded as investments and are perfectly safe.

"H.," Boston: (1) The decline in International Paper does not seem to be due to heavy realizing sales. It is said that the earnings are increasing. For investment the bonds of the company would be far safer than the preferred. If the company is so prosperous, it is significant that the preferred has been dropping around 50. Good 6 per cent. investments ought to sell higher. (2) The annual report of the Greene Consolidated is not a very lucid document and sheds little light on its real condition.

Continued on following page.



## Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

Continued from preceding page.

"T." Augusta, Ga.: Answer by mail.  
 "C." Du Bois, Penn.: The scheme does not commend itself to me.  
 "G." Hartford, Conn.: None of the concerns has merit as an investment.

"H." Meadville, Penn.: Four dollars received. You are on my preferred list for one year.

"W." Providence: One dollar received. You are on my preferred list for three months.

"B." New York: I would not sacrifice my Union Pacific at present. Its earnings are good and it is a fine property.

"S." Mahanoy City, Penn.: The bonds are not dealt in on Wall Street and are a local security. I cannot, therefore, safely advise.

"C." Chicago: If you are on the preferred list you should get the paper promptly, as preferred subscribers receive the first copies printed.

"W." Steubenville, O.: I am unable to get favorable reports regarding either of the properties and do not advise the purchase of the shares.

"A." Chicago: I do not advise the purchase of the Rock Island securities. The road is now in the hands of manipulators who are not striving to serve the public so much as to serve themselves.

"O." Gloversville, N. Y.: Jacob Berry & Co., 44 Broadway, N. Y., are members of the Consolidated Exchange and do a large business. Mr. Berry was formerly a member of the New York Stock Exchange.

"H." Indianapolis: The Douglas Shoe Company's prospectus indicates that it is doing a very profitable business, and the capitalized basis of the concern is apparently more conservative than those of most industrial propositions.

"E." Elmira, N. Y.: The earnings of the Erie in spite of the strike, are reported good. The large financial interests that Morgan and Hill have in this property lead many to regard its shares with favor from a speculative standpoint.

"X." Y. Z.: Thomastown, N. Y.: (1) The Pennsylvania and Texas Oil Company would certainly be my preference over the Eastern Consolidated, if I wanted to speculate in oil shares. (2) No. (3) Will make inquiry regarding the National Fuel Equipment Company.

"G." Franklin, N. H.: The reported organization of a strong American and English company to exploit the copper mines of Alaska indicates that the over-production of copper may be expected to continue. It is, therefore, difficult to see how the earnings of the copper companies can be largely increased.

"Brown." Ashland, Penn.: Texas Pacific is one of the Gould stocks which has had a heavy rise, based on an expectation that it would be benefited by the proposed combination of Gould railways. The shortage in the cotton crop may affect its earnings, but I would not be inclined to sacrifice my holdings at present prices.

"Operator." Galveston, Texas: It is generally understood that Mr. Keene, who was the principal operator for the bull manipulators, closed out much of his holdings lately, whether with a profit or a loss he only knows. Keene's favorite position on the market was formerly on the bear side. He would make a formidable leader if he should take that side again.

"Montana." A report is current that Standard Oil interests have been accumulating Amalgamated shares and playing a waiting game by depressing the copper market as much as possible, so as to crowd out or shut down the smaller mines and thus curtail the output, for the purpose of ultimately increasing the price of copper. I would not sacrifice my Amalgamated.

"Eden." London, Canada: (1) You perhaps have observed the litigation into which the party has been drawn by some of his clients on several occasions. (2) W. E. Woodend & Co., 25 Broad Street, are members of the New York Stock Exchange. You might communicate with them in reference to your suggestion. (3) Of the stocks you mention Manhattan seems to have the best basis for a rise.

"Clinton." Fall River: (1) An unavoidable delay in the publication probably detained your paper. Let me know if the trouble continues. (2) No one can say what stocks will be most apt to decline, because of the power which great financial interests have, by combinations and absorptions, to magnify the value of certain securities in which they are chiefly interested. The entire market still looks high, whether the coal strike be settled or not.

"E." Brooklyn: Two dollars received. You are on my preferred list for six months. The case, from your statement, looks as if you had not been fairly treated, but, having accepted the broker's settlement, the matter seems ended. I doubt if the stock market is the place for a woman to speculate. There is no reason why a woman should not buy and pay for investment or any other shares, but it is hazardous business if bought on a margin, for a woman or any one else.

"H." Jacksonville, Fla.: (1) The rise in National Lead is occasioned by the announcement that it proposes to acquire a number of kindred and competing concerns. It is a bad time to conduct new industrial mergers. (2) A fresh outbreak of hostilities between the Heineke and the Clarke copper interests in Montana, seems to indicate that the warfare between the Amalgamated and competing copper companies is by no means ended. (3) The decline in International Silver was due to an alleged break in the scheme for its absorption. Stockholders who disposed of their shares on the recent rise were shrewd.

"Z." Providence, R. I.: (1) You ask me to point out any industry in this country which is now suffering from depression. What about copper? The copper market has been depressed for almost a year past and no relief is in sight. (2) The first effect of high money has been and will continue to be to discourage new speculations. The second effect will be to tire out the holders of stocks and leave them to sell whenever they can get a profit. This liquidation will grow heavier, as time progresses. It will be felt in all the speculative centres, Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Pittsburgh, as well as in New York. The more rapid the liquidation, the greater the decline.

"A. Y.": (1) I do not see how Wabash common is worth its selling price, in view of the fact that \$28,000,000 of B debentures are entitled to 6 per cent. dividends before anything can be paid on the preferred or common. Not 4 per cent. has yet been earned on the debentures. The latter, on declines, offer the best purchase of any of the Wabash securities. (2) For a speculative dash in the market, United States Leather common is a favorite with many. Kansas City Southern common was a purchase when I advised it some time ago around 20. This is one of the roads that may profit by being taken over by some of the stronger lines. (3) I am not advising purchases at present.

"I." Kansas City: (1) It will be difficult for the Western plunger to oust the Vanderbilts from control of the New York Central, the Northwestern, or any of the great Vanderbilt properties. The sudden return of W. K. Vanderbilt from Europe may have been occasioned by his interest in retaining control of the Northwestern, but it is just as likely that the financial conditions generally interested him. (2) The fight being waged all along the line against the Tobacco trust by cigar dealers and tobaccoists indicates that popular indignation against this combination is liable to make itself felt in State and Federal legislation before long, and this will not be helpful to the tobacco company's securities.

"Banker." Austin, Tex.: You are right in your inference that the country's prosperity is partly responsible for the higher interest rates. Low

rates are usually found when dull times prevail. But two other factors must not be forgotten. One is the withdrawal of currency by the Treasury and the increasing customs duties, and the other and more serious factor is the tremendous and widespread craze for speculation. With the resources of the Treasury for the relief of the market now exhausted, with the foreign money-lenders closing their doors against further loans to us, and with domestic banks unable to accommodate the demand for funds, only one result can be anticipated in the stock market, and that is litigation.

"Accountant." Trenton, N. J.: (1) I agree with you that the statement of the steel trust is by no means such a satisfactory document as many newspapers represent. It must be remembered that the trust is a holding company, obtaining its income from the profits of a large number of subordinate concerns, such as American Tube, Steel and Wire, and so on. When the steel trust makes a report showing the profit or loss from each of its constituent companies, we will be able to understand how and where its money is made. The mere skeleton outline of earnings in bulk amounts to little as indicating the strength of the trust as a business proposition. (2) The net earnings of the Westinghouse during the past fiscal year show a decrease of about \$32,000.

"S." Topeka, Kan.: The industrials that will suffer, in case business generally is depressed, will be those which manufacture specialties having a broad market only in good times. Among these iron and steel must first be ranked. Commodities for domestic consumption, such as food products, corn products, and so on, will be less disturbed, and the corporations engaged in their manufacture

will be more likely to enjoy a continuance of good earnings. (2) The tip to buy the stock of the United States Realty Company was given out in confidence several weeks ago. It may have been a trick for the purpose of supporting the stock in anticipation of the withdrawal of the Alliance Realty Company from the proposed combination, which is certainly not favorable to the United States Realty Company. The latter is doing a large business, but every one knows how building operations suffer in hard times.

"T." Butte, Mont.: When the Atchison tried to market its new serial debenture bonds, the statement was made that they were a lien ahead of the adjustment funds. In the annual report the adjustment funds are given the preference. How much reliance can be placed upon the Atchison's statements after this? (2) The arrest of several directors of a large industrial corporation in Germany, on the charge of making false statements of the company's earnings, suggests what the stockholders of the American Ice could do, if they would get together and employ a competent attorney. (3) I do not regard the shares of the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company as worth any more because of the purchase of a potash plant in Germany. The condition of the German potash business, it is well known, is very much depressed, and the German corporations were no doubt very glad to unload on their American friends.

"S." Little Rock: (1) It is significant that the annual reports of the sixty railways operating in Texas during the past fiscal year show an aggregate loss of \$4,000,000 in net earnings, though the gross exceed those of the previous year by a million dollars. Increased operating expenses is given as

the cause. This fact, as I have pointed out, must be reckoned with later on by all the railroads in the country. (2) The decision of the Jones & Laughlin Steel Co., of Pittsburgh, to issue bonds for \$10,000,000 to carry out extensive improvements of this great plant shows how rapidly our iron-makers are catching up with the demand for their products. This is going on all over the country, and suddenly it will be discovered that we are producing more iron and steel than we can sell. Then look for a general slump. It will be observed that the Jones & Laughlin Co. does not propose to sell these bonds to outsiders, but only to the bond-holders.

"L." New Orleans: The cut in cattle rates from St. Paul, just made by the Great Western Railway, disturbing all its competitors, shows the power that this independent line can wield. It looks as if, under the compulsion of such action, some of the big lines would have to take in the Great Western, at the latter's figures, which will undoubtedly be high. (2) There is no doubt that a pool undertook to put up the price of Southern Pacific. It is said that the cost of the stock averaged to the members of this pool nearly \$75 a share and that the shares have been distributed on this basis since the banks have been calling in loans and compelling weak holders to sell. If this be true, Southern Pacific would look like a sale whenever it struck 75, at least until the money market improves and liquidation ceases. But it must always be borne in mind that Union Pacific interests which control have it in their power to declare a dividend on Southern Pacific and stiffen up the price.

Continued on following page.



# KING OF GOLD MINES.

## A Government Expert Makes a Report on Golconda Mine.

**I**N my advertisement of last week introducing to the public the merits of the stock of the Golconda Consolidated Gold Mining Company, I had not much opportunity to bring expert testimony to bear in support of my claims for this gold mine. Too much ground to cover. In this one I propose to give some extracts from a report made by Professor Lindgren, Government expert of the United States Survey, whose full report may be had for the asking. I quote him to show that the claims I make for the Golconda are based upon well substantiated facts, and are therefore worthy of earnest consideration by those who seek investments.

Professor Waldemar Lindgren, the expert of the United States Survey, says, in his report, pages 654 to 656: "The Golconda and 'Wild-West' are located on the **North Pole Vein**," which title he gives the mother lode. Again: "The croppings of the main vein can be followed from the **Columbia** . . . The croppings are marked on the hill southwest from **Golconda** shaft by a heavy mass of quartz similar to that above the North Pole."

This coming from such eminent authority as Professor Lindgren should leave no doubt in the mind of any one that the Golconda Mine is on the same vein covered by the "**Columbia**," "**Eureka and Excelsior**" and "**North Pole**" Mines. The owners of both the **Golconda** and **Columbia**, which properties adjoin, know they occupy the same vein. The reader will doubtless ask why it is considered so important to demonstrate that the **Golconda Mine** is located on the Cracker or North Pole lode or vein. I will tell you:

**Because on this vein are located more paying gold mines than on any other vein of similar length on earth, and this vein has been employed, proved, and has produced, and is now producing, and is capable of producing more gold than any other mineral zone on the globe, of similar length.**

There can be no question in the minds of those seeking a gilt-edge mining investment, therefore, that the Golconda has the ore.

The next question to consider is the management, which in this case is of such a character as to insure success. The manager of the Golconda, Mr. J. H. Robbins, is the present Mayor of Sumpter and the President of the First Bank of that place. He was one of the principal owners and vice-president of the Concord Company, which took that company, a mere prospect, and by patient development brought it to the stage where it was sold for \$750,000. Mr. Robbins has lived in the mining regions since 1862, and has had more or less to do with mines and mining from that time to the present.

James F. Meikel, a mining man of wide reputation and an operator of rare ability, is superintendent of the mine. He combines theoretical knowledge of mineralogy with a lifetime experience in mining operations. Under his efficient management great results may be looked for.

As I have said before, **this is a great mine to-day** and is ably managed. It has everything needed to make a great producing property, viz.: A wealth of mineral, ample water, unlimited timber, and efficient management. It needs a greater equipment, and shall have it, all of which will add in great measure to its productiveness.

The new prospectus is ready. It is one of the most comprehensive works of the kind I have ever sent out and sets forth in a conservative way a full and concise report of the surroundings and conditions of the properties now owned by the Golconda Consolidated Gold Mines Company, and has the full indorsement of the Board of Directors. It is a book which deals in known facts. I believe the investment is a safe and desirable one, and one that promises greater returns than any other of a similar character in the Northwest. And I also believe that from the manner in which the stock is being subscribed for, the present issue will be taken up in a less time than any that I have offered, the Cracker, Oregon, not excepted.

(It will interest those who had some correspondence with me relative to this same Cracker Oregon stock, to learn that \$10,000 ore has been struck in this mine and that the stock has been withdrawn from the market. **I sell stock in mines that have merit.**)

The fullest particulars regarding the Golconda proposition will be cheerfully furnished to those interested. The opening price of shares is 40c., par value \$1.00, fully paid up, non-assessable, no personal liability.

### LET ME SEND YOU THE PROSPECTUS.

In buying shares make all checks, drafts, money orders, etc., payable to order of Lee S. Ovitt, Fiscal Agent, and address all communications to

**LEE S. OVITT, Fiscal Agent.**

Offices in Milwaukee, St. Louis, Pittsburg, Boston, and Suite 129 Stewart Building, 280 Broadway, cor. Chambers St., New York.



## Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

Continued from preceding page.

"T." Augusta, Ga.: Letter received.  
 "R." Lawton, Okla.: Answer by letter.  
 "H. D. W." Erie, Penn.: (1) Not worth buying. (2) No rating.  
 "W. C." New York: Four dollars received. You are on my preferred list for one year.  
 "W." Sea Isle City, N. J.: Have directed the change to be made. Let me know if trouble continues.  
 "Marlo," Kent, O.: I do not advise the purchase of additional shares of Jupiter Steel if you are looking for a safe investment.  
 "R." Winsted, Conn.: Two dollars received. You are on my preferred list for six months. Malcom & Coombe are members of the New York Stock Exchange in good standing and have an excellent rating.  
 "D." Freeport, Ill.: (1) There is no mistaking the character of the proposition and of the men who are behind it. Have nothing to do with either. (2) I do not believe in the 28-cent shares of the Belman Mining Company.  
 "G." Louisville, Ky.: The National Oil and Development Company is an Arizona corporation with 3,000,000 shares, at a dollar each. I am making inquiries regarding the somewhat remarkable statements of its prospectus.  
 "B." Lancaster, Penn.: (1) I am not acquainted with the parties connected with the industrial corporation and should not call it a safe investment. (2) The reports of the Obispo Rubber Plantation Company make a very favorable showing.

## FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE.

## Spencer Trask &amp; Co.

BANKERS.

27 &amp; 29 Pine St., New York

Members New York Stock Exchange

INCORPORATED 1885

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He wanted everything in sight but could not reconcile his expenditures with his duty to his family. He then fully insured his life. After that he had many pleasures without any pangs of conscience.

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## DARKENING CLOUDS

To the helpless widow and children the future is dark with clouds, if the bread-winner dies without making provision for his family. A Life Policy in the Travelers Insurance Company provides support and shelter, and is frequently the means of relieving temporary embarrassment or taking care of the mortgage on the house.

You cannot afford to neglect the safeguards of the TRAVELERS INSURANCE COMPANY'S Life Policies.

The Accident Policies of the TRAVELERS guarantee a weekly income in case of disability from accident. They provide other important benefits.

Agents in every town; or write for interesting literature.

**The Travelers Insurance Company**  
Hartford, Conn.  
(Founded 1863)

"Average," Montana: (1) I do not agree with you regarding bottom prices, but think, on recessions, that American Sugar and Manhattan, and especially the latter, offer excellent opportunities for speculation. (2) The Minneapolis concern has no rating.

"G." Victor, Cal.: One dollar received. You are on my preferred list for three months. (1) I do not regard the shares as an investment. It is a speculative property and not one of the best. (2) United States Realty common is said to promise a bargain.

"V. E. H." Crafton, Penn.: Men of excellent financial standing are connected with the company to which you allude and the report they give of the mine is favorable. The enterprise, however, is somewhat speculative, as all such propositions obviously must be.

"Tarheel": I would not sacrifice my Chicago and Great Western common at present. While I have not advised the purchase of these shares, I have said that they were a favorite with some speculators because of the strategic value of the road. That value still exists.

"R. R. T." St. Louis: (1) A slight delay in mailing the paper, caused by accidental circumstances, now remedied. (2) The market has not been sufficiently liquidated. Money is made on fluctuations by quick turns, but the time to purchase for investment has not yet arrived.

"H." Boston: The proposed increase of the Greene Consolidated Copper Company's stock by an issue of 120,000 shares, at \$20 per share, is for the purpose of liquidating the heavy indebtedness on the concern. Whether it will result in the restoration of dividends remains to be seen.

"H." Rochester: (1) Mechanical difficulties have delayed deliveries temporarily. (2) I would not sell Brooklyn Rapid Transit short. Many suspect that the recent authorization to issue \$150,000,000 of bonds means that this property constitutes a combination or deal, which will make it far more valuable.

"S." Vancouver: (1) The latest decision in the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company was claimed as a victory by the Gates party. The litigation may not be ended. (2) Manhattan is less liable to suffer in a slump, in my judgment, than any other stock of its class. It is therefore a purchase on decline. (3) Neither is rated.

"Calvert": Five dollars received. You are on my preferred list for fifteen months. (1) I would not sacrifice my American Ice. The management of the company is not all that could be desired, but there is no reason why it should not be making money. (2) On recessions, I think well of Manhattan and Consolidated Gas for investment.

"G." Bangor, Me.: The heavy decrease in gross revenue, as the result of floods and the coal strike, reported by the Lehigh Valley Railroad, for the past fiscal year, exceeding \$3,000,000, does not indicate that the stock is a sale. There are reasons for believing that it is being gathered in by influential parties, who might possibly like to have it depressed.

"I." Tyrone, Penn.: I would sell the government bond, as it pays you very little interest, and you can do better by putting the money in some semi-investment bond, like the Kansas City Southern 3s, for instance. These are now selling at about 70 and net you considerably more than 4 per cent. The industrial stock to which you refer would, of course, be more risky.

"H." Lakewood, N. J.: (1) The earnings of the Pullman last year were sufficient to pay over 12 per cent. on the stock. (2) The surplus earnings of the Standard Milling last year were over \$600,000, which is considered a favorable showing. (3) I am assured by some of the heavy owners of the Butterick Company that it is earning over twice the amount of the dividends it is paying.

"G." Springfield, Ill.: A stockholder has brought suit to prevent the lease of the Metropolitan Street Railway to the Interurban Company, on the ground that the lease is a fraudulent plan of the larger stockholders to secure control and to deprive smaller holders of the profits earned by their stock. If the disaffected stockholders of the Metropolitan would all join in this litigation, it might be made very interesting.

"Cowboy," Montana: Two dollars received. You are on my preferred list for six months. (1) Douglas, Lacey & Co. are members of the New York Consolidated Exchange and handle mostly mining stocks. They appear to be doing a large business. (2) No rating. (3) I am making inquiries about the International Wheel, Tire and Rubber Company. (4) Not dealt in at all on the Exchange or curb. Impossible to give information.

"G." St. Louis: (1) Union Bag and Paper makes no regular reports of its earnings. Some of its mills have recently been closed by labor troubles and it is having increasing competition. Insiders continue to give out statements of its earnings, however, which I have not been able to verify. (2) Pacific Mail is controlled by Union Pacific interests. Whenever they get ready to advance it, they can do so. The Panama Canal and the subsidy bill are expected to be helpful to it.

"P." Delageville, N. Y.: (1) The nearest to what you want, in the shape of a 5 per cent. investment, reasonably safe, is the American Cable shares, paying 5 per cent. and selling a little below par. They have the guarantee of the Western Union Company behind them. (2) There are a little over \$24,000,000 of the Iron Mountain refunding 4s. They are due in 1929. An issue of \$30,000,000 has been authorized and \$10,000,000 more, as required, for extensions, at \$12,000 per mile. A reasonably cheap bond at present prices, though not gilt-edged.

"S." Cincinnati: (1) I meant that if Toledo, St. Louis and Western, and Ontario and Western shares had a slump they offered opportunities for purchase with an expectation of a subsequent rise. (2) Missouri Pacific's earnings are such that many regard it as a pretty safe 5 per cent. stock, and think it should sell on the same level as 5 per cent. stocks do. On the recent decline toward par it was largely bought as a speculative investment. (3) Simply address the secretary of the New York Stock Exchange, New York City.

"B." New York: Four dollars received. You are on my preferred list for one year. (1) I would not sacrifice my United States Steel common at present. A determined effort to advance the price will no doubt be made by the prominent interests which are behind it and which have been giving it open support. (2) While the condition of the copper market is not altogether favorable, many believe that Amalgamated Copper has been picked up on the recent decline by the insiders, who made a handsome profit when they unloaded it on the public at double the present prices.

"F." New York: (1) Toledo, St. Louis and Western preferred does not pay dividends. (2) Around 30 Ontario and Western would look reasonably safe. (3) Not much of a choice. (4) Toledo, St. Louis and Western common, on a slump, would be a good speculation. (5) I don't know what stock you mean. (6) Perhaps the cheapest industrial speculation is the United States Realty, which has been selling around 30, and which a very strong and vigorous crowd of Wall Street leaders is handling. (7) Higher prices for Butterick stock are promised. It sells around 50 and pays 4 per cent. per annum.

"A. H. S." Brooklyn: Of course much depends upon the sustaining power of the market. There is no dispute about the strength of those who are behind it, and unless extraordinary and unexpected conditions arise you are likely to be able to dispose of your holdings, taking them altogether, without loss. A financial crisis, coming from an unforeseen circumstance, would upset values generally, but, if you can hold, it would be better to stand where you are for the present. (2) I thank you for your courteous offer, but I have made it

a rule to decline all similar propositions. Will gladly answer inquiries.

"Banker," Milwaukee: The most succinct and accurate statement regarding the range of call money rates during the past eight years is embodied in a leaflet just issued by Spencer Trask & Co., the well-known bankers, of 27 Pine Street, N. Y. It gives the reasons for the sudden rise in call money rates at irregular intervals. The tabulated weekly statement for call money during October, November, and December, of the past few years, is made especially interesting because of the explanatory note that follows. The London quotations, which are also given, show no such violent fluctuations as we have had on this side. I advise you to drop a line to Spencer Trask & Co. and get this valuable contribution to financial literature. Enclose a two-cent stamp and mention Leslie's WEEKLY.

"Herman," Asheville, N. C.: Two dollars received. You are on my preferred list for six months. (1) Consolidated Tobacco 4s were given in exchange for the common stocks of the American and Continental Tobacco companies, though Continental common never paid a dividend and apparently never earned one. I am told by one of the leading owners of these bonds, however, that the earnings of the Continental are more than sufficient to pay the interest. They are regarded as speculative but a fair purchase in view of the increased earnings now reported. (2) I do not believe in the steel stocks as permanent investments, because of the serious fluctuations of the iron and steel business. Nothing suffers more in hard times, which are bound to come again, perhaps in the not distant future.

"C." Marblehead, Mass.: Two dollars received. You are on my preferred list for six months. (1) Nearly every New York paper reports railroad earnings daily in its financial columns. During panicky times in Wall Street stocks frequently fall to a level below that of their intrinsic value. Such times are bargain days for the investor with cash in hand. (2) I should think so, but a lawyer could answer you better. (3) As I have repeatedly said, Brooklyn Rapid Transit, on its earnings, looks pretty high. Nevertheless, one of its leading officers predicts that the great development of its business will eventually make it a much more valuable property. A quiet rumor prevails that either the New York Central or Pennsylvania interests will take it in on a favorable basis. I would not sacrifice my stock.

"S." Baton, N. M.: The Colorado and Southern Railway has as its officers: Chairman, Greenville M. Dodge, New York; President, Frank Trumbull, Denver. The directors include the gentlemen named and F. F. Olcott, J. Kennedy Tod, Edward J. Berwind, Adolph Lewisohn, of New York; Henry Walters, of Baltimore; Oliver Ames, of Boston; Norman B. Read, Chicago, and several others. It has \$31,000,000 common, \$8,500,000 first preferred, and \$8,500,000 second preferred stock, and a funded debt of nearly \$18,000,000. A 2 per cent. semi-annual dividend on the first preferred was paid October 1st. Its earnings have been increasing of late and this fact has been reflected in the rise in the share, the common having sold last year as low as \$7 a share, the second preferred at \$17, and the first preferred at \$40. All have had a substantial rise. The road was organized in 1898, to take over the property of the Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf, and the Denver, Leadville and Gunnison, part of which latter is a narrow-gauge road. The company has a large interest in the Fort Worth and Denver City Railway and in the Colorado Midland.

New York, October 23, 1902. JASPER.

## OFFICIAL LEGAL NOTICES.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT in the City Record of October 14 to 27, 1902, of the confirmation by the Supreme Court and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessments for OPENING AND ACQUIRING TITLE to the following-named streets and avenue, in the BOROUGH OF THE BRONX:

23D WARD, SECTION 9, LANE OPENING AND EXTENDING, BETWEEN MOTT AVENUE AND WALTON AVENUE, from East 150th Street to the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad. Confirmed July 28, 1902; entered October 13, 1902.

23D WARD, SECTIONS 9 AND 10, ELTON AVENUE WIDENING, between East 161st Street and East 162d Street. Confirmed July 15, 1902; entered October 13, 1902.

23D WARD, SECTION 10, HEWITT PLACE OPENING, from Leggett Avenue (East 156th Street) to Westchester Avenue. Confirmed August 4, 1902; entered October 13, 1902. MANHATTAN STREET OPENING, from Garrison Avenue (Mott Avenue) to the United States bulkhead line of the East River. Confirmed July 28, 1902; entered October 13, 1902.

23D AND 24TH WARDS, SECTIONS 10 AND 11, LONGFELLOW STREET, EXTENDING, from the north line of the L. S. Railroad property to Woodruff Street. Confirmed July 16, 1902; entered October 13, 1902.

24TH WARD, SECTION 11, EAST 181ST STREET OPENING, from Aqueduct Avenue to Webster Avenue. Confirmed July 28, 1902; entered October 13, 1902.

24TH WARD, SECTIONS 11 AND 12, EAST 196TH STREET OPENING, from Jerome Avenue to Marion Avenue. Confirmed July 8, 1902; entered October 13, 1902.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller, City of New York, October 13, 1902.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT in the City Record of October 18 to 31, 1902, of the confirmation by the Supreme Court and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessments for OPENING AND ACQUIRING TITLE to the following-named street in the BOROUGH OF THE BRONX:

24TH WARD, SECTIONS 10 AND 11, EAST 174TH STREET OPENING, from Jerome Avenue to Park Avenue (Vanderbilt Avenue West). Confirmed July 28, 1902; entered October 17, 1902.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller, City of New York, October 17, 1902.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT in the City Record of October 18 to 31, 1902, of the confirmation by the Board of Assessors and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessments for LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS IN THE BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN:

12TH WARD, SECTION 7, 181ST STREET PAVING, from Amsterdam Avenue to Convent Avenue.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller, City of New York, October 17, 1902.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT in the City Record of October 18 to 31, 1902, of the confirmation by the Board of Assessors and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessments for LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS IN THE BOROUGH OF THE BRONX:

24TH WARD, SECTION 12, WOODLAWN ROAD SEWER, from Bainbridge Avenue to East 219th Street.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller, City of New York, October 17, 1902.

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### OFFICIAL LEGAL NOTICES.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD OF October 10th to 23rd, 1902, of the confirmation by the Supreme Court and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessments for OPENING AND ACQUIRING TITLE to the following named Street in the Borough of Manhattan:

12TH WARD, SECTION 8, JUMEL PLACE OPENING, from West 167th Street to Edgewood Road. Confirmed July 29, 1902; entered October 8, 1902.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller, City of New York, October 8, 1902.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD OF October 10th to 23rd, 1902, of the confirmation by the Supreme Court and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessments for OPENING AND ACQUIRING TITLE to the following named street and avenues, in the BOROUGH OF THE BRONX:

23RD WARD, SECTION 9, EAST 15TH STREET OPENING, from 3rd Avenue to Brook Avenue. Confirmed July 24, 1902; entered October 8, 1902.

23RD WARD, SECTION 10, AVENUE ST. JOHN OPENING, from Prospect Avenue to Tison Place. Confirmed June 19, 1902; entered October 8, 1902.

24TH WARD, SECTIONS 9 and 11, UNDERCLIFF AVENUE OPENING, where the same joins Rosevelt Place as laid out under Chapter 640 of the Laws of 1897. Confirmed July 24, 1902; entered October 8, 1902.

24TH WARD, SECTION 11, ARTHUR AVENUE OPENING, from East 173rd Street to East 177th Street. Confirmed July 21, 1902; entered October 21, 1902.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller, City of New York, October 8, 1902.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD OF October 13th to 25th, 1902, of the confirmation by the Board of Assessors and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessments for LOCAL IMPROVEMENT IN THE BOROUGH OF THE BRONX:

24TH WARD, SECTION 11: BELMONT AVENUE SEWER, between East 187th Street and William (186th) Street.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller, City of New York, October 10, 1902.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD OF October 13th to 25th, 1902, of the confirmation by the Supreme Court and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessments for OPENING AND ACQUIRING TITLE to the following named streets and avenues in the BOROUGH OF THE BRONX:

23D WARD, SECTIONS 9 AND 10 EAST 163d STREET OPENING, from 3d Avenue to Brook Avenue. Confirmed July 29, 1902; entered October 10, 1902.

23D AND 24TH WARDS, SECTION 9, LIND AVENUE OPENING, from Wall Street to Aqueduct Avenue. Confirmed July 3, 1902; entered October 10, 1902.

24TH WARD, SECTION 11: EAST 172D STREET OPENING, from Plimpton Avenue to Marcher Avenue. Confirmed July 7, 1902; entered October 10, 1902. EAST 175TH STREET OPENING, from Jerome Avenue to the Concourse. Confirmed July 15, 1902; entered October 10, 1902.

EAST 182D STREET OPENING, from Arthur Avenue to Boston Road; confirmed August 4, 1902; entered October 10, 1902.

24TH WARD, SECTIONS 11 AND 12: EAST 192D STREET (formerly Promenade Street) OPENING, from Jerome Avenue to Kingsbridge Road; confirmed July 16, 1902; entered October 10, 1902.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller, City of New York, October 10, 1902.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD OF October 13th to 25th, 1902, of the confirmation by the Board of Assessors and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessments for LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS IN THE BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN:

12TH WARD, SECTION 6: EAST 117TH STREET PAVING AND CURBING, 125 feet at the foot of said street, at East River.

12TH WARD, SECTION 8: AMSTERDAM AVENUE FLAGGING, east side, from 185TH Street to Washington Bridge.

19TH WARD, SECTION 5: AVENUE "A" (Stanton Place) SEWER, between 58th and 59th Streets; also 58TH STREET SEWER between Avenue "A" (Stanton Place) and East River. 44TH STREET SEWER ALTERATION AND IMPROVEMENT, between East River and 2d Avenue, and to CONNECTION AT 1ST AVENUE.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller, City of New York, October 10, 1902.

### Life-insurance Suggestions.

[NOTICE.—This department is intended for the information of readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY. No charge is made for answers to inquiries regarding life-insurance matters, and communications are treated confidentially. A stamp should always be inclosed, as a personal reply is sometimes deemed advisable. Address "Hermit," LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 110 Fifth Avenue, New York.]

IS ANY ONE too poor to save is an important problem which the readers of a London daily are at present attempting to solve. The question is not by any means a new one; it is one which has troubled past generations, just as, in all probability, it will affect the generations yet to come. We cannot say that this latest discussion of the subject is throwing much, if any, fresh light upon it. In the first place, there is a diversity of opinion regarding the term "poor." One man, who derives an income of \$1,350 a year from private property, fancies he comes under the category, while another does not consider any one poor who has an income of \$500 a year. It is manifestly impossible to fix any limit in a matter like this. Very much depends upon the locality and the conditions and surroundings of the individual. An income that would be amply sufficient to insure a family a comfortable home, excellent social advantages, and a good living in a country village would mean many privations and sore discomforts in any large city. On the whole, however, we are inclined to believe that Max O'Rell's views on the point under discussion come nearer the safe and common-sense rule than anything we have seen. "I do not care," he says, "how small the income of a man is, he should never spend the whole of it, especially if he has a wife and children. He should at least save enough to pay every year the premium on a good life policy. No man is worthy of the name who does not do this, at least, at the price of whatever privations he has to submit to. Some pleasure may be derived from high living, but certainly no happiness."

"B." Silver City, Idaho: I do not like the plan of insurance you have accepted and doubt if your expectations from the so-called "special contracts" will be realized. You would be safer in a larger and stronger company.

"G." Memphis, Tenn.: In the case of Crosby against the Mutual Reserve the court decided in favor of the company's right to fix the assessment and cancel the policy, when Crosby refused to pay the amount called for.

"T." Duluth, Minn.: Of course you understand that the "estimate" the company gives you is not a guarantee. Everything depends upon the honesty and success of the management of the concern. Why not take out a regular life insurance?

"J. A. M." Victoria, Kan.: Your policy is good, but whether the company would loan anything on it or not, if you would make a proposition to take out additional insurance, I do not know. Why not make the proposition. The experience of your neighbors with fraternal organizations is just what might have been expected.

"H. E. H." Syracuse: Your letter should have been addressed to LESLIE'S WEEKLY, and not to "The Frank Leslie Publishing Co." The two concerns have no connection with each other. I do not recommend either one of the companies you speak of as of the best class. In life insurance none can be too good.

"Y. M. L." New York: On payment of the money, your annuity would begin at once. The income depends upon the amount of the annuity you purchase. The older you are the larger the payment the company makes you. I can send you a plan confidentially if you will send me your address and tell me how much money you wish to invest in the annuity.

*The Hermit.*

### A Rumor Denied.

A report has been circulated and widely copied by the American newspapers to the effect that the Monks of La Grande Chartreuse have sold to some company the right to manufacture the celebrated green and yellow cordial bearing their name. We are informed by the American agents, Beyer & Co., 45 Broadway, New York City, that, as a matter of fact, the Carthusian Monks have made CHARTREUSE for the past 300 years, they are making it now, and will, in all probability, be engaged in its manufacture 300 years hence.

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DETROIT, MICH.—Knight-Campbell Music Co.	NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.—Simpson, Crawford & Co.	TOLEDO, O.—The Starr Piano Co.
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RUNS EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR Full information cheerfully furnished on application to E. L. LONAX, G. P. & T. A., OMAHA, NEB.

## The Man Behind the Limelight.

Continued from page 428.

achievements. Mrs. Carter, liking his "literary style," it is presumed, asked him to call upon her and meet Mr. Belasco. He did so, with the result that he was induced to give up regular newspaper work and become general representative for the Belasco attractions.

Mr. Cook is also a contributor to various magazines, writing regularly for the *Strand* in London and several American periodicals. This is true of most of the prominent press agents in New York. In fact, to be at all successful in this business a man must wield an easy pen and possess the fertile and far-reaching imagination which is the first requisite for successful newspaper work. Of course there is a "youngest man in the business." There always is, and we always hear of him because nobody ever hesitates to acknowledge, with that delightful little air of self-depreciation which sits so charmingly upon the shoulders of youthful prodigies, that he is the youngest man to attain a certain distinction. In just the same way a man will make capital out of long service after he gets too old to keep the pace.

However, strange as it may seem, the youngest man in this business is one of the most distinguished and capable. He is Mr. Channing Pollock, only twenty-two years old and general representative for Mr. William A. Brady. Mr. Pollock was dramatic editor of the *Salt Lake Times* at the unripe age of fourteen, which speaks better for him than for the paper which he represented. He left this position to go as secretary to his father, who was then United States consul to San Salvador, and upon his return became dramatic editor on the *Washington Post*. After three years in this capacity he was engaged by Messrs. Brady & Ziegfeld as press agent for Anna Held and graduated from that position as general representative for Mr. William A. Brady. Mr. Pollock published a book last year which attracted considerable attention, called "Behold the Man!" a story of the Passion Play, material for which he gathered during his student days at Prague.

A story of press agents would not be complete without mentioning Mr. Edward D. Price, also with William A. Brady, who is one of the oldest and most thoroughly liked and respected of them all. Mr. Price has written a lot of exceedingly clever sketches under the caption "The Man Behind the Scenes," and is also a well-known contributor to various magazines and author of an interesting little volume entitled "Letters of Mildred's Mother to Mildred." Indeed, they are a busy and interesting lot of men, these theatrical press representatives, and while they are "unhonored and unsung" in their representative capacity, yet they influence public opinion in affairs theatrical to a vastly greater extent than a self-sufficient and independent world would care to acknowledge.

## Tripoli a Field for Trade.

ONE OF the few portions of the known world with which the United States has no commercial relations, which its products do not reach through indirect channels, and with which our government does not even maintain communication through the instrumentality of a consular agency, is Tripoli, that vast nominal dependency of Turkey, bounded by Tunis and the Sahara and Lybian deserts. A few hides and tanned skins reach the United States from Tripoli, but as no representative of the United States stands guard with helpful suggestions, our people have no share in the slowly developing relations of that country with the modern world. Petroleum from Russia to the value of \$120,000 was imported last year. American petroleum has not obtained a foothold. Flour to the value of \$275,000 was imported in 1901, as compared with \$640,000 in the previous year; it all came from France and Italy. In the opinion of Mr. Robert P. Skinner, our consul at Marseilles, France, American firms in many lines could build up a very satisfactory importing and exporting trade with Tripoli if proper efforts were put forth.

In the mountains, a morning outing is ever so pleasant with Cook's Imperial Extra Dry Champagne.

**Advice to Mothers:** Mrs. Wesslow's SCOTCH-SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea.

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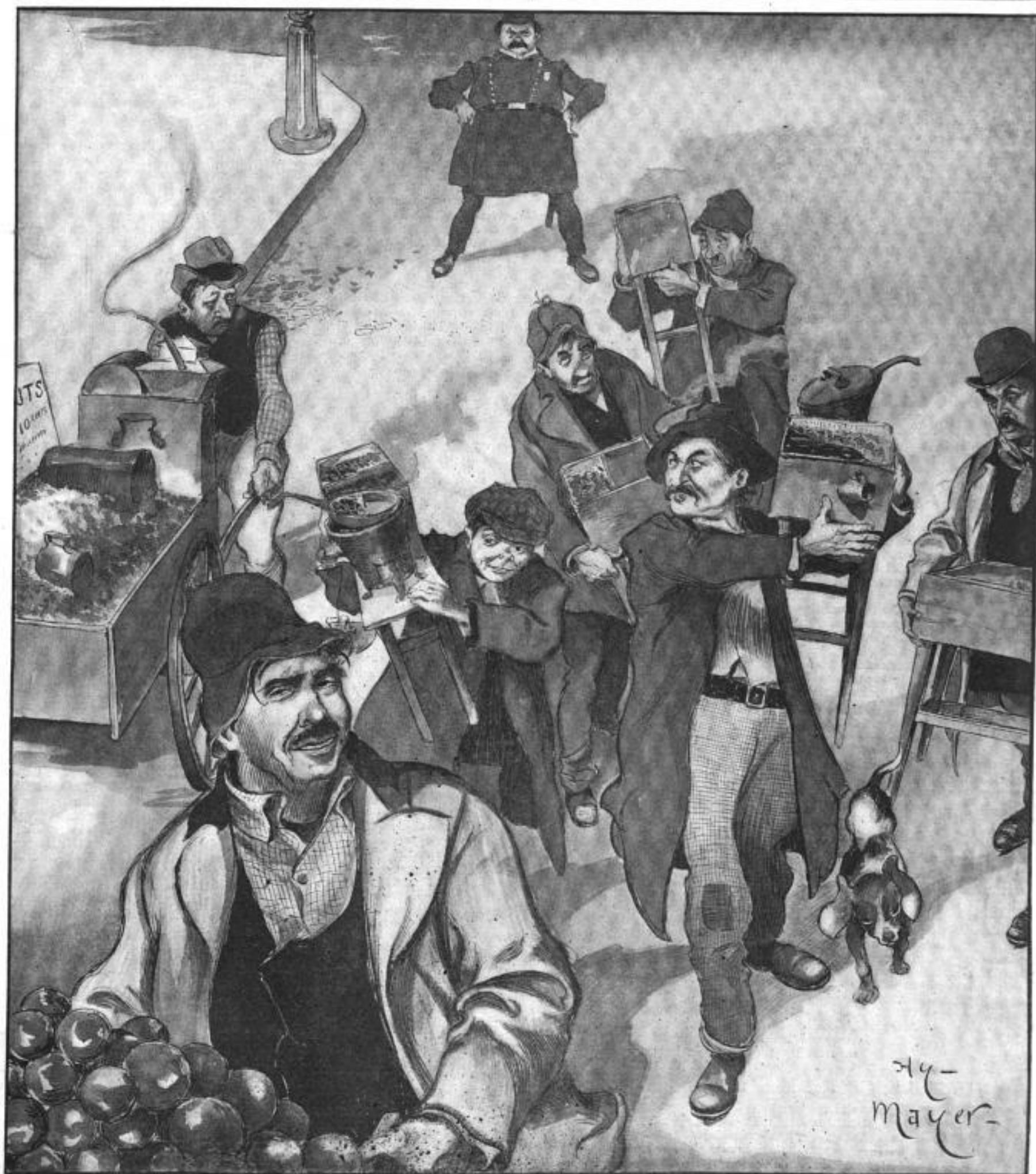
# LESLIE'S WEEKLY

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Vol. XCV. No. 2461

New York, November 6, 1902

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*Drawn especially for Leslie's Weekly by Hy Mayer.*



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Thursday, November 6, 1902

## One Great Lesson To Be Learned.

IF PRESIDENT MITCHELL, Mr. Samuel Gompers, and other men prominent in the councils of the labor organizations will take advantage of the present public interest in their affairs and methods to issue a frank, clear, and vigorous statement to their followers in deprecation of the spirit of hatred so often manifested by union men for non-union men, and will accompany this declaration, where possible, with orders that persecution and maltreatment of the latter shall cease, they will do more to further the cause of unionism and secure the sympathy and goodwill of the American people than by any other act they could possibly perform.

No circumstances whatever, no particular conditions, no conceivable exigencies, can excuse or condone a resort to violence, rioting, and murder to further the ends of labor, and these things cannot and will not be tolerated by the American people. The spirit which finds expression in the odious word "scab" applied to non-union workers, the obloquy heaped upon these persons in various ways, the persecution of their families—all these things are vicious, detestable, unmanly, and un-American, and they must cease or the whole system which has given rise to these abominable practices will be stamped out and suppressed. There is no room in a land of freedom, justice, and fair play for any organizations committed to barbarous and brutal practices.

It is a time for plain and direct speaking on this subject, free from demagogic cant. It is not enough that Mr. Mitchell and other labor leaders should plead, as they generally do when such outrageous acts are committed in times of labor struggles, that they are opposed to particular deeds, that they have counseled against them, and that most of it is the work of outsiders anyway. The thing to be done by these leaders and by all others who have influence among labor organizations is to insist upon it as a fixed principle, applicable always and under all circumstances, that workers who do not choose to join a union are entitled to the same rights, privileges, and enjoyments in the world at large as those who do; the same respectful and honorable treatment as fellow-citizens, and that neither they nor their families are to be molested or abused for exercising their right to work on their own terms and conditions.

The vast majority of Americans, members of the learned professions, farmers, educators, bankers, and business men of all grades, are just as truly entitled to the designation of workmen as those who mine coal, lay bricks, build houses, or perform any toil to earn their bread. All are toilers and all have a common interest in seeing that labor shall earn its due and full reward. It should therefore go without saying that the American people as a whole sympathize with every honorable and legitimate effort made by any class of workers to better their condition. Neither does any rational being deny the right of any class of workers to form combinations among themselves for the advancement of mutual interest, and few, if any, will deny that many large and positive benefits may, and do accrue from such organization.

Combination and co-operation are the order of the age in every department of human endeavor, and unions among miners, masons, bricklayers, and painters are just as natural and proper as they are among merchants, bankers, and manufacturers. No sensible person will dispute this. The objection in any case lies not against the fact of organization but against some method of procedure employed to gain a certain end. And here the blacklisting practiced by some combinations of employers as well as the violent acts committed by some members of labor unions are entitled to equally emphatic condemnation. Both are a violation of the principles of manly, fair, and honest dealing which should characterize the transactions of enlightened men, and both should be sternly discountenanced and suppressed.

## The Student Code of Morals.

A WORD that has long needed speaking by college authorities has been spoken at last by the board of overseers of Tufts College on the student code of morals. "We wish to record our conviction," say these overseers, "that it is never justifiable for college authorities to ignore or condone misdemeanors on the part of the students which would lead to action in the police courts if the names of the offenders were not borne on the college rolls. Edu-

cation is of little value if it does not develop a profound respect for law and order. Any man who is incapable of intelligent self-control is a dangerous element in a democratic state. The arrest and conviction of a few bumptious youths, followed by their prompt dismissal from college, would prove an object-lesson in citizenship of incalculable value to the entire student body." Wiser words than these on the subject of college discipline we have never seen. If the principles here set forth were generally enforced among college students we should be spared such scenes, for example, as those which recently occurred in New Haven when a body of Yale students broke up a theatrical performance and afterward defied and fought the police who attempted to stop the uproar.

Rowdism of this sort is less excusable in a body of supposedly intelligent and professedly respectable young men than in a gang of street hoodlums, and deserves even more severe punishment. The hazing practices prevalent in many colleges in years past have often served as a cover for silly, brutal, and ruffianly conduct, which, if indulged in elsewhere, would have deservedly landed the perpetrators in jail. Incalculable harm has been done not only to the cause of higher education but to the character of the students themselves by the vicious notion that excusses of various sorts in speech and conduct, profanity, intemperance, and licentiousness, are less heinous when committed by college boys than when practiced by other people. In their clear and emphatic utterance on these points the overseers of Tufts have performed a service for the cause of college morals which entitles them to the profound gratitude of all right-thinking men and women.

## Our "Plain Duty" to Cuba.

AFTER HEARING so much as we have in certain quarters during the past few months about America's "shameful" treatment of Cuba in the matter of reciprocity and the terrible plight in which we have left the new republic by the failure of the last Congress to effect a reciprocal trade arrangement, it is well that there should be set before the public such an explicit and authoritative statement of the things accomplished during the American occupation of the island as that coming from the bureau of insular affairs at Washington. The American people have had a general knowledge of the benefits conferred upon Cuba during that period, the improved sanitary condition of Cuban cities, the lowered death rate, the progress made in road improvement, in the establishment of public schools, and the institution of other needed reforms, but in the statement referred to we have the record summed up for the first time in a clear and concise form and from an official source.

For the benefit of those who seem to be under the impression that our duty toward Cuba has been but inadequately fulfilled we give here a brief summary of this statement. The military government was established by the United States July 18th, 1898, and terminated on May 19th, 1902. During this period more than three hundred post-offices were established, with native postmasters, and in connection therewith a money order system was inaugurated both for domestic and international business. A free-delivery system was also instituted in all of the larger cities, as well as railway post lines, and in many instances star routes in the interior and country districts. Municipal schools, hospitals, and public works were founded, industries were fostered, and farms and plantations stocked. Thousands of brood cattle and horses were purchased and resold to the natives on easy terms, enabling them to resume work, which would not otherwise have been possible.

The number of school-houses provided nearly equals those in this country for a corresponding area. A telegraph line was constructed connecting the principal cities. Public roads were opened throughout the island, which, with bridges built and repaired, have been of incalculable benefit to the inhabitants, among whom highway improvements had long been one of the greatest needs. One of the finest of these roads is the concrete turnpike running from Santiago to San Luis, a distance of about twenty-four miles. This road was planned by and constructed under the direction of General Wood, under the immediate supervision of Lieutenant Matthew E. Hanna and Captain S. D. Rockenbach. This road, crossing the mountains, is considered by experts as probably the finest mountain road in the world. The harbors of the island were also greatly improved; an admirable system of buoys and beacons was established; government warehouses and docks were repaired and constructed, and regulations, conforming to those in vogue in this country, governing harbors, were established.

The total revenues from all sources collected during the occupation was \$57,200,000, and the expenditures therefrom \$35,370,000. The remainder was turned over to the republic of Cuba at the time of the withdrawal of United States authority, May 19th, 1902. The buildings selected for barracks and quarters for the army were used only temporarily by the troops, and when put in thorough repair and good sanitary condition were turned over to the municipalities for hospitals. Many of the most completely appointed hospitals in the island have been created in this way. The death rate prior to the American occupation had been as high as eighty and ninety in a thousand, but decreased to less than twenty-three in one thousand, and during the season just passed, when yellow fever was formerly at its height, Havana was entirely free from this epidemic. In the light of the facts herewith set forth it will occur to most sensible persons that much of the "plain-duty" talk about Cuba now current is superfluous. We have done our duty toward Cuba, but we owe something to ourselves. It is not alone what reciprocity will do for Cuba but what it will do for us that we may well proceed to consider. The Cuban

market naturally belongs to us, and, under any fair and common-sense arrangement, trade between the United States and the island would be almost as large, regular, and mutually beneficial as it is between any two of our States. A few of the principal items of our exports to Cuba last year (1901) and their value will show that even under the disadvantages existing our trade has been large and profitable. These items are as follows:

Boots and Shoes.....	\$340,000
Fresh Beef.....	230,000
Hams.....	614,000
Bacon.....	456,000
Salt Pork.....	584,000
Lard.....	2,811,000
Condensed Milk.....	406,000
Beans and Peas.....	356,000
Potatoes.....	281,000
Corn.....	817,000
Wheat Flour.....	2,008,000
Total.....	\$8,102,000

Even from this partial exhibit of our Cuban trade we may gain some idea of the splendid market existing in Cuba for our agricultural and manufactured products, provided the channels of trade between are not barred at either end by a prohibitive tariff. The plainest of all plain duties is the duty we owe to ourselves to hold and enlarge this market by a reciprocity treaty. We have done a magnificent service for Cuba, as the record shows; now that it is in our power to secure some reciprocal benefits it would be a blind and fatuous policy that would stand between us and our interests. This may sound mercurial, but it is business-like and it is plain common sense.

## The Plain Truth.

EVERY RIGHT-thinking citizen will gladly note the action of the Navy Department in issuing an order prohibiting the sale of liquor of any description in American Samoa. The blackest and heaviest existing reproach on modern civilization lies in the fearful ravages of the drink traffic introduced by white men among the savages of South Africa, the New Hebrides, and other distant parts of the globe. Such awful results have followed the use of strong drink among these people as to almost, if not quite, offset all the good accomplished among them through the higher agencies of civilization. If the American government can do anything to prevent history repeating itself in this particular in Samoa, it will surely be a cause for rejoicing.

WE ARE loath to credit the report that the new government of Cuba is so neglectful of the sanitary condition of the Cuban cities that the latter are in danger of lapsing into the filthy and dangerous condition which obtained under Spanish domination. No service rendered to the Cuban people during the American occupation was of more practical value and far-reaching importance than that performed by Major Gorgas and his condutors in cleaning up Havana and Santiago and converting them from veritable pest-holes into healthful and healthy communities. Whatever may be the feelings of the Cuban people as to their more recent treatment by the United States, it would be foolish and impolitic for them to "go back" on the sanitary reforms instituted by the Americans. Under intelligent and enlightened administration Cuba may yet become a great health and winter resort for the American people, and in that way lies a great profit for the Cubans.

THE FACT that the final decision of the International arbitration court at The Hague in the "Pious Fund" case is in favor of the United States is itself a matter of trifling importance, the chief and most significant point being that the decision establishes a precedent for the settlement of international disputes which, it may be hoped, will be generally followed hereafter, thus paving the way to a realization of the happy condition when war shall be no more. It was in every way fitting that the United States and Mexico, the two leading republics on this continent, should be the first parties to submit their differences to this international court, and the conduct of the case, as well as the decision, will add to the prestige of The Hague tribunal. The court has decided that, since the government of Mexico had undertaken the administration of a trust fund for the benefit of the Roman Catholic Church of California, it was bound to pay the interest to the beneficiaries, notwithstanding the cession of California to the United States. If the republic of Mexico accepts the decision without appeal, the principle will have been established that an eleemosynary or religious foundation is not rendered void by change of nationality on the part of the beneficiaries. This may have a possible bearing on the Philippines friar question.

THE ACTION of the New York State Bankers' Association at their recent convention, urging the repeal of the present bankruptcy law, will receive the hearty endorsement of every active and upright business man and financier, and all other persons who are concerned in the maintenance of fair and honorable methods of dealing. The intent of the law, as these bankers say, at the time of its enactment was entirely laudable and the purpose it served was entirely just and right, but that it has now "outlived its usefulness" will not be questioned by any one familiar with its operations in recent years. So frequently is it resorted to by unscrupulous men to enable them to cheat and defraud their creditors that the very term has come to be regarded almost as a synonym for crookedness and dishonesty in commercial life. The law cannot be repealed too soon for the interests of all men who pay their just debts in full when possible, whether the law compels them to or not, and who prefer that those who owe them shall go and do likewise and not shield extravagance and recklessness behind a convenient statute.



## PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT

AT THE present time there are in English society two beautiful and distinguished women who have the right to bear the historic name of Lady De L'Isle and Dudley.



LADY DE L'ISLE.  
One of the most hospitable of English hostesses.

gentle and simple, with a large-hearted hospitality rarely seen in these days. Emily Frances, Lady De L'Isle and Dudley, was married to the second baron only nine years ago.

THE JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION COMPANY has made an excellent selection for president in the person of General Fitzhugh Lee, who is not only a Virginian to the core, but a man of high character and conspicuous ability.

THE ESTEEM in which the United States is held in the lands of the Orient is evidenced to some degree by the fact that the governments of China, Korea, and Japan have decided to participate in the world's fair at St. Louis on a larger scale than in any previous exposition of that type. This official attitude of the three countries was the immediate result of representations recently made to their respective rulers by Mr. John Barrett, commissioner-general of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition to Asia, Australia, and the Philippines. While in the Celestial Kingdom Mr. Barrett was in conference with Liu Kun Yi, the famous senior viceroy of China, who has his capital at Nanking, has practically the authority of a King, and rules over a population equal in number to that of the United States. Liu Kun Yi is seventy-five years old, and has held high positions for more than fifty years, having been a viceroy for thirty years. Many regard him as an abler man than was Li Hung Chang. He has been uniformly friendly to foreigners, and did all he could to quell the late Boxer outbreak. He is very favorably disposed toward the United States because of the latter's action during the Chinese troubles, and is anxious to have China well represented at the exposition in 1904. Mr. Barrett was presented to the viceroy by United States Consul William Martin, a close friend of Liu Kun Yi, was received with high honors, and was generously entertained.

IN SPITE of the sensational clamor about the dangers of automobile traveling, that method of locomotion is growing rapidly in popularity both in Europe and this country, as it appears evident that it requires only the exercise of ordinary prudence and common sense to make it as safe as any other way of travel. Automobiles are now owned and operated extensively in England both for business and for pleasure, and it is no uncommon sight to meet one of these horseless vehicles on the fine highways about London under the sole guidance of a woman. Our illustration affords a view of an up-to-date machine owned by Colonel Cornwallis West. Standing in front of the automobile may be seen Mrs. George Cornwallis West, better known as the former wife of Lord Randolph Churchill, nee Miss Jerome, of New York, Colonel West's daughter-in-law; holding the steering wheel is Princess Henry of Pless, while the third figure is that of Mrs.



A TRIO OF FAIR AUTOMOBILISTS.  
Princess Henry of Pless, Mrs. George Cornwallis West, and Mrs. George Cornwallis West—Three charming English women of the day.

Colonel West herself. The scene is on the grounds at Newlands, the lovely home of the Wests.



REMARKABLE GROUP OF AGED MEN.  
From left to right they are: Deacon Matthew S. Kenyon, Christopher C. Lewis, Deacon George T. Collins, Deacon Gardner S. Kenyon, Thomas R. Wells, George A. Babcock, Silas C. Wells.—S. Hayward

ONE OF the most interesting "group" pictures on record, taken recently in the village of Ashaway, R. I., affords evidence that "Little Rhody" is doing her utmost to raise the average of longevity in this country. At the celebration of the birthday of Deacon George T. Collins, at the place named, the following seven men, each more than eighty years old, sat for a collective photograph: Deacon Matthew S. Kenyon, aged ninety-one years; Silas C. Wells, aged eighty-eight years nine months; George A. Babcock, aged eighty-eight years eight months; Christopher C. Lewis, aged eighty-seven years seven months; Thomas R. Wells, aged eighty-six years; Deacon Gardner S. Kenyon, aged eighty-five years nine months; Deacon George T. Collins, aged eighty-three years. The average age of the sitters was thus eighty-seven years three months, a record which it would be hard to beat anywhere. All these aged gentlemen were hale, active, and enjoying life at the time. Since then Mr. Babcock has died, but as the result of an accident, not of old age. Four callers whose ages averaged nearly eighty years were also among those who congratulated Deacon Collins. This suggests the thought that if Ponce de Leon were still alive he would make his search for the "Fountain of Life" in Rhode Island instead of directing it toward fabled El Dorado.

ACCORDING TO the most reliable accounts, there is no good reason why King Leopold, of Belgium, should have disowned and disinherited his daughter, the Princess Stephanie—that is, no reason that would be good outside of a European court. The princess married against her father's wishes, it is true, but her husband, Count Lonyay, is a man of noble lineage and excellent personal character. Hungarian tradition mentions a Count Lonyay of renown

a thousand years ago, and the Princess Stephanie, if she has lost her rank and title, has at least not brought dishonor upon her house through her alliance. Count Lonyay's father was a Hungarian rebel half a century ago, and was sentenced to death for high treason, and Leopold II. has probably little love for rebels or their sons.

BY VIRTUE of her position as the wife of Sir Arthur Hardinge, the distinguished English diplomat who

was largely instrumental in inducing the Shah of Persia to visit London recently, it fell to Lady Hardinge to perform the duty of hostess on several occasions to that royal personage, a duty performed with the tact and graciousness coming from extended experience in similar functions. There was true hospitality in this, but also a political motive, for a pleasant experience in London was calculated to make the Persian ruler still more favorably disposed toward Great Britain than he has been. Lady Hardinge was, before her marriage, Miss Alexandra Ellis, the daughter of one of his Majesty's old and most valued friends and servants, Major-General Sir Arthur Ellis. Accordingly, she spent much of her childhood and youth in intimate friendship with her namesake, the Queen, at that time the Princess of Wales. The marriage of Miss Ellis to Sir Arthur took place some three years ago, and has proved a happy one.



LADY HARDINGE,  
Who entertained the Shah of Persia during his London visit.

THE PROFESSIONAL visit to the United States of Dr. Adolf Lorenz, the celebrated specialist of Vienna, bids fair, so far as a certain class of cripples is concerned, to be a lasting blessing to this country. Dr. Lorenz was recently summoned to Chicago to perform an operation for the relief of Mr. J. Ogden Armour's little daughter, who was afflicted with congenital dislocation of the hip. What is expected to be a permanent cure was effected and the doctor received for his services a fee which has been estimated at high as \$150,000. His method of reducing the deformity mentioned is a new one, which dispenses entirely with the use of the knife, and consists simply of skillful and careful manipulation. Although he might have kept the details a secret, Dr. Lorenz, animated by a high and generous spirit, went to the Chicago hospitals and treated several other patients successfully in the presence of many surgeons assembled at his invitation. Afterward the doctor visited other cities and repeated in each his object-lesson for the benefit of local surgical experts, as well as for that of the disabled children. This reveals an altruistic disposition equal to the highest standard of a great profession. For thus freely imparting to American members of the faculty a full knowledge of his *modus operandi*, Dr. Lorenz deserves the esteem of every friend of humanity.



DR. ADOLF LORENZ.  
The Vienna specialist, paid \$150,000 for curing J. Ogden Armour's child, and now visiting America.—Wright.



LIU KUN YI,  
China's chief viceroy, with Commissioner John Barrett at his right, and Consul Martin at his left.—Photograph by Theodore Harden.



# New York Seen Through a Pair of Western Eyes

By Harry Beardsley

A YOUNG man from the West followed the crowd out of a North River ferry-boat and stood on the cobblestones of New York City.

A minute later he was one of a herd of human cattle who had been loaded into a small, weather-worn, and time-tattered car drawn by two horses. It was the first horse car that the Western man had seen for many years. To him it seemed a resurrected relic. It cost him an effort to realize that a method of transportation which had long ago become a joke and a laugh and an opportunity for humorists, which had been ridiculed out of existence in his own Western city, should here in the metropolis, in the great New York, be doing earnest, real, and serious every-day service. He found himself looking to see whether the car had a conductor or whether there was at the forward end a box with a glass front and a slot in the top where passengers were expected to deposit their nickels, thus to assist the company in obtaining its revenue. The Western man glanced down at the floor to see if it were not covered with hay.

The windows rattled. The car was constantly in a jar. Suddenly the vehicle stopped. The mass of human live-stock inside swayed forward. Then the presence of a conductor became apparent, as he prepared to add to his car-load.

"Step up lively!" he commanded to those outside. "Move forward there, please!" he shouted in a domineering tone to the herd within. The Westerner braced himself stubbornly, to stand exactly where he was, when he observed a most surprising thing. To his astonishment the people about him, without even a protest, were endeavoring to pack themselves closer together with a general movement toward the front of the car! The stranger recalled at once how in his Western home street car conductors in gentle tones were obliged to coax and plead with their passengers to induce them to make room for others. The Western street-car crowd was moved by persuasion; but these New Yorkers, it seemed, permitted themselves to be driven.

And in this conduct of the people, the stranger saw that they had no time for stubbornness, no time to spend in resenting the domineering air of the conductor, no moments to be lost in protest or expostulation. A great common and controlling spirit was apparent. It was shown in this very willingness to be driven. Then and there the Westerner encountered for the first time that constant, irresistible, dominant force which pervades this spot, where nearly four million people are heaped together—nearly four million individuals struggling always to reach the top of the heap. And this persistent, powerful influence that carries men and women blindly onward, making them disregard the rights of the weak, causing them to lose sight, sometimes, of the common laws of conduct—this influence could be seen in the action of every man and woman.

Such was the Western man's first impression.

The crowds did not saunter in the streets. They seemed driven forward always by this same persistent, resistless energy. They threw themselves into the points of congestion like wild beasts in a stampede.

"What is the reason for this?" asked the Western man in amazement. "Is it that all of these people have more than they can do? Is it because each individual is struggling to make up lost time? They will be driven," thought the stranger, "to the verge of nervous collapse."

He found himself carried in the human current that

poured through Broadway. Without the necessity of hurry he was plunging forward with the stream.

Then he observed what he thought one of the oddest inconsistencies of these rushing, hurry-stricken people. In front of him a great crowd had gathered. The people blocked the sidewalks and interrupted the progress of vehicles in the street. A policeman, towering above the others, was struggling in their midst.

"Here is some dreadful accident," thought the Westerner. Propelled by the same curiosity that inspired his fellows, he pried his way into the throng to reach the centre. He stood on tiptoe to look over the heads of those in front. He was prepared for a picture of blood and agony. What really greeted his eyes was this:

A fallen horse on the pavement—that was all. The animal made two unsuccessful attempts to rise. Then it gave up and lay flat on its side, its head stretched out on the street.

And for this the same people who had been rushing forward as though millions depended on moments had stopped and now stood staring, resisting the efforts of the struggling policeman! To the Western man this was an enigma. That such a commonplace occurrence as the falling of a horse in the street could stem this tide, could hold so much interest for people apparently so absorbed, was a matter so conflicting that it puzzled him.

It was evident, then, that the haste of the people was not the result of a definite purpose belonging to each individual. It was, perhaps, more like a disease with which all were afflicted. It occurred to the stranger that this hurry might be the head and the extreme of a national tendency to gain great things in days or weeks, to accomplish much in minutes. And what seemed to him the nervous tension of the people was expressed, he thought, in another way by the fact that the individuals in the crowd were absorbed in themselves, each seeming to be wholly occupied by his own thoughts. And it seemed to the spectator that this subjective mental activity was expressed even further. It seemed to him that he never before saw so many persons who, unconscious of their environment, the publicity of the street, were orally communing with themselves.

One man, walking rapidly like the rest, had clinched his fists and was mumbling aloud something defiant. He was evidently rehearsing what he was going to say and do to some one else. Another was talking to himself in a contemplative way. Apparently he was holding a debate in his mind. The stranger stared in surprise at these soliloquists, and they stared in return; but their gaze was vacant. The current of their self-talk was not interrupted.

"If this thing keeps on," thought the Westerner, "what will become of us? We will be a nation of people always talking to ourselves." The thought was not pleasant.

There were many things to make New York seem like a foreign city to the man from the West. One was a difference in accent and manner of expression in speaking. And this impression of the foreign city was augmented by the actual presence of thousands of foreigners—of large districts, great cities within themselves, where one could wander for blocks and not hear an English word; where the strange people conducted their own affairs in the ways of their own native lands, little affected, apparently, by the manners and customs of the country of their adoption.

One evening the stranger was one of the throng that streamed through the long channels of the business

streets, out to the bedrooms of New York. He was walking rapidly when he ran fair into a man in the crowd. The two men stopped and eyed each other. The Westerner saw a rough-looking individual, burly, and red in the face. The man from the West expected hostilities. To his amazement the other, in the most sincere, suave, and courteous manner, said:

"I beg your pardon."

The Western man was quite overwhelmed, and when he made inquiries of persons in the street, he found them eager to give him information. Policemen, and even the New York street-car conductors, whom he had been taught to consider ruffians and bullies of the worst order, the Western man found to be most eager to oblige him. The train-men even undertook to point out the places of interest to the stranger and to discourse on them between bell-jerks and fares. It was not hospitality exactly, but a spirit of courtesy, which New York men seemed to possess in abundance. It was charming. There was little gruffness. Men spoke to each other in tones soft and polite.

"What delightful gentlemen these New Yorkers are!" mused the Westerner. The Western man observed, too, with a feeling that was not one of favor, that in New York custom permits men to remain seated in street cars while women stand.

Now, in at least some of the Western cities, this unwritten law prevails: That when a woman enters a street car, no matter what her appearance or age, she is entitled to a seat, and the responsibility rests upon the man sitting nearest her. If he does not respond promptly, the other men and the women who are sitting look fixedly at him, saying very plainly with their eyes:

"Here, why don't you get up and give that woman your seat?"

If the man continues to defy public opinion thus expressed, the responsibility falls on his next neighbor. Obeying this custom the Western man gave his seat in a street car to a woman, and she thanked him.

Afterward a New York acquaintance said to the Westerner: "You don't want to give up your seat every time a woman comes in the car. If you do you will be standing up all the time. The chances are that a woman won't thank you, anyhow. Besides, everybody will size you up as a farmer."

To the Western man in New York came the impression of the city's superior air of refinement. It is expressed in the architectural splendor of the buildings, it is shown even in the miles and miles of brown-stone houses, which, at first monotonous in the similarity, impress later their quiet stateliness. And the refinement is in the clean, pure atmosphere that comes with the breezes from the embracing sea.

In the glow which he felt in the elegance and the personal and architectural beauty of Fifth Avenue, the man from the West was shocked and startled by a spectre in the street. He had seen this thing in a "Wild West" show; he had read of it in tales of adventure on the frontier; but he came to New York to witness its actual operation.

There it was, a stage-coach rumbling along Fifth Avenue! Through the parade of fashion it made its way calmly—old, ramshackle, and ragged, like a tramp at a fashionable reception.

"And this is the City of Inconsistencies," thought the Western man.

## A Great University's New President.

THE SERVICES in connection with the recent installation of Dr. Edmund James James as president of Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., fittingly expressed the joy and pride of that institution in once more having a supreme head and in securing for that position one of the foremost educators of the day. For more than a year the university had been without a president, and it is not surprising that the end of this embarrassing lack and the advent of Dr. James were celebrated with enthusiasm. The exercises extended over the better part of three days and were all through of an interesting nature. They were attended by great throngs, including delegates from a number of foreign universities, from many American universities and colleges, from the learned societies of this country, and from various normal schools, high schools, and academies. Rarely, if ever, on such an occasion, has there been so large and so representative an assemblage of the educational leaders of their time.

The exercises of the first day, which was Sunday, Oct. 19th, were religious and they took place in several churches, where prayers were offered for the success of the university and President James's administration. President James and members of the university faculty listened to a scholarly address at the First Methodist Episcopal Church by the Rev. Dr. William De Witt Hyde, president of Bowdoin College, on "The Reconciliation of our Educational Ideals." On Monday, the second day, there were receptions, addresses by prominent men, and processions of students. The new law school of the university was formally opened with an able address by the Hon. Oliver Wendell Holmes, Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, who is soon to sit in the Supreme Court of the United States. On Tuesday, the third day, there was a formal reception of delegates and official guests, at which a dozen addresses were made. Later in the day the delegates, official guests, members of the faculties, alumni, and representatives of the students marched from Orrington Lunt Library to the First Meth-

odist Episcopal Church, where the installation ceremonies took place. These were participated in by Bishops Earl Cranston and Stephen M. Merrill, of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Half a dozen university presidents and others made speeches, and President James delivered a thoughtful inaugural address. In the evening President and Mrs. James held a reception, which was a brilliant and enjoyable affair.

Northwestern University, which is conducted under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church, has a history of remarkable success. The charter for the institution was granted in 1851, but the latter was not opened for the reception of students until 1855. Dr. James is the seventh regular president of the university, and there have been four presidents *ad interim*. The university has flourished from the beginning and it is now one of the best equipped and most important schools of the first order in this country. More than 2,200 students received instruction in its various departments last year, and the roll for the current collegiate year shows an increase. There is every prospect that under Dr. James's capable direction the university will experience even greater prosperity in the future than in the past.

## He Made the First Revolver.

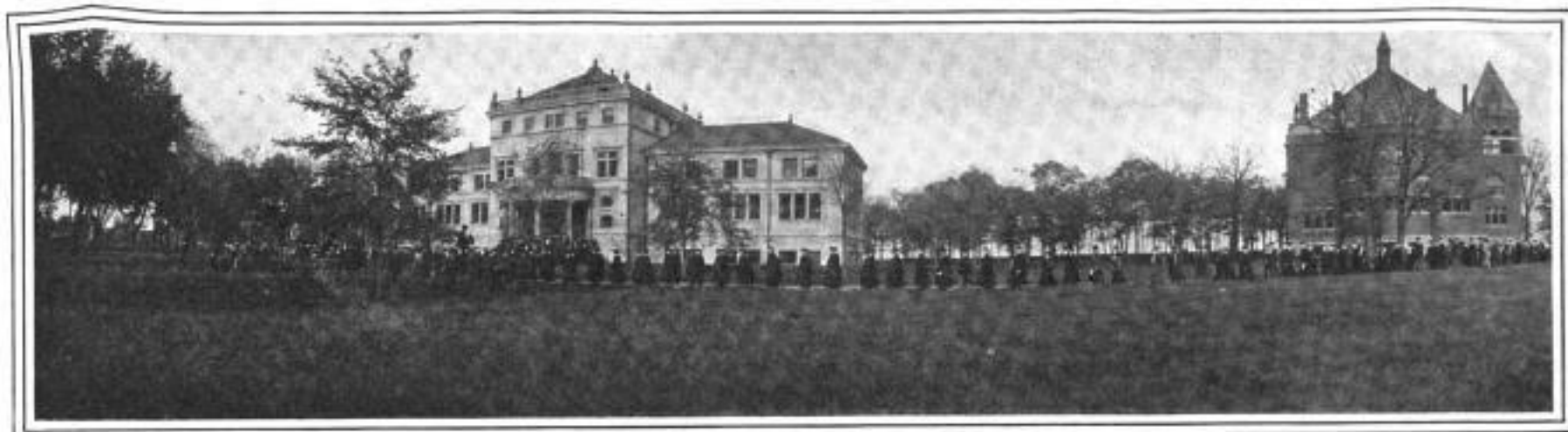
IT CANNOT justly be said that Joseph Shirk, of Lancaster, Penn., who died the other day, contributed very largely to the happiness of his fellow-men, but as he was the man who made the first revolver, he doubtless performed a very useful service, as things go in this world. While the revolver is not a very large weapon, it has probably snuffed more persons out of existence since it came into being, under Mr. Shirk's hands, forty years ago, than many more formidable engines of war. While its bark is not as loud as a cannon, its bite is usually just as bad, and it is a good deal handier for burglars and other bad men to carry around.

## How Railroad Advertising Pays.

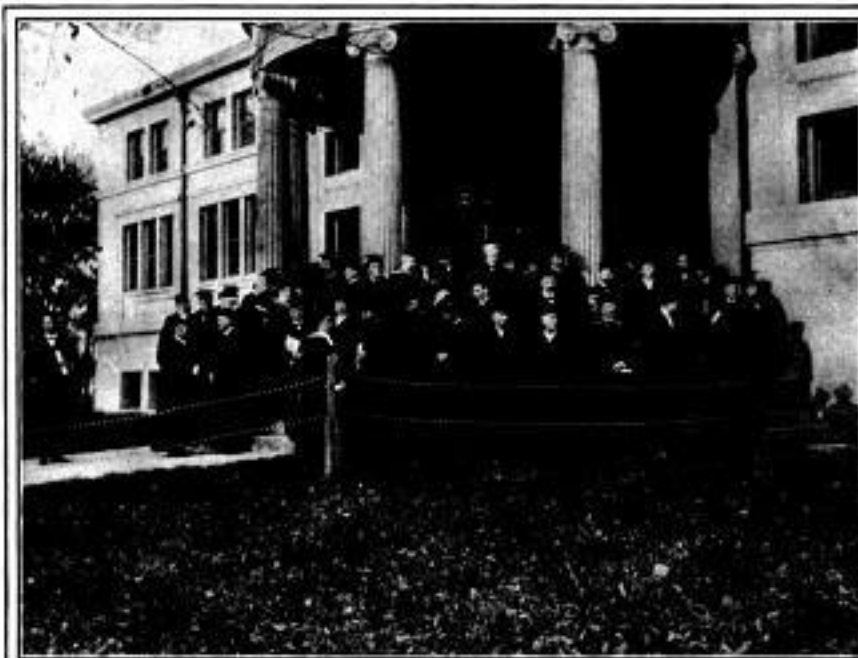
TO EVERY ONE who has the discerning sense to recognize the true significance of the rapid changes and adjustments taking place in industrial and financial circles, consequent upon the new era of consolidation and expansion that has set in in these spheres of human activity, the annual reports of the great railroad systems of the country are full of special interest. These show that lowered rates of fare, improved equipments, and added conveniences and comforts, made possible in many cases only by consolidation, have brought an immense increase in passenger traffic and the consequent earnings of the roads. With this increase has come about a change also in the relative importance of the officials at the head of great railroad departments. The department of the general passenger agent, for example, has been advanced from a position of comparative unimportance as a financial factor in railroad operations to the very front rank, requiring for its management the most resourceful, energetic, and masterful men that the country affords. How much depends upon having a man of this character to direct and develop the passenger business of a great railroad system may be judged from the recent annual report of the New York Central, where it is shown that the passenger receipts for the year ended June 30th, 1902, were \$2,940,728 more than during the year previous, a record for which no other road affords a parallel. Here we have, incidentally, a demonstration in cold figures of the value of a man like George H. Daniels, general passenger agent of the Central, who is "up and at it all the time" in pushing the interests of his department, upon the public platform and through the advertising pages of all the best publications, as well as through the regular executive channels of the business itself. He has demonstrated that railroad advertising pays and pays well.

A HEALTH-GIVER and a health-preserver: Abbott's, the Original Angostura Bitters. At druggists.

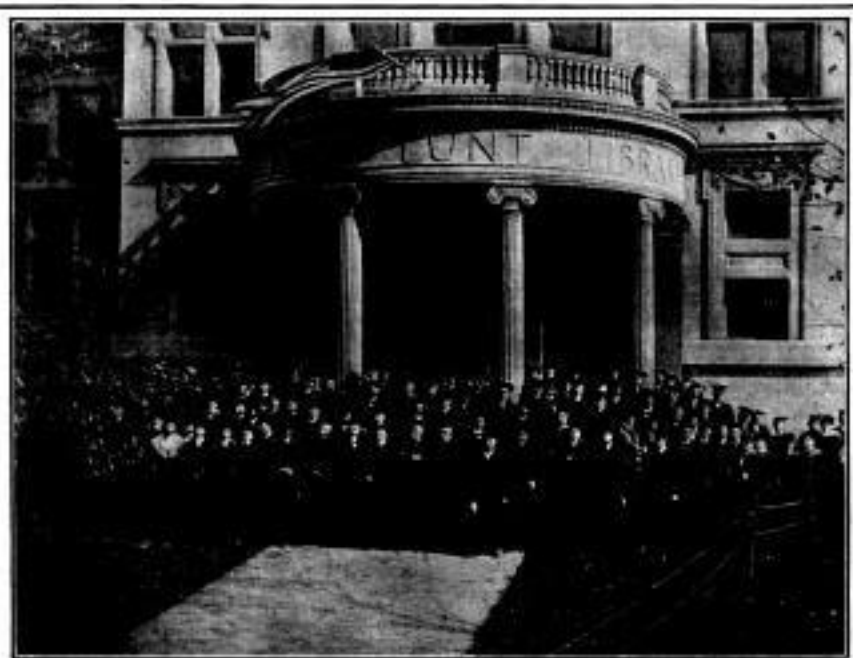




GRAND INSTALLATION PARADE PASSING ORRINGTON LUNT LIBRARY AND MEMORIAL HALL, REVIEWED AT LIBRARY BY PRESIDENTS OF UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES.



PRESIDENTS OF UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES WHO REVIEWED THE PROCESSION.



PROMINENT GUESTS OF NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY DURING THE THREE DAYS' CELEBRATION.

### INSTALLATION OF PRESIDENT EDMUND JANES JAMES.

LARGE GATHERING OF EMINENT EDUCATORS, AND BIG PARADE, IN HONOR OF NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY'S NEW HEAD.—*Photographs by Fowler.—See Page 426.*



### COAL-STRIKE ARBITRATORS IN BUSINESS SESSION.

COMMISSION CHOSEN BY THE PRESIDENT MEETS TO CONSIDER THE MINERS' AND OPERATORS' DISPUTE.—READING FROM LEFT TO RIGHT: CARROLL D. WRIGHT, RECORDER; T. H. WATKINS, GENERAL J. M. WILSON, JUDGE GRAY, PRESIDING OFFICER; E. W. PARKER, E. E. CLARK, BISHOP SPALDING.

*Photographed for Leslie's Weekly by Lee Brothers.*



# The Thorn of All Nations

By L. A. Maynard

IF MAYOR LOW and some of his associates in the new administration of New York find the regulation or control of the liquor traffic looming up before them as the most knotty and formidable problem with which they have to deal, and in the attempted solution of which they are threatened with the resolute opposition of former friends and recent supporters, they may find a measure of consolation in the fact that their anxieties and perplexities on this score are shared to-day by the governing authorities of nearly all civilized communities and states the world around.

The familiar figure of Banquo's ghost fails as an adequate expression of the universal and pervading presence of the ominous drink spectre at the banquet tables of the nations, a spectre that refuses to "down," either at the bidding of temperance agitators or legislative reformers, and which refuses to fade away into nothingness before Gothenburg schemes, Maine laws, coffee-house systems, and hatchet crusaders. In the face of all this opposition, and much besides, the "drink bill of the nations" continues to come before us yearly with its astounding totals, usually showing an increase all around, while problems of excise and saloon regulation remain as thorns in the side of all legislative and governing bodies, sharp and irritating, and with no apparent likelihood of extraction.

Thus within the past few years we have seen various European governments take up the struggle with the drink question, forced thereto by the increasing and indubitable evidence that their people are in grave danger of moral, physical, and economic loss and deterioration from this source. Even wine-drinking France and beer-loving Germany have come to see the necessity of imposing severe checks upon indulgences which the people of these countries have long considered as fruitful of little or no harm, and government inquiries are now on foot in both of them, with a view of learning the full extent of the drink evil, the cause and the remedy.

In Germany the military authorities have come to the conclusion that too much beer-drinking is injuring the physical well-being and lowering the fighting qualities of the German soldiery, and an effort is being made to limit this fond indulgence in the army. In France much alarm is felt over the growing tendency of the people to indulge in absinthe and stimulants other than wine, resulting in an increase of insanity, and suicide, and in other deplorable consequences. In Sweden, what is known as the Gothen-

burg system, a form of government supervision, has been in operation for several years, but of its efficacy for good there seems to be room for doubt.

The Russian government has also instituted an extensive scheme of liquor reform in its wide domain for the special benefit of the peasantry, with results which have recently been described by Mr. George Kennan in the *Outlook*. Under this scheme the Russian government proposes to cover into its own treasury the profits derived from the manufacture and sales of intoxicants, to substitute pure liquor for the adulterated and injurious compounds often sold by private dealers, and to discourage intemperance by opening tea-shops, people's houses, libraries, summer gardens, and cheap theatres, where the common people may find diversion and entertainment without liquor.

How seriously the Russian government is addressing itself to the task may be judged by the fact that it proposes to spend during the present year of 1902 no less than \$2,000,000 in establishing these tea-shops and other counteractive agencies. That the system established has thus far been successful in a financial sense is shown by the fact that the Russian government expects to derive from liquor sales this present year the enormous sum of \$195,000,000, of which more than twenty-five per cent. will be clear profit. But this plan of government supervision, according to Mr. Kennan, has had, as yet, no appreciable effect in diminishing drunkenness and its attendant evils among the peasantry, and the main problem confronting the Russian reformers is still as ugly and apparently unsolvable as ever.

Turning to England we find the most astute and brilliant statesmen, legislators, prelates, and publicists of that favored land widely at variance among themselves over these same questions of the excise and liquor traffic regulation, both in the home land and in distant dependencies, these issues being foremost in ministerial programmes and parliamentary debates. How formidable the general problem appears as a matter of colonial administration is seen in the blue book recently issued by the British government, containing the plan outlined by Lord Milner, high commissioner of South Africa, for the control of the liquor traffic among the natives of that region. The solution of this question is admitted by Lord Milner to be a "tremendous undertaking," in which "the whole credit of the administration is at stake." And the success of his

policy, he says, "means a momentous triumph for civilization in that part of the world."

That Lord Milner has not overestimated the difficulties of the solution before him, may be judged from the testimony of many other competent witnesses, such as Bishop Hartzell, of the Methodist Church, who has been in Africa four years, and is quoted as saying that seventy-five per cent. of the demoralization of the natives in their home life and character comes from the use of intoxicating drink. And the Rev. Charles Satchell Morris, who has traveled extensively in Africa, declares that "no fewer than 2,000,000 savages go forth to die every year as a result of the traffic." It was Joseph Chamberlain himself, the British Secretary of State for the Colonies, who said not long ago that the liquor traffic among native races "is not only discreditable to the British name," but it is also "disastrous to British trade," as it destroys all trade by destroying the population. We might go on from this to show also how the drink controversy has invaded many other departments of human thought and endeavor in recent years, the scientific, the physiological, the educational, and the religious, leaving behind it everywhere a trail of personal estrangements, unseemly wranglings, unending disputes, and divided and antagonizing councils.

The whole problem thus presented to the civilized world has still too many dark and yet inscrutable phases to make it safe or wise to dogmatize upon it. Many remedies for the drink evil are proposed, some of which appear to have the elements of practicability, but of none of them can it be said that it is beyond the stage of trial and experiment. The situation is by no means hopeless, and much real and satisfactory progress has been made in temperance reform. In England and America at least drunkenness in its grosser forms is not as common as it was years ago, and drinking to excess is no longer regarded as a light and trivial weakness in any respectable class of society. As for the future, the best and only wise thing for the sincere and genuine friends of reform to do is to be patient and charitable with each other as new difficulties and differences rise and—work resolutely on.

And this counsel applies particularly just now to all who are making an honest effort to arrive at some practical solution of the excise problem in the American metropolis, where difficulties present themselves as large, as formidable, and as perplexing as they are in South Africa, Russia, France, or any other part of the world.

## Scandalous Revelations Regarding Diplomacy

DIPLOMACY in its relation to international intercourse has been defined as the practice of lying, treachery, and double-dealing reduced to a fine art, and it must be admitted that there is more truth than cynicism in the definition, so far, at least, as it relates to the diplomacy of the past. It is to be feared also that it applies far more than it should to diplomatic procedure in this present day and age. Long before the days of Machiavelli, as well as ever since, the false, abominable, and poisonous doctrines frankly set forth and taught by that apostle of craft and cruelty have permeated, to a greater or less degree, the dealings of nations with each other even in times of peace, and infinite mischief and disaster have been the result.

By a species of casuistry unknown in any other department of modern thought and endeavor, men of honorable life and high repute have persuaded themselves that they were justified under the guise of diplomacy in resorting to the arts of knaves and traitors, to low intrigue and foul deceit, to obtain possession of state secrets or other information which might prove useful to the governments whose interests they represent. For this purpose they have not scrupled to resort to bribery, theft, subornation, or any other means, however vicious and reprehensible, judged according to ordinary moral standards.

It will be remembered that the whole case of Captain Dreyfus, over which France went into convulsions a few years ago, and which left behind it roots of bitterness that it will take many years more to eradicate, revolved entirely around the alleged sale by that individual of state secrets to a German diplomat. The curious state of morals pervading this business was illustrated on this occasion by the fact that no obloquy seemed to attach to the official who obtained the information by secret and traitorous means, but only to the other party, the man who sold it. The bribe-giver retained his status, while the alleged bribe-taker was execrated as the vilest of scoundrels and hounded nearly to death.

That some professedly enlightened and civilized governments are not above these Machiavellian practices at this present time is shown by two incidents which have occurred in diplomatic circles recently, one in Europe and one in this country. The latter, as reported in the *New York Tribune*, was an incident where an attaché of one of the foreign legations at Washington was detected in the act of obtaining valuable information by surreptitious methods of our fortifications at Egmont Key, at the entrance of Tampa Bay, Florida, presumably for the use of his own government in case of war. The man is known as a technical expert in harbor defenses, and the reasonable presumption is that he was doing this work with the knowledge, if not under the express orders, of his superiors at home. It is said that if the relations between the United States and the country which this man represents were not apparently so extremely cordial, the offense would have already led to summary punishment.

Another case of the kind, more strongly illustrative of the moral paradox to which we have alluded, because of

the confessed connivance of government authorities in the scheme, is that of Colonel Grimm, a Russian officer recently found guilty of selling military secrets to the German government. Colonel Grimm, who occupied a high position, it appears, in the military intelligence department at Warsaw, fell into difficulties during a holiday spent at the gambling hell of Monte Carlo, and in his desperation offered his services to the German government. The intelligence department at Berlin, aware that from his confidential position his knowledge might be of a valuable kind, afforded him pecuniary help and promised him an annuity equivalent to \$3,000 a year.

Information was forwarded according to contract, and at last two documents were supplied of positively vital importance to the military chiefs in Berlin. One was the secret military convention between France and Russia, arranging the method of conjoint action in the event of war with Germany, and the other the actual plan of mobilization accepted by the two Powers, including the order in which each of them intended to strike. As the plan of defense would depend upon this order, it was most eagerly studied, and in consequence the disposition of the German forces in the East was so cleverly altered that the Russian staff, finding their most secret ideas anticipated, grew suspicious, and at last, after, it is said, months of inquiry, became satisfied that the point of leakage was the intelligence department in Warsaw. The actual discovery of Colonel Grimm's treason was due to his wife, who denounced her husband in revenge for his having paid court to another woman. The colonel's papers were seized, he was arrested, tried and convicted, and sentenced to be deprived of all rights and to be imprisoned at hard labor for twelve years.

Strict justice would require, it would seem, that Russia's displeasure at this act of treachery and violated confidence would be visited in some degree upon the accessory parties, the German officials who hired Colonel Grimm to betray his country. But since Russia and Germany are outwardly on terms of mutual peace and amity, it is difficult to see what could be done that would not give offense. The situation is further complicated by the general belief that Russia herself is constantly engaged in similar secret work among her European neighbors, either through her own emissaries or through a species of bribery similar to that exercised by the Germans, so that the chief offense of Colonel Grimm, after all, seems to consist in his getting found out.

In the open court of honor, truth, and fair dealing there can be no hesitancy as to the proper judgment to be pronounced on all this miserable, vile, and contemptible business. It is wholly wrong and absolutely indefensible. It is gratifying to remember that in the diplomatic proceedings connected with the Chinese trouble our excellent Secretary of State, Mr. Hay, took occasion to emphasize the fact that, so far as the American government was concerned in the affair, its course of action would be frank, open, and clear, and these features have marked, we are

glad to believe, the history of American diplomacy generally. If the case reported from Washington is capable of exact proof, it would seem as if our government was strong and independent enough to make an example of the guilty official, to demand an apology from the offending nation, and teach it a lesson in manners and morals which would have a salutary effect all around.

### Forbidding Unfit Marriages.

THE BILL proposed for introduction in the French Chamber of Deputies, requiring that parties seeking marriage shall first pass a medical examination, will probably meet with the fate accorded to measures of similar import introduced in the Legislatures of some of our States, and be promptly buried out of sight; but at the same time it will be denied by few intelligent persons anywhere that the proposed law is theoretically a good one, and that, if enacted and enforced, it would go far toward keeping the human race physically sound and normal, as well as stopping the appalling increase of criminals and degenerates. In fact, such a law strictly carried out through a period of years would go far toward eliminating from the race many of its inherited vices and other weaknesses, and bringing it measurably nearer an ideal condition, so far, at least, as physical qualities are concerned, and it could hardly be without an improvement in moral attributes also. For with sounder bodies will come sounder minds.

### Scientific Food.

THAT CURES PATIENTS QUICKLY.

"My experience with food has been considerable.

"For 20 years I suffered with chronic indigestion and bowel complaint which brought on general debility," says a gentleman of Danville, Ill. "I was very poor in flesh and every one thought I had consumption. I was treated by the best doctors of several cities, but to no benefit.

"At last, I went to the hospital and while there began using Grape-Nuts, the physician giving me permission, and from that day I commenced to gain. By careful diet, and using judgment, I gained in flesh and strength, my lungs got better, and to-day I consider myself as well as men in general at my age of 60 years.

"The other patients noticed that I gained faster under the same treatment and care and I told them to add Grape-Nuts to their diet and be careful not to eat meat, nor warm bread and starchy food. I can now eat anything in reason; I sleep well; bowels are regular and I have gained 22 pounds in flesh. Grape-Nuts food saved my life.

"It adds to the health and comfortable living, makes the mind clear and prolongs life." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.



# Charity's Useful Work in Porto Rico

By Adam Haeselbarth

IT WOULD be difficult to find a more conclusive proof of the value of non-pauperizing charities than that which exists to-day in Ponce, Porto Rico, in the form of the industrial school of the Porto Rican Benevolent Society. Because of the obvious merits of the scheme the insular government has just given it practical indorsement in the shape of financial aid, thus placing the school under government supervision to a degree.

As good often develops from evil, so the Porto Rican Benevolent Society came into existence immediately after the terrible cyclone which swept the island four years ago. It was organized for relief purposes, especially for the distribution of food and clothing to the cyclone sufferers, but its promoters later realized that it might accomplish a broader mission. Hence its growth.

From the start the society has employed the poor in profitable work, paying cash for all labor and often furnishing the material. Then it carries the product and disposes of it to the best possible advantage. The society is now paying more than double for the same work that it paid at first, having increased the price as the quality of work improved and sales were more readily made in consequence. It keeps many native women busy making fancy or drawn work, or doing sewing, and finds employment for many men. It has established almshouses for the deserving indigent poor and has done much toward abolishing the mendicancy that prevailed in Ponce under Spanish rule. Then came the founding of the industrial school, which bids fair before long to attract attention beyond the confines of Borinquen. In this school boys and girls under the age of eighteen may be taught the common English branches and gardening, cobbling, sewing, cooking, carpentering, and other trades, and especially the various uses that can be made of native product. The work is then sold for the benefit of the workers and the school.

The school-house has only five rooms and the intention was to take only fifty

scholars; but on the day it was opened recently there were more than six hundred applicants, and it was decided



SHELTER-HOUSE FOR THE SICK AND INFIRM, SURROUNDED BY TYPICAL HOMES OF POOR PEOPLE.



THE NEW INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL WHICH TRAINS PORTO RICANS IN SELF-SUPPORT.

## Where Women Operate Cars.

WOMEN IN every part of the civilized world are rapidly making their way into occupations formerly regarded as belonging exclusively to men. Nowhere is this more evident than in the cities of the United States, where women are employed in almost all kinds of business establishments. The feminine invasion has not in the northern latitudes as yet extended to the actual operation of street-cars. In Valparaiso, Chili, however, women have entered into even this field. That South American city is well provided with horse-car lines, but while the drivers are all men, every conductor on the many hundreds of cars is a woman. The cars are double-decked structures and are often crowded. But nobody except the conductor is allowed to stand on the rear platform. This the woman fare-taker has all to herself, and besides she is not obliged to stand all the time when passengers are few, as there is a comfortable seat placed there for her use.

The conductors of Valparaiso wear a sort of uniform consisting of a navy-blue gown with a white apron and white plastron. They have proved themselves efficient and are treated by the traveling public with respect. Women were first employed in this line of work during the war several years ago between Chili and Peru, when men went into the army in such numbers that there was a shortage of them for peaceful pursuits. By the time the war had ended, the women had firmly established themselves in this new branch of labor. They work for lower wages than the men would demand, and there has been no attempt to oust them. Whatever conservative people may think of the innovation, it cannot be denied that there are many women engaged in callings whose duties are far less agreeable than those of a street-car conductor.

## Who Shall Reclaim Hayti?

A COLOGNE newspaper wants "one of the great Powers," the United States preferred, to supplant the barbaric negro regime in Hayti and reclaim it for civilization. If matters continue to go from bad to worse in that darkest republic, it may be incumbent upon the United States to interfere, in the interest of humanity alone, as we did in Cuba. As an instance of the capacity of the negroes for enlightened self-govern-

ment, the experiment in Hayti must be written down as a complete and wretched failure. The whole history of the island as a republic has been a continuous series of rebellions, revolutions and assassinations, with an occasional autocracy of the worst sort. No progress has been made in education, industry, or commerce, and the morals and manners of the people are little better than those of savages. The only thing, apparently, that can bring peace and civilization to the island is the firm rule of some outside power, and that power naturally could not be any other than the United States.

to admit one hundred pupils. The five hundred who were rejected were sorely disappointed, but the accepted ones are working with vigor. Only a lack of funds now prevents the rapid enlargement of the school. The school and its objects have been cordially indorsed by J. Samuel Lindsay, the commissioner of education; the Hon. William H. Hunt, Governor of Porto Rico; ex-Governor Allen, now of Lowell, Mass.; and Mr. William R. Corwin, representative of the Merchants' Association of New York.

The financial showing of the society is most creditable. Its receipts from its beginning to August 21st, 1902, were: Donations, \$6,106.20; dues and fines of members, \$2,068.84; sale of work made by society's poor, \$17,512.17; sale of merchandise, \$159.74; borrowed money, \$500; loans repaid, \$1,785.81; bazar, \$631.95; sundries, \$8.45; for school, \$11,523.39; total, \$40,096.55. The expenditures during the same period were: General expenses, \$1,339.83; cash given to poor, \$3,639.46; loans to buy sewing machines, \$2,324.72; labor, \$15,141.55; ready-made clothing, \$643.68; clothing made by society labor, \$1,330.32; garden seeds, \$339; payment of loan, \$300; almshouses, \$2,865.42; balance on hand, \$667.18; buildings and grounds of school, \$9,223.39; balance school fund, \$2,300. Total \$40,096.55. The labor items show a profit of \$2,370.62 over the \$15,141.55 paid for labor, this profit being expended for the needy poor.

Mrs. Louise Igoe Miller, the wife of the postmaster at Ponce, is president of the society, and her earnest co-laborers are American and Porto Rican women. An advisory board of men, including the Alcalde of Ponce, Mr. Gautier, Postmaster Miller, Major A. L. Meyers, U. S. A., Mr. Enrique Fritze, German consul, and others, have general supervision of the work. In the United States Mrs. W. H. S. Lothrop, of Boston, has been the principal worker, especially in selling the native women's products and in interesting philanthropic people.

## A Plan to End Strikes.

THE OPTIMISTIC spirit and buoyant faith in the virtuous motives and good intentions of his fellow-men which characterized President Roosevelt's Fourth of July speeches, as they do most other public utterances of our present chief executive, are traits which all who have occasion to address the public would do well to cultivate. "I don't believe," said Mr. Roosevelt, "that any considerable body of our people really wishes ill of any other considerable body of our people; and when there is an appearance of such a wishing ill, I am sure that it springs from some fundamental misapprehension between the two sides, and that the best way of removing the difference, be it real or assumed, is to try to get the two sides together." This utterance may sound trite and it is not phrased with Mr. Roosevelt's usual felicity, but it contains a truth that cannot be too frequently brought out and emphasized. Most of our labor troubles, like that which prevailed in the coal regions, might be settled amicably by a recognition of this get-together principle. In the last analysis both parties taking sides in these struggles are made up of men who only want what is right and just. The difficulty lies in the way they undertake to get it. To this, as to most other controversies which afflict the world, may be applied the remark once made by a New York business man in reply to an angry letter: "My friend, I am more and more impressed as I grow older as to the few things there are in this world worth quarreling about."

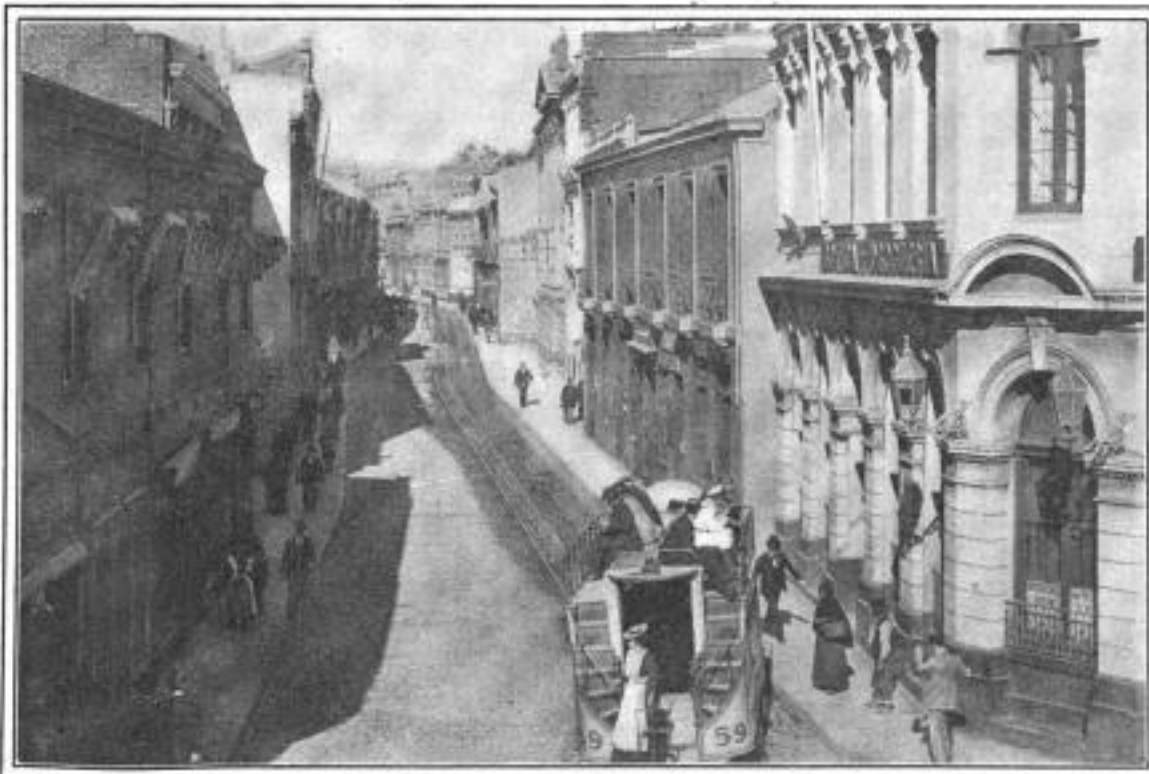
## For Nervous Women.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.  
It quiets and strengthens the nerves, relieves nausea and sick headache, and induces refreshing sleep. Improves the general health. Its benefits are lasting.

## In Substitute Feeding

for infants, physicians agree that cow's milk is the basis for all beginnings. What is required, then, is the best possible milk product. Borden's Eagle Brand condensed milk is ideal, pure, sterile, and guarded against contamination.

Of course you can live without telephone service, but you don't live as much as you might, because telephone service saves time, and time is the stuff of life. Rates for Residence Service in Manhattan from \$48 a year. New York Telephone Co., 15 Dey St., 111 West 38th St.



STREET CAR IN VALPARAISO, CHILI, WHERE WOMEN ACT AS CONDUCTORS.—Rout.



## On Halloween.

UPON the night of Halloween,  
When graves give up their  
dead,  
A woman spirit drifted back  
By ways she used to tread.  
A wavering silver mist, she passed  
Through gates and meadow-bars,  
Until she saw the lights of home  
Shine out like golden stars.

"MY husband by his lonely hearth,"  
She sighed, "still sits and  
grieves,"  
And through the lattice window  
peered  
Between the ivy leaves.  
He lounged before the blazing logs,  
But oh! the bitter pain;  
Another's golden head reclined  
Where once her own had lain.



"ANOTHER GOLDEN HEAD RECLINED WHERE ONCE HER OWN HAD LAIN."



SHE glided through the oaken  
door  
Invisible as air,  
And, moaning softly, crossed the hall  
And climbed the nursery stair.  
"My child, he will remember yet,  
His love is still the same."  
But happy in his rosy dreams  
He breathed a stranger's name.

A WIND-BLOWN vapor, on she  
went  
Beneath the autumn moon.  
"My mother, has she too forgot  
The dead so soon, so soon?"  
She put the snowy curtain by  
And through the casement crept,  
And lo! above her pictured face  
The faithful mother wept.

MINNA IRVING.

## The Methods of Wall Street Sharpers.

IN SPITE of frequent exposures by the press of schemes that are plausible and fraudulent, the innocents of the world continue to be duped and fleeced. A recent, and almost startling, instance of the ease with which people can be swindled is offered in the doings of the so-called brokerage firm of John M. Fisher & Co., of Boston. The members of the firm, John M. Fisher and Frederick E. Betts, were indicted on the charge of defrauding customers by using the United States mails. Fisher, who was nominally the head of the concern, but who claimed that Betts was its ruling spirit, pleaded guilty when the case came up for trial and turned State's evidence. On the witness stand he made sensational disclosures that should be a warning to every would-be speculator in stocks.

Fisher testified that the firm began business without a cent of capital, and yet within a little more than a year it took from its dupes \$285,000. As its expenses were not large, the net proceeds of this levy on the public amounted to a comfortable fortune. The firm's method, the witness asserted, was to induce its patrons to deposit money for the purchase, on a margin, of stock in an alleged "pool." For every \$100 advanced the customer supposed that he had bought ten shares of stock at a certain price. It was printed in the order that more stock was to be purchased on every rise of three points. When a rise occurred a call would be made for more money. If the customer responded the firm pretended to buy more stock. On a reaction of the market additional cash would be demanded, and if it was not furnished the customer was declared to be "wiped out."

When an account seemed to show a profit some stock would be added to it, and in the fluctuations that followed, the customer would appear to have lost his money. Those who sent orders by mail were treated in the same

fashion as those who went personally to the office. Every customer under this plan was a loser. Fisher testified that to his knowledge the firm never bought any stocks, and, of course, never sold any, and that the accounts of supposed transactions were purely fictitious. From thirty to fifty persons frequented the firm's office daily, and yet, notwithstanding everybody was losing and nobody ever got back a cent, the firm was allowed to go along for more than twelve months without being brought to task, which indicates an astounding degree of credulity at the "Hub."

But this is not a circumstance to the state of affairs existing in New York City. Here any and every kind of a proposition which promises big and impossible profits is greedily snapped at by people who are in haste to get rich. Swindling financial schemes of all sorts flourish. Bucket shops are continually springing up to plunder deluded victims. Stock "pools," oil, mining, and other companies—all utterly fraudulent—are cheating "suckers" by the thousand. Promoters of worthless corporations find any amount of buyers for stocks which are advertised seductively. There is a widespread craze for investing in cheap stocks, sold at from one cent up to ten or twenty-five cents per share, and none of them worth the paper on which the certificates are printed. It is said to be a fact that several different alleged oil companies floated and sold stock based on a single bit of land in Texas less than an acre in area. By frauds such as these hundreds of thousands of dollars are annually filched from the unsophisticated, most of whom are too much ashamed of their folly to complain.

The trust idea even has been carried out in confidence games practiced in the financial district of this city. One man, whose record is asserted to be unsavory, is the head and front of perhaps a dozen concerns, masquerading under different names, some of them apparently respectable, but all devoted to the one endeavor to extract money

from the pockets of the people. It is intimated that several of these establishments intend to "fail" next spring if the winter proves sufficiently profitable. The men interested in them are smart and tricky, and manage to cover up their sharp practices with a show of legality. It is difficult to get legal evidence against them, but it is possible to do so, and the authorities should make every effort to convict and to crush them.

## To Prevent Strikes in New South Wales.

NEW SOUTH WALES is closely following New Zealand in the attempt to substitute a compulsory system of arbitration in place of strikes and lockouts, and thus assist in preventing a repetition of the disastrous conflicts between employers and employed which have been so frequently, as in other countries, productive of injury to the mutual interests of capital and labor. In framing the act several improvements, suggested by the working of the law in New Zealand, have been made. There are no boards of conciliation as in New Zealand. This means that there will be no preliminary investigations, the dispute being taken straight into court, thereby preventing delay and decreasing expense. The act makes it a misdemeanor by the employees to strike, or by employers to lock out, either before a reference or during its progress. There is to be no cessation of industrial operations pending the settlement of the dispute. The court is to be composed of a judge of the State Supreme Court as president, and two members, one each elected from the employers and the employees respectively. The orders of the court may be enforced, as in New Zealand, by injunction, or by fines and penalties, levied both on the corporate funds of the union and on individual members.



EXCITING TUMBLE AT A CRITICAL MOMENT—COLUMBIA'S BALL ON PRINCETON'S THREE-YARD MARK.

THORPE, COLUMBIA'S SINKY TACKLE, FORCING HIS WAY THROUGH CENTRE FOR A GAIN.

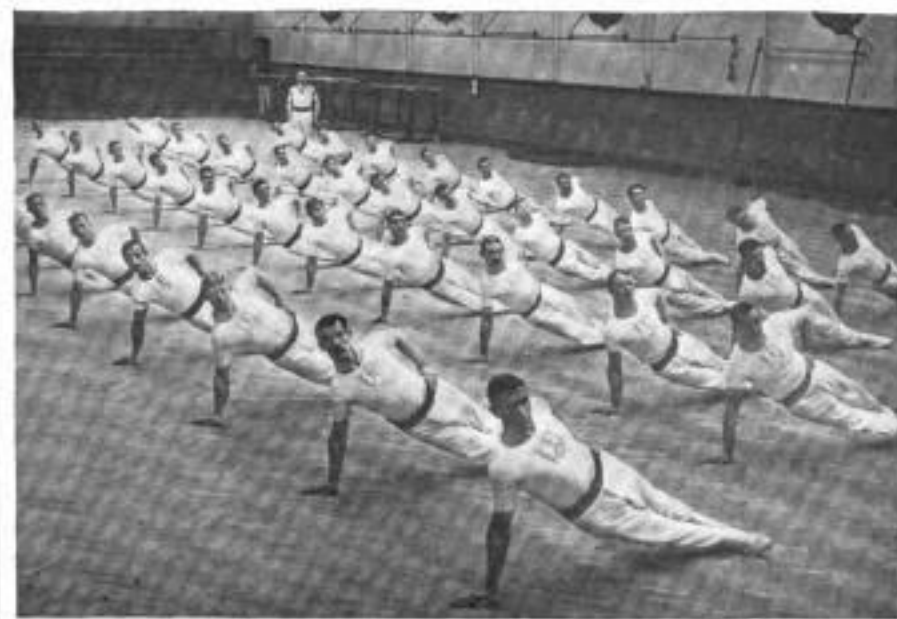
SHARPLY-CONTESTED FOOTBALL MATCH AT PRINCETON, N. J., IN WHICH PRINCETON DEFEATED COLUMBIA.

Early.





MODELS OF PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT LINED UP FOR PRACTICE.



"ATTENTION! LEFT DRESS"—A MOVEMENT ILLUSTRATING AGILITY AND VIGOR.



FORMING THE LETTERS "E. R. VII." IN HONOR OF THE KING.



REMARKABLE ACHROATIC FEATS PERFORMED BY BRITISH NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

## PHYSICAL TRAINING OF OUR SOLDIERS.

FEATS AND PRACTICE OF NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS IN THE MILITARY GYMNASIUM, ALDERSHOT, ENGLAND, WHICH ARE TO BE TAUGHT THE AMERICAN SOLDIER.

From stereoscopic photographs by Underwood &amp; Underwood. Copyright, 1902.

## British Soldiers to Teach Americans.

WHILE AMERICANS are noted for taking the initiative in many directions, they are not above accepting a hint or learning from other nations. Thus it comes to pass that our War Department will welcome the dozen British non-commissioned officers who are about to sail hither to give before American troops an exposition of the gymnastic training which has become a feature of the service in England. The consent of Lord Roberts and War Secretary St. John Brodrick to the idea of sending these soldiers to the United States was secured by General Young, U. S. A., who has been in Europe with Generals Corbin and Wood, and who was deeply impressed with the performances he witnessed in the military gymnasium at Aldershot, England.

The practice given there is peculiarly good and is of the greatest benefit in developing agility and vigor, qualities an efficient soldier needs in the highest degree. It makes those who engage in it models of physical development and at least the best features of it should be, and doubtless will be, adopted by our own army. It is probable, also, that a dozen American non-commissioned officers will be sent to England to get ideas in regard to training and drill. General Young, who is to be credited with this plan to improve the American soldier, has made the following statement in regard to it:

"The gymnastic exhibition we saw at Aldershot beats anything we have got in the way of smartness. The men who took part in it were non-commissioned officers qualified as gymnastic instructors. I feel sure that an interchange of experiences in this branch of military training will be of mutual benefit to both countries."

## A Year of Strikes.

THE DEPARTMENT of Labor has just issued statistics regarding the strikes and lockouts of the years 1881-1900, which are full of interest. During the period there were 22,793 strikes in 117,509 different establishments and 6,105,694 strikers. The last number does not include the strikers of thirty-three establishments for which no statistics were forthcoming. More than 65 per cent. of the establishments referred to—77,607 in all—were situated in the three States of New York, Pennsylvania, and Illinois, in which there were 11,946 strikes—more than

52 per cent. of the total. During the same twenty years 1,005 establishments locked out 504,307 workmen. The results of the strikes were as follows: The employers succeeded in 50.79 per cent. of the cases, partially succeeded in 6.28 per cent., and failed in 42.93 per cent.—the statistics of the remaining 1.44 per cent. of the cases lacking. Six trades suffered most; they were affected by 59 per cent.



GENERAL MODESTO CASTRO, "THE MOLTRE OF VENEZUELA," One of the best generals in the army trying to suppress the revolution in that country.

of all the strikes and had over 71 per cent. of the strikers. These were: (1) Building trades, (2) coal industries, (3) metal-working trades, (4) clothing manufacture, (5) tobacco trade, (6) transportation.

## Chinese Obliquity Illustrated.

THE LONDON TIMES correspondent at Shanghai sends some curious stories as to the way in which the Chinese provincial governors are raising their portions of the indemnity. They first impose extra taxation far in excess of what is required, on the plea that the indemnity must be paid, and then in addition borrow the money with which to meet the indemnity. As a result, the provincial officials are making huge fortunes. The consequence is to inflame anti-foreign feeling among the people.

## Are You Ambitious?

COFFEE MAKES SOME PEOPLE HELPLESS.

WE inherit our temperaments. Some children are happy and bright, while others are nervous and cross. Care should be taken that the child is given proper food and drink, so as not to increase natural nervousness or to bring it on; but this is often overlooked by mothers who permit their children to drink coffee without check.

The wife of a groceryman living in Siloam, Mo., says, "I was born with a nervous temperament, and this was increased by my parents giving me coffee when a child, unconscious of its bad effect on my nervous system. In time, a cup of coffee in the morning invariably soured on my stomach, and a single cup at night would make me nervous and wakeful and often cause a distressing heartburn. Last year I laid in bed all summer with nervous prostration, a complete wreck from coffee drinking. I craved a good, nourishing, hot drink and commenced to use Postum Food Coffee."

"There was a gradual improvement in my health almost from the commencement of using Postum. I could sleep well, the heartburn and nervousness disappeared, my stomach trouble stopped, and now (a year later) I have gone from the sick-bed into the store behind the counter day after day; from a helpless to a stirring business woman, with new life and strength, new hopes and ambition; from the pale, weak 102-pound woman to my present weight of 120 pounds. Thanks to Postum."

"We carry Postum in stock and recommend it to our customers; we love to sell it and often give a trial quantity to the faltering to induce them to use this health-giving drink." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.





DAVID WARFIELD AS HIMSELF.  
Sarony.

## Behind the Scenes with David Warfield; OR, Cough-drops and Confidence with a Comedian

By Eleanor Franklin



DAVID WARFIELD AS "SIMON LEVI."  
Sarony.

"HERE, HAVE one. They're not the finest collection I might offer you, but if you have an irritation in your

throat you'll find them soothing."

"Write me a testimony and I'll sell it to the firm that makes them."

"Get my picture in the paper 'mid fits,' as Simon Levi says?"

"No; mid a bronchitis."

"Actor's sore throat. Ever have it? I didn't get it acting."

"No?"

"No. I got it swearing at the electrician. He tries to make me play in the dark. Breaks me all up. You see, I depend so much on expression for my effects in this part and that d—d—no, I won't say it. He thinks I'm too good to expose to the rude gaze of the public, I guess."

"Well, it's a star's prerogative to swear and throw things. It makes him interesting and gives him a reputation for being erratic."

"Yes; that's what you call artistic temperament."

"Or a manifestation of artistic temperament."

"Yes, and there are other unpleasant symptoms. I'm not really afflicted to any marked extent myself."

"No? It is usually the wild yearnings peculiar to the artistic temperament which lead most men like you to discover themselves. How did it happen in your case?"

"Do you know, I think I became what I am for spite."

"How was that?"

"Well, I'll tell you. When I was a callow youth out in San Francisco I used to do what I called imitations of famous stars for the benefit of the social circle in which I moved. I thought I was great, and that it was too bad to keep such a good thing away from the public, so I went one day to a manager of one of the variety theatres—called vaudeville now—and asked him to let me go on for a performance and try my act on an audience, and he said 'All right.' It was my first engagement and it lasted just two minutes and a half."

Mr. Warfield spread over his face one of those slow grins exposing all his teeth, a grin which never fails to "get a laugh" when turned upon an audience, and waited for me to insert an interrogation point, which I did.

"Say, I thought two thousand boilers had burst inside my head."

"Why, what was the matter?"

"Matter? Well, I guess I was pretty bad, that's all, and the audience didn't spare a single trick to let me know it. Oh, it was awful! And all my friends in front to see me triumph, too."

"No!"

"Yes, they were, every one of them. I hadn't failed to let them all know—told them to be sure and come; and some of them brought flowers! Oh, I'll never forget it! I stood in the middle of the stage a minute, then made a mad break for the stage-door and ran home through a dark alley as fast as my feet would carry me. And I didn't show up again for at least two weeks."

"Well, didn't it nearly put you out of the business? I should have thought it—"

"Oh, it threw me down hard for a little while, but I hobbled up with all my plans made for coming to New York,

and I made a vow—or boast, rather—that I should never return to 'Frisco until I became a star."

"And have you never been back?"

"Never! We're going there on tour this season, so you see by a strange order of destiny I'm to see my vow fulfilled. I said it in a spirit of bravado, you understand, because everybody guyed me, never dreaming it would come true. But, strange to say, it has."

"Well, we fooled 'um, didn't we, Esther? We fooled 'um,' as the auctioneer says to his wife."

"That's right! I'll speak those lines with a shade more meaning than they ordinarily convey to an audience when I get before those friends who saw me hissed off the stage."

"Tell me how the rest happened."

"Well, have another lozenge. Cough-drops and confidences. Don't you like 'em? Sorry they ain't chocolate creams. Now what do you want to know?"



"EIGHTY CENTS SECON' HANDIK'!"  
Sarony.



DAVID WARFIELD IN HIS DRESSING-ROOM.  
Lucky.

"You had your plans all made to come to New York. How did you get here?"

"That's another chapter. I came to New York all alone and I came looking for trouble. I was armed to the teeth with determination to win out and win out quick. I suppose all boys are like that when they get their lofty aspirations tossed back at them by a jeering crowd as I did. Such things only stimulate ambition if it's the right sort, and any way there is nothing recovers itself so quickly as the egotism of a youth of twenty. I was all self-confidence. In fact, I spent most of my time on the trip from 'Frisco here planning how I should spend all the money I was to make my first season. But the story of my disillusionment (?) has been told by every man who ever came out of the West to startle staid old New York out of the even tenor of her way. There were weary days and dreary days. My eyes, at first fixed upon the dizzy heights represented by the glittering Broadway theatres, fell round by round down the ladder until they rested with a degree of absolute longing upon a little joint over on Eighth avenue. That dirty little joint on Eighth Avenue. That is the only possible name for it. Nothing but a common saloon where they gave a little variety show of the worst possible description and charged an admission fee of ten cents to keep out the mob. There are no places like it in New York now. It was an awful hole, but it was the right turning at a cross-

roads in my life, and

I took it. I went

in there one night

in a fit of desperation

and asked the prop-

rietor of the place

if he'd object to my going on and giving a few imitations,

saying I was from the West and badly in need of an en-

gagement. And what do you think he asked me?"

"How much experience you had had."

"No; that's always the first question a manager asks,

but this chap took it for granted I was an old hand and

said 'All right; where are your trunks?' Trunks! Why,

the very sound of the word and the way he said it made

me get chesty right away. I knew it was up to me, so I

swelled up and threw my first big bluff. I said I had

been with a company playing out West, that we had strand-

ed in Denver, and that I left my trunks there with the ho-

tel-keeper as security for my board bill. I said,

'I'm awfully sorry I can't show you what I have

done, but all my press notices are in my trunks.' Oh,

'press notices be —' Well, he swore and

said he didn't care anything about press notices

—no manager ever does, you know—and told me

to go on and show what I could do. I examined

the exit nearest the little platform used for a

stage, to insure my own safety, and then I went

after them and, by George, I made a hit! Those

people liked me. They laughed every time I

smiled, and called me back until I didn't have

anything left. Of course it was a queer crowd,

well selected from the lowest strata of Eighth

Avenue society, but, bless them, they gave me

encouragement and a fair start, and I haven't

forgotten it."

"What then?"

"What then? You're worse than a small boy.

'Then what 'ud 'e say?' 'Then what 'ud you

say?'"

"Tell me what happened after Eighth Avenue."

"Oh, nothing much. It was not all roses by

any means, but I had received an impetus. I

got some of my self-confidence back, and after

that it didn't seem so hard. It wasn't such a

long time until I was with Weber & Fields and

there I got to create a lot of parts that gave

me a reputation—chiefly as a Hebrew imper-

sonator, of course."

"And then came Mr. Belasco and—"

"And 'The Auctioneer.'"

"Was the part all ready made to fit you?"

"Oh, by no means. That would be a thing impossible.

It had to be all worked out at rehearsal, and besides I spent

days down in the Jewish quarter studying 'types,' and

added to that we had the greatest stage director in

America."

"Mr. Belasco?"

"Undoubtedly. But say, don't you ever think I'm

going to play Hebrew characters all my life. I won't next

year. Fact, I think I shall play an Irish Biddy."

"Really?"

"Yes. Look at me. Don't you think—"

"There goes the overture and you haven't your whisk-

ers on yet."

"To say nothing of some other things necessary to—"

"Good-bye. Hope you don't miss your first cue."

"If I do I'll have another bad sore throat and you'll

—well, never mind! Remember, I've reminisced to-

night just because I felt like it, and for you alone. Don't

you dare publish anything I've told."

"Oh, I give you my word I'll not!"

"Thanks. Good-bye."

"Good-bye. There goes the curtain. You'll never

be on!"



"HOW MUCH AM I OFFERED?"  
Sarony.



"SIMON LEVI" AND MRS. EAGAN.  
Sarony.

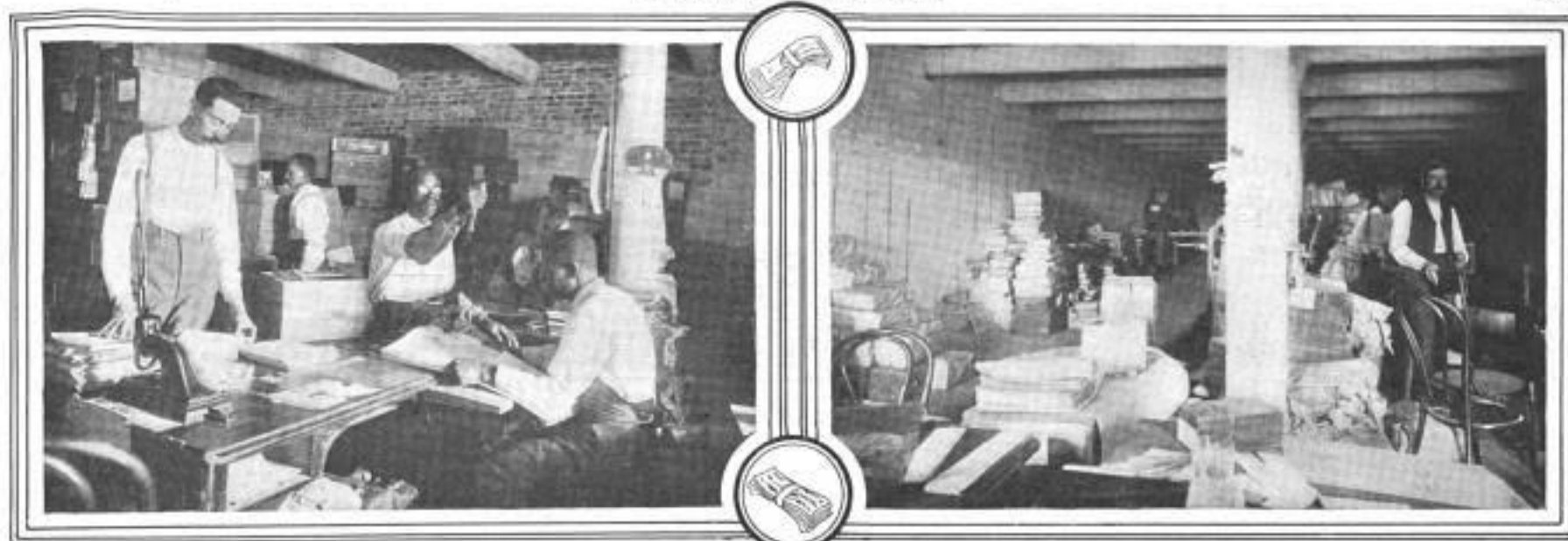


"LEVI" AND THE COACHMAN.  
Sarony.



"SIMON LEVI" IN SOCIETY.  
Sarony.



WORKMEN IN TREASURY BUILDING CANCELING BANK CHECK STAMPS WITH PERFORATING MACHINES.—*Chas. Lind.*MANY TONS OF STAMPED CHECKS IN STORE-ROOM AWAITING CANCELLATION.—*Cineclax.*

## Canceling Millions of Bank Checks

AN ECHO of the Spanish-American war is found in a novel task of herculean proportions now in progress at the home of the Treasury Department in Washington. This is nothing less than the cancellation of millions upon millions of blank bank checks which bear upon the face the impress of a government revenue stamp. It will be remembered that the plan of taxation evolved in order to help defray the expenses of the war with Spain included the levying of a tax on every bank check presented for payment. In order to facilitate matters the banks of the country discarded the adhesive stamps and had new checks printed, each of which bore, as a component part of the design, an internal revenue stamp.

When the war tax was repealed, almost every bank in the country was left with a greater or less stock of blank stamped checks on hand, and it is to reimburse the banking houses for the investment represented by the unused stamps that the present undertaking was entered upon. The period prescribed for the redemption of certain other classes of revenue stamps has long since expired, but by reason of the assistance rendered by the banks of the country in distributing the revenue stamps when they were first placed on sale, an extension of time was granted in the case of the class of stamps to which those affixed to bank checks belong, and the redemption will continue until July, 1904.

The magnitude of this work of cancellation is difficult of appreciation. It is estimated that fully 212 tons of

stamped checks have thus far been redeemed and that, while the greatest rush is now in progress, considerably over 100 tons additional will be received prior to the expiration of the time limitation. Indeed, over sixty tons of checks are now on hand awaiting cancellation. This tremendous mass of paper has reached such proportions that fears have been expressed for the safety of that part of the Treasury Department building in which it is stored and an outside building has been rented for storage purposes.

For the actual work of canceling the stamps there are employed two powerful punching machines, each of which is capable of punching a 3-16 inch hole through a package of fifty to one hundred checks at each operation. Two persons are engaged in the operation of each machine, one feeding the checks into the jaws of the big perforator and the other operating the machine. However, not less than sixty government employes are engaged in the work of canceling and redeeming these stamps, the greater portion of the force being employed in counting and tabulating the checks received.

The government officials have expressed a willingness to return to all banks, which may desire them, the canceled checks, which are not, of course, sufficiently mutilated to prevent their use, but only about one-fourth of the institutions which have presented paper for redemption have requested its return. The other checks are burned in Washington, and this in itself is a task of no mean proportions, as any person who has ever attempted

to burn closely packed bundles of paper will readily appreciate. During the past few months, when the work of redemption of the unused stamps has been at its height, the upper floor of the Treasury building, where are located the offices of the commissioner of internal revenue, have presented a most picturesque appearance. The checks bearing stamps designed for cancellation have come in bundles and boxes of every size and description, and this motley array has caused the corridors of Uncle Sam's treasure house to resemble the shipping room of a great manufacturing plant rather than the home of a branch of the government.

The present stamp cancellation is by far the most extensive in the history of the United States government. When in 1883 there was a repeal of a similar stamp tax three years were allowed for the redemption of the stamps, but the bulk of the stamps were presented for cancellation within two years. As indicating the greater magnitude of the present task, however, it may be noted that the total redemption on the former occasion did not greatly exceed half a million dollars, while the redemption now in progress is expected to foot up in the end not less than two million dollars. At present about one thousand claims for redemption are being filed every month, and the officials do not anticipate any diminution before the close of the year. It is safe to predict also that it will be several months ere there is any material reduction of the special force of employes engaged upon this work.

## California's Odd Industries

THE METAMORPHOSIS of the American palate and the influence upon it of dainty French cookery is nowhere better illustrated than in the springing up all over the country surrounding cosmopolitan San Francisco, of snail ranches, frog farms, and terrapin ponds, where these rare viands are raised to supply the market. Young America, particularly of the West, no longer hankers after the beefsteak, apple pie, and the traditional delicacies of Mayflower days. European influences have invaded the Western slope. European palates have demanded some of the Old World delicacies, and alert America has taken to raising, and also joining in the consumption of, everything in demand. The industries are still unique in that they are comparatively modern.

It is only within the last thirty years or so that frogs were universally considered a delicacy, and until recently folks who relished snails were looked upon as little short of barbarians. That notion has changed, however, and at the present time not only are snails served commonly at all the cafés and hotels, but they are also frequently seen upon the table of the ordinary laborer. So great has been the demand for this nutritious shelled delicacy that

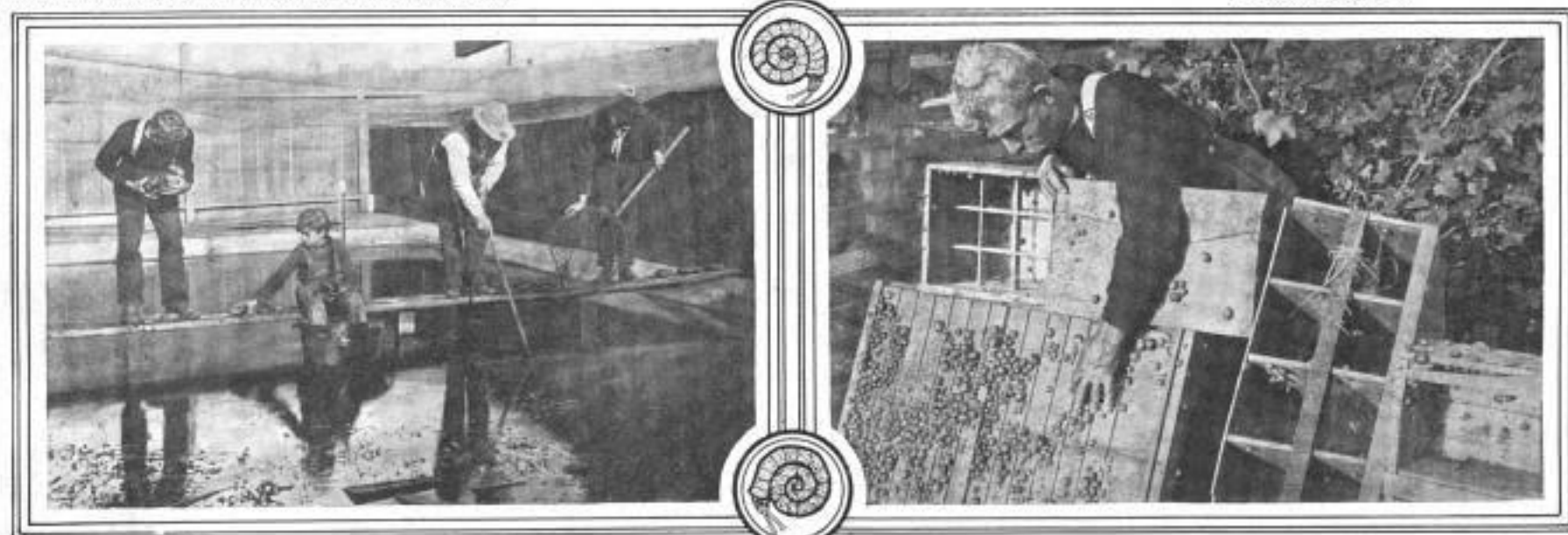
during the past few years snail ranches have come into existence and are flourishing in various portions of the Western slope, and the thrifty snail raisers are realizing fair incomes with little or no labor. It is almost ridiculously easy to maintain one of these industries; one can take the rest cure while in full charge of a million or so of the well-behaved little creatures. All that is necessary to go into business, is to import from France or Italy a few hundred snails, put them in a box turned on one side, or even under a board or piece of shingle. If there are a few shrubs or green vegetables growing in the immediate vicinity, it will not be necessary to furnish food at all. The accommodating creatures will take care of themselves and will grow large and plump in no time. In fact one could almost conduct a farm in an ordinary window garden, so small a space is required. Within a radius of ten feet, ten thousand or more snails can visit their next-door neighbors and gossip about their comfortable quarters and the broad expanse of their acres.

It is not a bad idea for a boy or girl to start a snail or frog ranch, for any one on a small capital can soon realize

an income without the work seriously interfering with other duties. Snails thrive best in mellow climates with plenty of fog or dew. The market price of the imported snail ranges all the way from one dollar to two dollars and sixty cents, according to size. The native American snail, that is, the wild variety, is not relished by the epicurean palate. In spite of protracted boiling, it still remains tough and leathery, while on the other hand the foreign article will, with very slight cooking, become tender and ready to serve. Frogs and terrapin require larger space and plenty of fresh water. The ordinary frog ranch is a cement pond about twenty feet in width and thirty in length and perhaps three in depth. This must be covered by a stout wire screen to prevent the intrusion of the various birds and snakes with fastidious tastes. Watercress and a weekly allowance of chopped raw liver and bread crumbs suffice as food.

Terrapin retail at twenty-five cents each, and frogs from one dollar to three per dozen. As to the latter, the ordinary rain frog is just as good for table use as the domestic raised; it is therefore no uncommon sight to see in

*Continued on page 455.*



GATHERING A VALUABLE CROP FROM A TERRAPIN POND IN CALIFORNIA.

RAISING EDIBLE SNAILS FOR THE MARKET ON THE PACIFIC COAST.





THE ENGLISH ACTRESS, MRS. PATRICK CAMPBELL, AS "BEATA" IN HEDERMANN'S "THE JOY OF LIVING," AT THE GARDEN.—*Sarony.*



JOHN DREW, WHO REMAINS A FAVORITE IN "THE MUMMY AND THE HUMMING-BIRD," AT THE EMPIRE.—*Sarony.*



BEAUTIFUL ETHEL BARRYMORE, IN "A COUNTRY MOORE" AND "CARROTS," AT THE SAVOY.—*Sarony.*



STRENUOUS MRS. LESLIE CARTER, STILL DRAWING CROWDS TO SEE "DU BARRY," AT THE BELASCO THEATRE.—*Sarony.*



FAMOUS ITALIA SIGNORA BIGNOLA IS PLAYING AT —*Copyright.*



J. E. DODSON, A STAR IN THE LIVELY PLAY, "AN AMERICAN INVASION," AT THE BUOU.—*McIntosh.*



FLETCHER NORTON, IN "TOMMY ROT," AT MRS. OSBORN'S FASHIONABLE PLAY-HOUSE.



Scene from: Mackenzie Gordon.



MISS GRAYCE SCOTT, A LEADING FIGURE IN "TOMMY ROT," AT MRS. OSBORN'S PLAY-HOUSE.



MISS IDA CONQUEST AND JAMES MADISON SQUARE, FRENCH ADAPTATION, "THE MADON SQUARE."



WELDON GROSSMITH, WHO IS REPEATING HIS LONDON SUCCESS, "THE NIGHT OF THE PARTY," AT THE NEW PRINCESS. *Noted.*



"A COUNTRY GIRL," THE CHARMING MUSICAL COMEDY WHICH MADE A BIG HIT IN LONDON AND IS NOW BEING PLAYED AT DALY'S.—*Byron.*



THE THRILLING LOCOMOTIVE SCENE OF MUSIC'S MELODY.

HEIGHT OF NEW YORK'S PRO  
THE LEADING STARS AND NOTABLE SCENES FROM THE





TRAGEDienne,  
INORA DUSE,  
THE VICTORIA.  
Dupont.



THE ENERGETIC HENRIETTA  
CRUSMAN, IN "THE SWORD  
OF THE KING," AT WAL-  
LACK'S.—Baker.



MISS MARY MANNERING, AT THE  
GARRICK, IN CLYDE FITCH'S  
"THE STUBBORNNESS OF  
GERALDINE."—Maroon.



MISS VIRGINIA BARNES AS THE  
MUCH-DISCUSSED "IRIS," AT  
THE CRITERION.—Safory.



MARTIN HARVEY, THE YOUNG ENGLISH STAR, AT  
THE HERALD SQUARE THEATRE.—Stereoscopic  
Company.



Seitz Edwards. Cyril Scott. Sam Bernard.  
Edou Wallace Hopper.

AT THE BROADWAY THEATRE.—Byron.



LEE FINNEY IN THE LIVERY  
TWO SCHOOLS, AT THE  
THEATRE.—Byron.



TUNEFUL CHAUNCEY OLCOTT IN "OLD LIM-  
ERICK TOWN," AT THE FOURTEENTH  
STREET THEATRE.—Safory.



WILLIAM GILLETTE, REAPPEARING  
HERE AS "SHERLOCK HOLMES,"  
AT THE KNICKERBOCKER.



MISS ANNIE IRISH, CO-STAR WITH J. E. DOD-  
SON IN "AN AMERICAN INVASION," AT  
THE BIJOU.—Melrose.



"THE NINETY AND NINE," THE ACADEMY  
IC OFFERING.—Byron.



THE EVERLASTING "CHINESE HONEYMOON," WHICH HAS HAD SUCH A LONG RUN AT THE CASINO—MISS  
KATIE BARRY, AS "PI-PI," SINGING "THE TWEEDLEY BITS."—Gilbert & Bacon.



MISS ALICE FISCHER AS THE BREEZY "MRS. JACK," NOW  
PLAYING AT THE NEW WEST END THEATRE.  
Fredricks.

SPEROUS DRAMATIC SEASON.  
ECIAL PRODUCTIONS NOW ON VIEW IN THE METROPOLIS.





# "Kindness of Bobby"



A Story of Halloween. By Ruby Douglas

DARLENE FROWNED at the reflection of her own face in the mirror.

"I must not look this way to-night," she said to herself. "I haven't cried for an hour and my eyes are as red as ever."

She carefully dabbed each lid with powder. "It's no use. I look like a fright. Every one will know it!" Again she looked intently into the glass.

"No!" she cried, stamping her foot impatiently. "They won't! I will be merry! I will look pretty, and he'll never know I missed him."

She turned to her wardrobe and selected a dainty gown of pale blue. Darlene understood color effects.

As she spread it on the bed a withered violet tumbled from its hiding place in a fluffy bow. Darlene picked it up, and perhaps the big, shining tears which rushed to her eyes understood that flowers thrive on water. One round drop rolled down her cheek and fell on the blue frock.

Vehemently she threw the withered flower to the floor and brushed away the tears. "I won't cry! I won't!"

"No one will tell him I looked lonely or depressed because he did not choose to come to my party," she mused to herself as she arranged the pretty accessories to her gown. "He'll repent when he hears what a success it was. He will have a lonely Halloween any way, and it's his own fault!" Perhaps it was, but Darlene said it in a half-wavering fashion, as if not wholly confident that she was right.

Why was the very ribbon she needed for her dress lying across the face of a photograph she did not wish to look at? Why, as she removed the ribbon, did Gray Blackwood's laughing eyes look into her own? Had she not put the picture in the drawer a few days ago to avoid its staring at her?

Darlene slammed the drawer with anything but gentle pressure. "I hate this room!" she cried, looking vindictively at the offending drawer. "Everything in it is horrid!"

As she sat on a low stool drawing a piece of ribbon into a still more dainty bit of frilled wearing apparel her eyes wandered to the withered violet on the floor. Frills and ribbons fell from her hands. "Poor little violet!" she murmured, picking up the blossom. "It isn't your fault that he is so—so—" She hesitated. Her voice seemed to dislike the words she asked it to say. "So what, violet?" she asked, kissing it tenderly. "So what? I will not visit his sins upon you, little innocent flower."

Sins? Was jealousy a sin?

The cuckoo clock reminded Darlene of the hour. Her guests would soon arrive. She hoped her ghost party would be a success. Would he come? No—how could he, after all the cross things they had said to each other two days since? Well, he had no right to ask her not to dance so much with Dick Hamilton. She could and would dance as much as she pleased with Dick, and she had told Gray Blackwood so. But that was hardly sufficient cause to make him so cross, was it? And he said he would not come to her party. No, he would not; it was out of the question.

Once, as Darlene stood in the dimly lighted drawing-room receiving her white-robed guests, she thought a familiar hand held hers. Could it be he? In the yellow light of the pumpkin lanterns she tried to distinguish him, but in vain. Slowly, silently, the ghostly figures passed her and he was lost.

Down the wooden steps into the cellar each ghost was led, while queer noises and shrieks emanated from mysterious nooks and corners. Long, uncanny hands reached out to grasp the spectres as they passed the haunted spots and witches shook their brooms from lofty seats about the cellar.

A fortune-teller disclosed the future, past, and present life of every ghost. Hers was the only voice which sounded.

Darlene was impatient; she was nervous. Would the time never come to discard this ghastly garb? She could almost hear her own heart throb in the silent, ghost-inhabited cellar.

Suddenly the lights flashed and merry laughter pealed forth from the mock spectres as they threw off their sheets and pillow-cases and mounted the stairs. Darlene looked about, dazed and disappointed. He was not there. Yet,

surely that was his hand which had held hers so warmly, so tenderly.

Perhaps she had forgotten that ghosts can walk, and that they are even capable of making an exit through a cellar door on Halloween night.

All that night a picture of a pair of laughing eyes, together with a withered violet, lay under a wet check.

In the morning, when Darlene looked out of the window, kernels of corn, old tin cans, and other debris lying about the window-sills and yard below, reminded her of the many Halloweens she had spent doing the same happy things, instead of having grown-up parties and quarrels with sweethearts.

She started as a dilapidated old vehicle, standing under the trees, caught her eye. Some boys had taken it from its place and hidden it beneath the trees.

A pretty pink suffused her cheek as she looked at it more intently. Yes, it was Gray Blackwood's old buggy, the one his little brother Bobby drove about in.

Darlene felt a sudden and uncontrollable desire to get out of doors. And somehow no other place in the spacious yard seemed to appeal to her as did that one spot where the small boys had wheeled their prey.

Of course the vehicle itself did not appeal to her—of course not! The idea!

But once she was close to it the cushioned seat, though worn, did look comfortable and inviting. Yes, Darlene was tired from the effects of the night before; she would get in and wait for breakfast. She did not feel chilly.

"What's this?" she said aloud, as her hand came in contact with the corner of an envelope sticking from under the cushion. Pulling it out she read, in a familiar handwriting: "Miss Darlene Buckingham. Kindness of Bobby."

"Kindness of Bobby?" she thought. Then, like a flash it came to her. Thoughts of Halloween pranks had so fully occupied Bobby's time that—well, it interfered with his "kindness."

At least she could read it now.

The clicking of the gate startled her. Putting the letter behind her she looked around. It was Gray Blackwood coming to rescue his property. He appeared tired and rather pale. Perhaps he had been searching all morning for the lost vehicle.

He stood looking at the girl in the old buggy. Surprise hardly defines his expression—surprise is seldom tender.

"You'll pardon my intrusion, Darlene," he began, "but boys will be boys on Halloween."

Darlene could not think of anything appropriate to say, but she did not offer to get out of the seat. "Will they?" she asked at last. Her hands, with the letter, were still behind her.

Slowly she brought the letter out and looked at it. Gray came close to the wheels.

"Bobby's 'kindness' isn't always as safe as Uncle Sam's, Gray," she said, moving over to one side of the seat. "I have just found this note."

Perhaps the small boys were wise when they dragged the old vehicle into the shadow of the trees the previous night, for—well, trees prevent passers-by from seeing things which are not intended for their eyes.



"ONCE . . . SHE THOUGHT A FAMILIAR HAND HELD HERS."

## \*Phoebe and the President . . . By Frances M. Abbott

PHOEBE IS a market-woman. She has a little place a few miles out, where she lives all alone, and twice a week, beginning with the asparagus season and ending with the late tomatoes, she pays us a visit. When she came in the other day with her corn and shell beans, the town was gay with bunting, every house was hanging out flags, and people were bubbling over with enthusiasm; for the President was coming to the State fair.

I asked Phoebe if she were not going to see him. To my great astonishment, she appeared indifferent. She said she didn't think she cared, because she had seen him before. As Phoebe has never been ten miles from home in her life, I could not understand.

"Why, don't you remember?" she said. "He was here two or three years ago with the Wild West show."

"Phoebe," I said, "Roosevelt and Buffalo Bill are not the same."

"I know it," she replied. "He ain't Buffalo Bill, but he was Buffalo Bill's best rider. I know, because I see him on his horse."

Phoebe is a woman of convictions, which are difficult to dislodge. I argued and explained, but I know she doubted. However, I persuaded her to go to the fair. Next Saturday she came in radiant. She had had the time of her life. She had seen, heard, and was conquered.

\*A true incident of President Roosevelt's New England trip.

"He ain't very pretty," she began—"that is, nothin' 'cept his hair. He's got gold hair when the sun strikes it. He ain't no great on clothes, either. His trousers was baggy an' skewed an' creased. He looks as if he worked real hard. I see lots of men there better dressed than he was, on the stand and on the grounds; but I didn't see one that looked the least mite like him. He's good," she added, solemnly. "I knowed it the minute I set eyes on him; and he talked religion to that crowd. He spoke jes' like a Methodist minister. He's ben one, ain't he?"

Circus riders and circuit riders! I said that, while Roosevelt had undoubtedly had the most varied and comprehensive training of all our Presidents, I was quite sure he had never filled a pulpit.

"How do you know?" she said. "You ain't acquainted with him, be you? He might 'a' preached some time, an' you never heard of it. He's a Methodist, any way. I guess I know that doctrine I ben brought up on all my life. He told 'em to be good, an' do their duty, an' each man was his brother's keeper."

"You felt paid for going, then, Phoebe?"

"Oh, yes! It cost me a dollar, but I'm glad. They charged fifty cents for the grand stand, an' I hadn't but a quarter, an' I asked the man couldn't he let me in for that, an' he said he couldn't; so I hunted round till I found Mis' Bennett, an' she lent me the money. I ain't paid her yet, but I will before Sunday. I got acquainted with a

lot o' real nice people. There was a woman from Hen-niker, an' she said, 'I lost my husband; hev you seen him?' An' I told her no. Then she asked a policeman, an' he told her to stan' right where she was an' the man would come round. So she wanted me to stan' with her, an' bunby she see a crowd, an' she hollered right out, 'See here, you, my folks, come here!' An' he come. Then she said, 'Where you ben these three hours?' an' he said he'd a ben lookin' at the cattle. Then she said, 'You stay right here long o' me, an' don't you git lost agin!' The policeman he sorter snickered.

"Then I went to see the drawn-in rugs; an' they was some jes' beautiful—better'n I can make; an' I saw the little pigs, a whole lot of 'em, an' the man in the balloon, an' the music, an' the girls an' fellers, an' the merry-go-round, an' a whole lot o' things. I got my dress all tore off the gethers, an' a fat man squeezed me up agin the picket fence when we was all lookin' at the fire-works, an' if it hadn't ben for the pickets, I couldn't 'a' breathed, an' I was most dead walkin' so fur; but I don't care. I sot on the grand stand, an' I saw him, an' he's good."

"Had you ever seen him before, Phoebe?" I asked, maliciously.

"Wa-al, no, I guess I was mistook thet fust time; but I could pick him out anywhere in a crowd now. His hair's jes' the color of my cat, Bill, an' he's good."





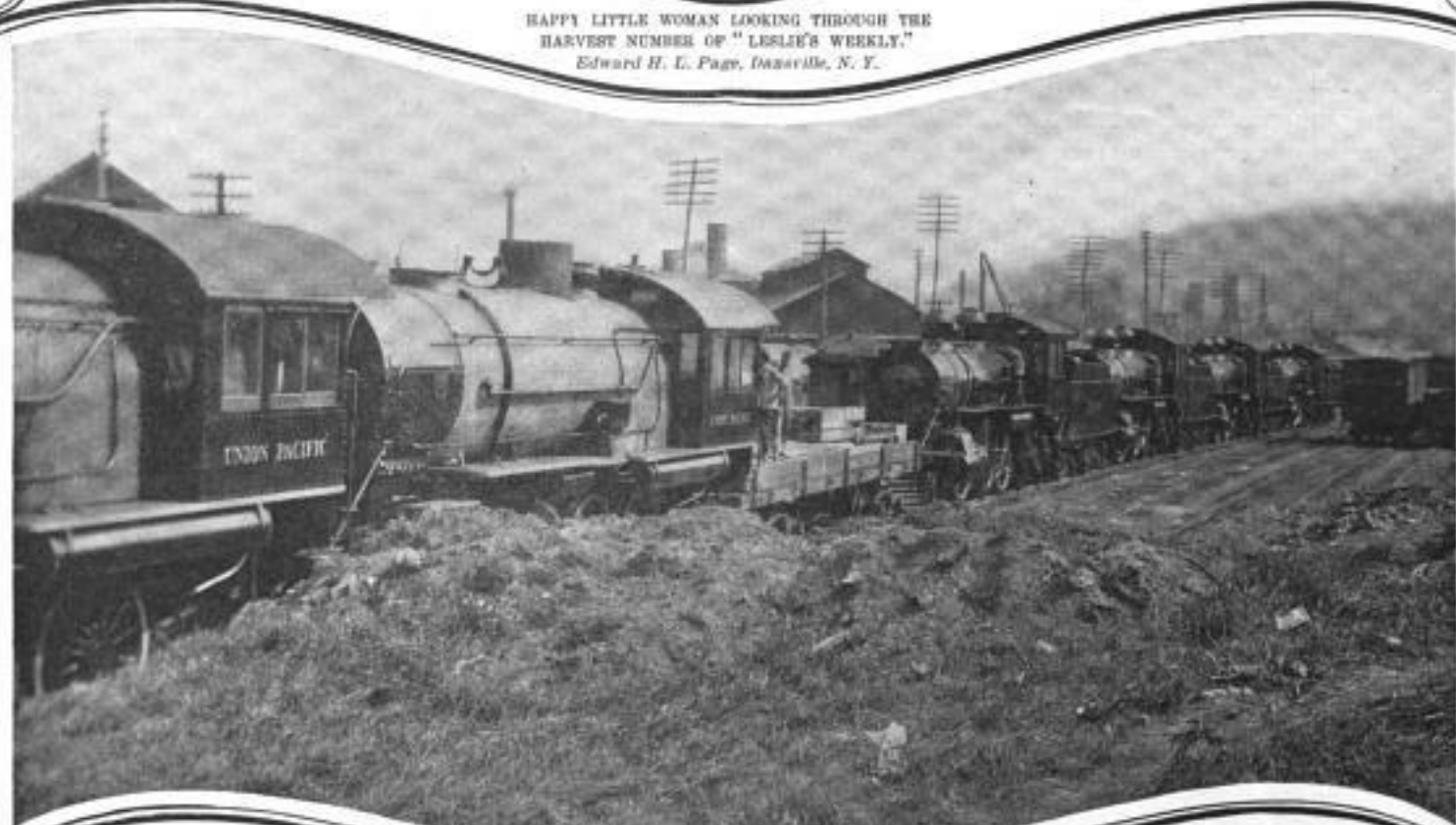
WRETCHED CRIMINALS CAGED IN THE STOCKS AT  
CANTON, CHINA.  
Lieutenant Walter Hall, United States ship  
"Monterey."



GUARDING A COLLIERY IN THE STRIKE REGION.  
CAMP OF FOURTH REGIMENT, NATIONAL  
GUARD OF PENNSYLVANIA, AT  
PLYMOUTH, PENN.  
W. H. McAlarney, Plymouth, Penn.



HAPPY LITTLE WOMAN LOOKING THROUGH THE  
HARVEST NUMBER OF "LESLIE'S WEEKLY."  
Edward H. L. Page, Danville, N. Y.



(PRIZE-WINNER.) UNIQUE TRAIN COMPOSED OF NEW LOCOMOTIVES LEAVING BALDWIN WORKS FOR THE WEST.  
L. D. Moore, South Bethlehem, Penn.



WRECK OF AUTOMOBILE HURLED DOWN BANK BY TRAIN—ITS OWNER, GRANDSON OF  
OHIO'S WAR GOVERNOR, TODD, KILLED.—Hyland Burton, Youngstown, O.



INTERESTED CROWD WATCHING FIREMEN FIGHT A DIFFICULT FIRE.  
Flora E. Habbell, Minneapolis.

AMATEUR PRIZE PHOTOGRAPHIC CONTEST—PENNSYLVANIA WINS.  
THINGS OUT OF THE ORDINARY TRANSFERRED BY THE LENS FROM NATURE'S PAGES TO THOSE OF ART.

(SEE OFFERS OF VARIOUS SPECIAL PRIZES IN OUR AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHIC ANNOUNCEMENT ELSEWHERE IN THIS ISSUE.)





JULIAN RALPH,  
Author of "The Millionaire."

## Books and Authors

By Lasalle A. Maynard.

WE ARE informed by the Paris correspondent of the *London Sketch* that there is an honest admission among French publishers that no book of good and pure intent has the slightest chance in Paris. The books issued for the sea-side season this year in France, it is said, were absolutely unspeakable. It is but just to

add, in this connection, that while many contributions to current literature by American authors may be weak, some crude and some practically worthless in a literary sense, it is the rare exception here, and not the rule as in France, that a positively immoral book is produced by an American author. It is equally gratifying to know that when such books appear here, either of domestic or foreign origin, they fall dead on the market. The American people have many sins to answer for, no doubt; they are, perhaps, too much absorbed in money-getting and too garish in their tastes, but it should be said to their credit that they have no love for prurient and rotten literature, nor will they tolerate its presence in the land. This may be ascribed to a puritanic tendency in the American blood, but if so it is surely a kind of puritanism that we will do well to cherish and to perpetuate at any cost.

WHILE OUR critics of the day are inclined to scold and rage, often with justice, over the weakness and poverty of much that is put out in the name of literature from American sources, including, for example, many of our so-called historical novels, it is worth noting and remembering that no book of any class has achieved popularity in America in recent years that has not been absolutely beyond reproach so far as moral tone is concerned. Such notable successes as the novels of Mr. Churchill, Mr. Batcheller, Mrs. Catherwood, Dr. Van Dyke, "Ralph Conner," and Mary Johnston may be faulty in some respects, judged according to the highest literary standards, but that they all inculcate purity of character, the sanctity of the home, and the inviolability of the marriage vow will not be denied. Neither by hint nor suggestion, directly or indirectly, in plot or dialogue, can anything be found in these books to give offense to the most refined taste, nothing that may not be safely and freely placed before the youngest and most susceptible minds. It may be charged by some of the art-for-art's-sake school that by our insistence upon these very qualities in the literature designed for American consumption we lose some of the alleged brilliancy and artistic finish characteristic of French fiction, but, if so, it is a loss for which we cannot be too grateful. Far better dullness, if it must be so, than indecency; far better a thousand times that the pictured art on our walls and the imagery set forth in our books should be wanting, if need be, in some features of artistic realism, than that the minds of our young men and maidens should receive in them the seeds of shame and death from such art or such literature as France has been sending out, to the curse of her own people and the world, for many years past.

WHILE WE may be justly proud and grateful over the fact that the dominant and prevailing note in American literature is one of absolute purity, and that the American public will tolerate nothing else, no matter whence it comes, we have reason to regret that the same note, the same spirit, is not observable in much that achieves popularity on the American stage. There is, indeed, a curious and almost inexplicable condition here which makes it possible to produce scenes, dialogues, and situations on the stage before crowded and applauding audiences, of a character which, if introduced in the pages of a current novel, would awaken a storm of just and righteous indignation and very likely invoke the offices of Comstock's society. It is quite true that few, if any, plays of strictly American origin are open to this reproach and that nearly all the filth on the stage, like our bad books, is of the imported variety, but the sad feature of it is that while the bad books rarely meet with success or with profitable sales, the lewd and dirty plays not infrequently enjoy long runs at our theatres and apparently command the admiration of large numbers of the American people. It must be conceded, however, that things are not quite so bad in this quarter as they were a few years ago, and we may hope that an era of cleaner things in the dramatic world has set in. This hope finds encouragement in the fact of the success recently accorded to the dramatization of many popular novels of the day of the very character of which we have been speaking. Unless the dramatizers of these stories should consider it necessary, to insure success for the work on the stage, to incorporate elements not found in the stories themselves, it would seem that one result would be to elevate the American stage to somewhere near the moral level of American literature.

JULIAN RALPH, who has been described as "more kinds of a writer" than any one else in the profession, has now written an absorbing novel called "The Millionaire" (Lothrop Publishing Company, Boston). It is the tale of a young girl worth millions, who has no one to

guide or control her and who sets forth to achieve a place in what is known as "the Four Hundred." She has many adventures on the way, some of them thrilling, and all the time her heart goes begging for a mate. She finds happiness in the love of Courtlandt Beeckman, a wealthy Knickerbocker, who is something of an explorer and writer and a great deal of a hero. They make a fascinating couple, with whom readers of both sexes will fall as much in love as they are in love with one another. The young owner of millions has some shocking experiences with a fast set on the edge of high society in New York, but she comes out of all of them a sweet, sensible, high-minded girl. "The Millionaire" has been declared an immediate success. One circulating library ordered seven hundred and fifty copies the first week the novel was published.

CLARA LOUISE BURNHAM, whose Christian Science novel, "The Right Princess" is causing so much discussion, belongs to a remarkable family. Her father was the late George F. Root, the most popular song writer America has produced. Her mother also has unusual musical gifts. Mrs. Burnham is the eldest daughter, and was born in Newton, Mass., but lived for several years in North Reading, until, when she was nine years old, the family removed to Chicago, which has been her home since. She made music a subject of serious study, intending to make a specialty of it. She married



A GLEMPSE OF ALDBURY VILLAGE,  
Which adjoins "Stocks," Mrs. Humphry Ward's English home.

when quite young, and soon after her brother urged her to try writing stories. She laughed at the idea, but her brother persisted; and one day, finding her in a room with paper and pencil, he playfully locked the door, telling her she could not come out until she had written a story. It was largely to be rid of his importunity that she began to write, but her work soon became more interesting than anything she had ever attempted. The decision of the reviewers to whom she submitted her first stories was unfavorable, but that did not deter her from trying again. A poem sent to *Wide Awake* was her first accepted work, while "No Gentleman" was her first novel. This book, with the long list of very popular novels which have followed, was published by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. In personal appearance Mrs. Burnham is tall and slight, with light hair and blue eyes. She is merry, sparkling, and vivacious, and is likely, in a social group, to be a central figure, for she entertains a circle delightfully with well-told anecdotes and brilliant wit. Her interests are varied, her manner winning, and her quick sympathies make her a charming companion.

READERS OF the *Atlantic Monthly* have no need of being informed of the excellent quality of the story, "Our Lady of the Beeches," which has run its way through the pages of that magazine during the past year, but they will be pleased to know that the story is soon to appear in book form from the press of Houghton, Mifflin & Co. The author, the Baroness von Hutten, has achieved a distinct success in this novel. It is the story of the romantic attachment of a famous scientist and a clever American, the wife of an Austrian nobleman, and grows out of a prologue of letters which present the characters of the two writers admirably and form the basis of their friendship. The narrative proper begins with their actual meeting. The situation is handled with such skill, humor, and delicacy, and in so charming and distinguished a manner as to make the tale exceptionally attractive. The Baroness is an American by birth, and her earlier books have been well received in America and England.

WE CAN personally vouch for the highly entertaining character of the new book on the Hudson River, from its source to the ocean, just published by G. P. Putnam's Sons. The author is Mr. Edgar Mayhew Bacon, who has lived among the historic and picturesque surroundings of Tarrytown all his life, and who writes, not only from richness and fullness of knowledge, but also with the grace and charm of a man gifted with rare poetic sensibilities and a love for all that is good and beautiful in art and nature.

ALL FRENCH history is interesting, but there are few of its pages more fascinating than the kaleidoscopic career of La Grande Mademoiselle, whose biography has been rendered in English by L. G. Meyer and published by the Putnams. Mademoiselle was related to Louis XIII. by both father and mother; she was the richest heiress in France; she aspired to be an empress, a nun, a political power. Her memoirs give unique and valuable pictures of life at the court of Anne of Austria, and of the wars of the Fronde, in which she played a manly part.

ONE OF the important illustrated books of the holiday season will be "Social New York under the First Georges," which has been written by Esther Singleton, author of "The Furniture of our Forefathers." The Messrs. Appleton produce it in very attractive form, with one hundred illustrations of the furniture, china, plate, and costumes during the years when George I. and George II. were on the throne. It thus embraces that part of the colonial period in New York which was most highly cultured. What it will, perhaps, do more than anything else is to surprise the public with the degree of social splendor and richness of living that prevailed. In the years 1714 to 1760 the three cities of the country ranking foremost in the arts and refinements of domestic life were New York, Philadelphia, and Boston. Towns which have since grown up as rivals in some instances did not then exist, and the others were small communities. Closely linked as the large towns then were with the life and spirit of the mother country, more closely linked with London than with each other, they offer essentially the same picture in respect to domestic manners. In these pages are presented the results of a study from authentic records of conditions that prevailed in New York. These conditions may well serve as a type of those which prevailed in all three towns, and for that purpose the record is presented. This period in the social history of North America has not heretofore found a historian. Miss Singleton's work sheds light on it that will come as a revelation to all readers. She has combined the hard facts of history with the minor things in social and domestic life in a singularly happy and effective manner.

A BOOK which all lovers of outdoor sports will be glad to possess has just come from the press of Charles Scribner's Sons. The book is entitled "Cross Country with Horse and Hound," and is the first book to be published in America on cross-country riding. The author is Mr. Frank Sherman Speer, who is a recognized authority on this subject. Mr. Speer's special object apart from the exploitation of cross-country riding in all its phases, is to give the novice an insight into the game from the point of view both of hunting and riding, with the hope that many who "hunt to ride" may, by a more intimate knowledge of its pleasures, be inspired to "ride to hunt;" the lasting pleasure, the real sport, in the author's opinion, coming from a thorough knowledge of the hunt itself, of the workings of the hounds, the plots laid by the artful Reynard to fool them, and the counter plots of the clever huntsman.

I AM INDEBTED to the *London Sketch* for the illustration on this page giving a glimpse of the pretty little English village where Mrs. Humphry Ward, the author of "Robert Elsmere" has her home, to which she has given the name "Stocks." In many of her books, Mrs. Humphry Ward has shown her keen delight in nature, and she must be indeed happy in a neighborhood which includes in immediate vicinity this Old-World village of Aldbury, with a village green still containing the wooden stocks and whipping-post where rural malefactors were once corrected, while close by is the pond where, till comparatively lately, village scolds received good duckings. Mr. and Mrs. Ward were both well known in London society long before "Robert Elsmere" made Mrs. Ward's name familiar to the whole English-speaking world; but Mrs. Ward has kept her personality very distinct from her work, and she is said to be the only author of world-wide repute, if Mr. George Meredith be excepted, who has never granted an interview to even the most distinguished of journalists or newspapers. This is the more interesting when it is remembered that Mrs. Ward is an active philanthropist as well as a writer, and that the Passmore Edwards settlement owed its being to "Robert Elsmere." Mr. Ward is a successful journalist, and is art critic for the *London Times*.



BARONESS VON HUTTEN.  
Who wrote "Our Lady of the Beeches."





MR. J. P. MORGAN, WITH LADIES OF HIS PARTY, TAKING IN THE SIGHTS ON THE CAMPUS.—Copyright, 1902, by J. C. Hemment.



CHIEF MARSHAL DAVIS LEADING THE PROCESSION, FOLLOWED BY EX-PRESIDENT CLEVELAND, GOVERNOR MURPHY, OF NEW JERSEY, AND HIS STAFF.—Copyright, 1902, by J. C. Hemment.



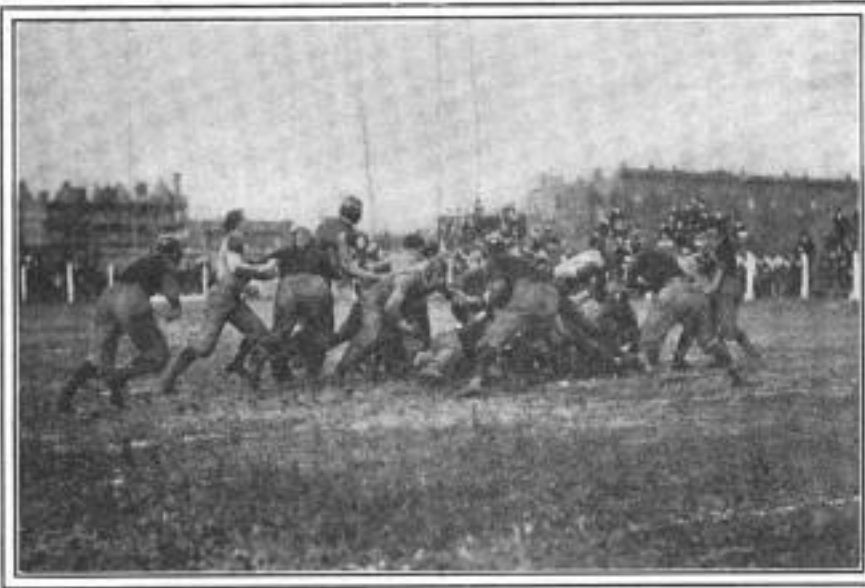
A PROMINENT FIGURE IN THE OCCASION—EX-PRESIDENT CLEVELAND ARRAYED IN COLLEGE CAP AND GOWN.—Erick.



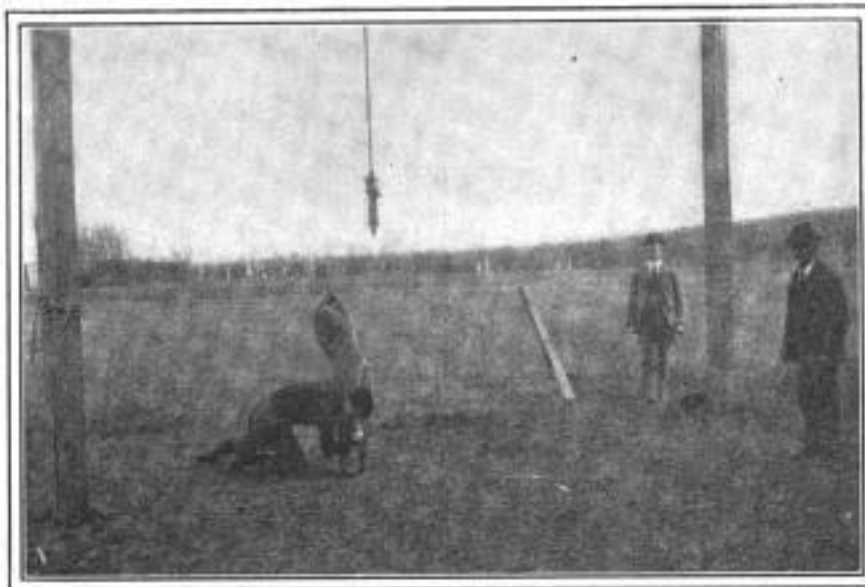
EX-SPEAKER THOMAS B. REED AND GENERAL JOHN M. WILSON MARCHING TOGETHER IN THE PROCESSION.—Copyright, 1902, by J. C. Hemment.

NOTABLE PUBLIC MEN AT GRAND OLD PRINCETON UNIVERSITY.  
INSTALLATION OF ITS NEW PRESIDENT, WOODROW WILSON, ATTRACTED MEN OF EMINENCE AND MANY SIGHT-SEERS.





NORTHWESTERN BREAKING THROUGH CHICAGO'S CENTRE FOR GOOD GAINS IN RECENT GREAT SLUGGING GAME AT CHICAGO.—Wright.



FOOTBALL DUMMY-BREAKING UNDER A FIERCE PRACTICE TACKLE BY A BRAVY PLAYER. Pack Brothers.

## DIAMONDS

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12 Solitaire Ring, \$2.00	50 7 Stone Ring, \$25.00
13 Solitaire Ring, \$2.00	51 7 Stone Ring, \$25.00
14 Solitaire Ring, \$2.00	52 7 Stone Ring, \$25.00
15 Solitaire Ring, \$2.00	53 7 Stone Ring, \$25.00
16 Solitaire Ring, \$2.00	54 7 Stone Ring, \$25.00
17 Solitaire Ring, \$2.00	55 7 Stone Ring, \$25.00
18 Solitaire Ring, \$2.00	56 7 Stone Ring, \$25.00
19 Solitaire Ring, \$2.00	57 7 Stone Ring, \$25.00
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57 Solitaire Ring, \$2.00	92 7 Stone Ring, \$25.00
58 Solitaire Ring, \$2.00	93 7 Stone Ring, \$25.00
59 Solitaire Ring, \$2.00	94 7 Stone Ring, \$25.00
60 Solitaire Ring, \$2.00	95 7 Stone Ring, \$25.00
61 Solitaire Ring, \$2.00	96 7 Stone Ring, \$25.00
62 Solitaire Ring, \$2.00	97 7 Stone Ring, \$25.00
63 Solitaire Ring, \$2.00	98 7 Stone Ring, \$25.00
64 Solitaire Ring, \$2.00	99 7 Stone Ring, \$25.00
65 Solitaire Ring, \$2.00	100 7 Stone Ring, \$25.00

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CAPTAIN KERNAN,  
Of the Harvard football team.  
Pack.

## In the World of Sports

**JOCKEYS' EXTRAVAGANT SALARIES—BALL-PLAYERS' INCOMES INCREASE.  
GOSSIP OF THE GRIDIRON**

**SPORTING TALENT COMES HIGH.**—These are the days of large salaries in nearly every branch of professional sport. Never in the history of horse-racing have such remunerations been paid to jockeys and high-class trainers. This game is slowly, but surely, becoming the pastime of kings and millionaires on both sides of the Atlantic Ocean. The time is coming when the man with an average income will be unable to keep up with the racing pace. Men of wealth will pay almost any price for promising yearlings and animals

stom, but many of them have been knocked off their stools by the big plungers. It is not an infrequent sight to-day to see betting commissioners going down the betting line at the tracks handing to each bookmaker about all that he will take on the chances of a certain horse. If the gambling craze continues to increase, a man who wagers \$100 on a race will be regarded as a "piker." The Jockey Club must take hold of the betting proposition and sift it down to sensible lines. If nothing is done, the scandals of the present season will be as nothing compared with those sure to crop up on the turf next year.

**THE BASEBALL LAMENT.**—Professional and amateur baseball goes on the even tenor of its way year in and year out. There is more sentiment in baseball than in any other sport outside of the college competitions. The club owners of the big leagues are doing less scheming and pyrotechnic oratory at present than for several years, which argues well for the future of the game. The principal grievance of the magnates at present is the fact that players' salaries are getting close to the ruinous stage. Salaries are higher to-day than they were during the unfortunate Brotherhood uprising of a dozen years ago. Then a player who received a salary of from \$3,500 to \$4,000 considered himself lucky, yet such salaries are to-day too common to cause comment. Some fortunate players have already signed for next season at salaries ranging from \$4,500 to \$7,000. First-class managers will also draw larger incomes than ever before. Ned Hanlon, of the Brooklyn club, is undoubtedly the best-paid manager in the world. Hanlon recently signed a two-years contract with the Brooklyn club for \$25,000 for two years. As the club owner who signed it said: "We pay Hanlon \$12,500 a year, but he saves us over half that amount each year by his clever handling of the players."

**AUTOS GROWING IN FAVOR.**—Owners and manufacturers of the horseless vehicle have had their troubles this year, but the industry is prospering as few of the enthusiasts anticipated. The enemies of the sport and industry are rapidly becoming reconciled to the vehicle. The recent 500-mile reliability run between New York and Boston was really the most satisfactory test so far made either in this country or abroad. The American-made machines stood up nobly, making a much better showing than did any of the foreign-made vehicles. The increase

made in the efficiency of the machines during the year was most marked. Next year the Automobile Club of America will have a run to Montreal and return, and arrangements are already under way looking toward a run to the St. Louis exposition in 1904.

**LESS "MASS PLAY" DESIRED IN FOOTBALL.**—The great mass of enthusiasts who have watched college football for years are of the opinion that the game has not been improved in recent years. As played to-day it is little more than a line-bucking match with little punting, less open play, and comparatively few of those electric long runs which brought the onlookers to their feet in days gone by. Tackleback and tandem formations and constant line-bucking have their advantages, but they are not spectacular and they do not stir up the enthusiasm of the onlookers. But the present style seems to suit the college man. Those who have seen Harold Weekes, the captain of the Columbia team, play this year are beginning to talk of him as being about the best football player that ever lived. Weekes is certainly a wonder as a ground gainer, and he can do a 100 yards in ten seconds. He is also one of the strong men of the college, which accounts for his strength in throwing off the tackles. With the ball under his left arm, he mows down his tacklers with his right as few players have ever been able to do. Still there are those who will point to Bull, Heffelfinger, Hinkey, and Butterworth of Yale; Emmons, Ellis and Lewis of Harvard; Osgood and Knipe of Pennsylvania; Homans, Riggs, Cowan, Church, Wheeler, King and the Poes of Princeton, and hesitate before giving the palm to the football player of this year at least. Weekes to-day has the interference which was practically unknown a few years ago. **GEORGE E. STACKHOUSE.**



WALTER STILLMAN,  
Quarter-back of Yale eleven.  
Seigensick.

with records, and the poor man of the future will be able to start his horses only in overnight handicaps and in selling races. Jockeys of the class who a few years ago were content to sign with a stable for a \$3,000 to \$5,000 yearly contract, are turning up their noses at offers of \$10,000 yearly retainers. Some of the jockeys are demanding \$20,000 a year for first call on their services, reserving the right to obtain extra pay for winning mounts and the additional privilege of getting another big retainer for second call on their services. Danny Maher, now riding in England, is probably the best-paid jockey in the world to-day. His yearly income cannot be much short of \$30,000 a year. In this country Shaw, Wonderly, Redfern, Lyne, Burns, and Bullman have incomes of anything from \$10,000 to \$25,000 a year. The poor horse owner consequently must take the best that he can get in the jockey line, realizing always that as soon as he brings out a particularly bright boy, some millionaire will come along and take the youngster away from him. The betting proposition will be given a close overhauling by the members of the Jockey Club this winter. Never before has money been wagered in such tremendous amounts as has been the case this year on the Eastern turf. Most of the big bookmakers have weathered the



# Jasper's Hints to Money-Makers

**NOTICE**—This department is intended for the information of the regular readers of *LESLIE'S WEEKLY*. No charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. Correspondents should always inclose a stamp, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. Inquiries should refer only to matters directly connected with Wall Street interests. Subscribers to *LESLIE'S WEEKLY* at the home office, at regular subscription rates, namely, \$4 per annum, are placed on a preferred list, which entitles them, in emergencies, to answers by mail or telegraph. Address "Jasper," *LESLIE'S WEEKLY*, 220 Fifth Avenue, New York.

NOT LONG ago we heard a good deal about "a new high level" for stocks. Everybody conceded that the market had had an abnormal rise and that prices of gilt-edged securities were so high that they yielded less than could be obtained by an investment from a savings-bank, but the boomers had all sorts of Vanderbilts, Goulds, and Harriman combinations—"in their minds"—on which they were predicating the most fanciful prices on "a new high level." It was at this time, particularly, that I advised my readers to keep out of the market, to take their profits, and to set their money aside in bank, for the rainy day that was bound to come. The storm and the rain have appeared, though the cyclone has not struck us yet, and the talk in the brokers' shops now is, not about "a new high level" for stocks, but about new low levels.

The settlement of the coal strike will not afford a basis for any more "high level" talk. What the stock market needs is money—cash, plenty of it, and at reasonable, not necessarily cheap, rates. Those who persisted in predicting that there would be only a little flurry in the money market were the individuals who predicted a new "high level." It is now realized that money to loan is scarce in New York, in the West, in the East, as well as in Europe; that our credit is badly strained, and that great industrial concerns are feeling, as they always do, the bad effects of this situation.

The *London Times* says: "The speculative account in American securities is so big and the great financial magnates are committed to such large schemes, that all concerned are a good deal at the mercy of accidents." The death of a great operator, the collapse of a prominent financial institution, three or four heavy failures, the collapse of some big trust, a notable political upheaval, might constitute one of these "accidents" which the market so much dreads, and it is always the unexpected that happens.

Business conditions are not as prosperous as they were, not even in the iron market, for more and more it is becoming the fashion to reduce prices for finished products. The demand for iron and steel of certain kinds is still very large, but increasing competition in sheets and wire products has led to reductions in price, and similar conditions in the tin-plate trade are expected to be met by similar action, so says the *Iron Trade Review*. This is not because of a falling off in trade, but because of the increased capacity beyond the needs of the country, a factor that must be reckoned with, sooner or later, throughout the iron and steel business.

Those who believe that prosperous conditions in general trade must continue have only to look at the situation in the stock market, and observe how different it was a few weeks ago, when money was easy and boomers plentiful. When adverse circumstances begin to operate the culmination sometimes comes quickly. I am no prophet of evil, but many years' experience indicates that the swing of the pendulum is away from prosperity and toward opposite conditions. The disposition of labor to strike in all branches of trade is another evidence of the zenith of prosperity, for, strange as it may appear, our greatest strikes usually come with the culmination of high prices and activity in trade and manufacture. I wish it were possible that we might always be prosperous, but history shows that there is an ebb and flow of the business tide, as certainly and surely, if not as regularly, as the ebb and flow of the sea. The successful man is he who takes advantage of his opportunity when things are at high tide, and waits, content, for what may happen at the ebb.

"S." Brooklyn, N. Y.: Not rated.  
"M. E." Buffalo: You are on the preferred list.  
"W." Tioga, Penn.: You are on the preferred list.  
"D." Jacksonville, Fla.: Boston municipal bonds are all of the strictly investment class.  
"C." Bellefonte, Penn.: I do not believe in the plan, or in any other of that character.  
"H." South Norwalk, Conn.: I regard the proposition as highly speculative and not an investment.  
"H." Red Creek, N. Y.: I would draw the

money as quickly as possible. I do not believe in the enterprise.

"H." Allegheny, Penn.: Delay in delivery caused by temporary derangement in mechanical department, now obviated.

"Ni-Wot": I do not regard any of the propositions with favor. Unless you are a subscriber at the home office, at full rates, you are not entitled to a place on my preferred list.

"Finance," Detroit: (1) The official statement shows that of nearly \$800,000,000 of our government bonds, only about \$4,000,000 are held by foreigners. High prices have evidently led to heavy sales of our securities abroad. (2) The course of the beer companies, in entering into competition with the American Sugar Company at Eastern as well as Western points, indicates that competition in the sugar business is likely to become more strenuous.

"Prudence," Indiana: I would not advise the sale of the shares of the United Gas Improvement Company of Philadelphia. Gas stocks of our largest cities, that are on a good dividend-paying basis, are highly regarded from the investment standpoint and would be less affected by industrial depression than almost any other shares. They are generally held by local investors able to stand the stress of circumstances. Many thanks for your letter.

"J." Concord, N. H.: It has long been reported that the New York Central would absorb the Delaware and Hudson. The revelation in the annual report of the Erie, that it has been taking over the Delaware and Hudson's coal business at terminal points, has revived the rumor that the Erie may take the coal properties of the Delaware and Hudson and the Central its railroad properties. On declines, a number of investors have been buying Delaware and Hudson.

"L." Hartford, Conn.: (1) The earnings of Western Union, during the past fiscal year, showed a little over 6 per cent. on the stock. The effect of the transfer of a part of the Pennsylvania Railroad's business to the Postal company has not yet been disclosed. (2) It is said that the New York Central paid \$150 a share for its large holdings of American Express Company's stock. In case of a panic in the market, therefore, American Express around 150 ought to be safe.

"R." Richmond, Va.: (1) The second annual report of the Crucible Steel showed a very small increase in the surplus and also that a million dollars had been charged off for depreciation and allowance. This shows how the steel stocks can wipe out their margins without much difficulty. (2) The suit was brought against J. Overton Paine & Co. and asked that the account in reference to stock dealings between the defendant and plaintiff be declared false, fraudulent, and erroneous.

"L." St. Louis: (1) The affairs of the General Carriage Company and of the Manhattan Transit Company threaten to be involved in litigation of rival interests, embroiling the receiver of the General Carriage Company on one side and Joseph Lester on the other. It is always well to take a profit. (2) St. Paul preferred is an excellent investment stock. The close traffic arrangement between St. Paul and the Union Pacific shows that earnest efforts are being made to maintain peace among the great railroad interests.

"D. W." Cleveland: One dollar received. You are on my preferred list for three months. (1) I think well of Pittsburgh Coal preferred, if the reports of its earnings, recently made, are confirmed. (2) The proposition of the Douglas Shoe Company is certainly not as highly capitalized as are most of the industrials of the period. (3) The difficulty with such concerns as The Booklover's Library is that they are subject at any time to competition and to adversity if they fall into the hands of incompetents. Investors do not like this speculative quality.

"H." Seattle: (1) It looks as if the promoters of the Pacific Coast Company were trying to advance the shares so as to unload them on the public. The increase of the dividend on the second preferred and the common to 5 per cent. hardly seems justifiable in the face of the declining earnings reported. (2) The declaration of the semi-annual dividend, at the full rate, on Southern Railway preferred ought to release to those stockholders who have not assented to a continuance of the Missouri trust, the actual control of their own certificates. I still believe that those who voted to continue this trust and thus took it out of their power to control their own property, were short-sighted.

"S." Roanoke, Va.: (1) The bituminous coal roads will profit permanently as the result of the coal strike. It is expected that anthracite will continue to sell much higher than its customary price for a long time to come, and that an effort will be made permanently to put it on a higher selling basis. Some of the anthracite roads are also producers of bituminous, and will be very glad to force the latter on consumers. (2) I do not believe in the wireless telegraph stock until the commercial value of the new invention has been disclosed. During the recent naval maneuvers in the Mediterranean the wireless telegraph system broke down completely and was absolutely useless.

"Trustee," Burlington, Vt.: (1) I believe that on recessions St. Paul will give you satisfactory returns. The recent new Rockefeller-Harriman agreement, which enables the St. Paul to participate with the Northwestern in the traffic of the Union Pacific, ought to be very helpful to St. Paul. It signifies a good deal. (2) American Locomotive preferred cannot be regarded as a gilt-edged investment. It is a well-managed industrial, showing large earnings at present, but it is meeting increasing competition. Suppose all the railroads followed the example of St. Paul, which has just decided to equip its own locomotive works and to make its own engines, what would become of the American Locomotive Company's business?

"L." Chattanooga, Tenn.: (1) Tips to purchase United States Realty shares have been generally circulated. The common around 30 has been picked up pretty freely on the decline. Some of the largest men in the Street seem to be behind the movement to advance it. It is a new proposition and I cannot speak from knowledge as to its real merits. (2) The use of the mails has been denied to Bruce & Seymour, 140 Nassau Street, New York, who have been offering to make "co-operative investments" and promising 60 per cent. a year to its patrons. I am tired of warning my readers against all such "investment" syndicates. "Co-operative" institutions, and "advisory" concerns that offer enormous returns on small investments. They are all out after the same pattern, and it's a bad one.

"S." Detroit: Your letter went astray because it was addressed to *Leslie's Magazine*, a publication with which we have nothing to do. Your dollar received. You are on my preferred list for one year. (1) Not at this time, though a violent movement would no doubt result from panicky conditions. (2) Not unless the money stringency should become very much worse. (3) Yes, I see no prospect of a bull market at present. (4) The money stringency is liable to continue until December, and many believe it will extend over into the new year. (5) It looks like it now. (6) Stocks are liable to fluctuate, with a declining tendency, but there is danger in selling them short, because of the strength of the parties who still have plans for combinations and deals that have not been fully disclosed.

"D." Denver: (1) Earnings of Pressed Steel Car for the nine months ending October 1st, were \$3,300,000 net, and the surplus, after the payments

of dividends, \$7,250,000. Only \$210,000 was charged off for depreciation, which is altogether too little. (2) It is said that under the compulsion of threatened litigation, some of the former directors of the Rubber Goods manufacturing company have paid into its treasury \$500,000 in cash and taken up certain unmarketable stock, which had been loaded on the company. This will go a good way toward paying off the bonded indebtedness of \$1,300,000. It is estimated that the surplus earnings this year will be more than sufficient to pay the dividend on the preferred and a good dividend also on the common. Smart speculators are interested in the property, however, and their statements are not always to be accepted as unadulterated truth.

"Dix," Dallas, Texas: Two dollars received. You are on my preferred list for six months. (1) Manhattan Elevated, United States Realty, Wabash & Debutenue, Toledo, St. Louis and Western, American Ice preferred, and Kansas City Southern. (2) Apparently leans toward the tea side at present. (3) A speculative movement in United States Leather common has long been promised, but the men behind the gun do not seem to be able to fire it off. (4) I only judge from the reports of the earnings of Corn Products. (5) I prefer Union Pacific convertible 4s to the common shares at prevailing prices. (6) I hardly expect cheap money during the remainder of this year, excepting possibly for a very short interval. If tight money continues over New Year's, when annual settlements are made, it may result in even more serious conditions. (7) I thank you for your information about the Beaumont Oil field. I agree with you that if the Standard Oil had been in charge of the field it would have been far better both for producers and consumers. The terrible waste and loss and the ruin of so many wells would not have followed. (8) Impossible to anticipate action of directors. Differences of opinion exist among them. (9) Thank you for your offer. Always glad to hear from you.

"H." Danville, Quebec: The Consolidated Lake Superior Company is a Connecticut corporation, organized in 1897, and controlling, through stock ownership, two power companies, one organized in Canada and one in Michigan, a pulp and paper company, a water and light company, and lands and water at Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., sufficient for the development of 60,000 horse-power, half of which has been leased by the Union Carbide Company for twenty-five years, for \$200,000 per annum. It is claimed that this will pay the interest on the bonded indebtedness and leave, as profit, the revenue from leases of the remaining power amounting to nearly \$300,000 per year. The company also owns the water rights on the Canada side, estimated at 100,000 horse-power, of which 20,000 has been developed by the construction of a canal and power-house. Three-fourths of this power is used by the pulp and paper company and the remainder by the nickel steel works. The profit of the pulp mills is estimated at \$150,000 annually, and the net earnings of the machine shops and foundry at \$35,000. The company also has nickel mines, an iron mine, a sulphur and plant, a sulphate pulp mill, and it controls the Algonia Railway, commercial company, steel company, and tube works, besides a lumber grant. In 1901 the original corporation was consolidated with the Ontario Lake Superior Company on favorable terms. The capital is \$35,000,000, 7 per cent. preferred, and \$82,000,000 common; \$67,000,000 of the latter and \$19,000,000 of the former outstanding. It is a popular speculation in Philadelphia, where the shares are being traded in. I presume a prospectus would be sent you by the company if asked for. The capitalization looks very high.

Continued on following page.

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## OFFICIAL LEGAL NOTICES.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD OF October 14 to 27, 1902, of the confirmation by the Supreme Court and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessments for OPENING AND ACQUIRING TITLE to the following named streets and avenues, in the BOROUGH OF THE BRONX:

23D WARD, SECTION 9. LANE OPENING AND EXTENDING, BETWEEN MOTT AVENUE AND WALTON AVENUE, from East 150th Street to the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad. Confirmed July 28, 1902; entered October 13, 1902.

23D WARD, SECTIONS 9 AND 10. ELTON AVENUE WIDENING, between East 161st Street and East 162d Street. Confirmed July 15, 1902; entered October 13, 1902.

23D WARD, SECTION 10. HEWITT PLACE OPENING, from Leggett Avenue (East 156th Street) to Westchester Avenue. Confirmed August 4, 1902; entered October 13, 1902. MANHATTAN STREET OPENING, from Garrison Avenue (Mott Avenue) to the United States bulkhead line of the East River. Confirmed July 28, 1902; entered October 13, 1902.

23D AND 24TH WARDS, SECTIONS 10 AND 11. LONGFELLOW STREET EXTENDING, from the north line of the L. S. Samuel property to Woodruff Street. Confirmed July 10, 1902; entered October 13, 1902.

24TH WARD, SECTION 11. EAST 181ST STREET OPENING, from Aqueduct Avenue to Webster Avenue. Confirmed July 28, 1902; entered October 13, 1902.

24TH WARD, SECTIONS 11 AND 12. EAST 196TH STREET OPENING, from Jerome Avenue to Marion Avenue. Confirmed July 8, 1902; entered October 13, 1902.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.  
City of New York, October 13, 1902.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD OF October 18 to 31, 1902, of the confirmation by the Supreme Court and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessments for OPENING AND ACQUIRING TITLE to the following named street in the BOROUGH OF THE BRONX:

24TH WARD, SECTIONS 10 AND 11. EAST 174TH STREET OPENING, from Jerome Avenue to Park Avenue (Vanderbilt Avenue West). Confirmed July 28, 1902; entered October 17, 1902.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.  
City of New York, October 17, 1902.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD OF October 18 to 31, 1902, of the confirmation by the Board of Assessors and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessments for LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS IN THE BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN:

12TH WARD, SECTION 7. 131ST STREET PAVING, from Amsterdam Avenue to Convent Avenue.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.  
City of New York, October 17, 1902.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD OF October 18 to 31, 1902, of the confirmation by the Board of Assessors and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessments for LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS IN THE BOROUGH OF THE BRONX:

24TH WARD, SECTION 12. WOODLAWN ROAD SEWER, from Bainbridge Avenue to East 210th Street.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.  
City of New York, October 17, 1902.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD OF October 18th to 25th, 1902, of the confirmation by the Supreme Court and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessments for OPENING AND ACQUIRING TITLE to the following named streets and avenues in the BOROUGH OF THE BRONX:

23D WARD, SECTIONS 9 AND 10. EAST 163d STREET OPENING, from 3d Avenue to Brook Avenue. Confirmed July 29, 1902; entered October 10, 1902.

23D AND 24TH WARDS, SECTION 9. LIND AVENUE OPENING, from West Street to Aqueduct Avenue. Confirmed July 3, 1902; entered October 10, 1902.

24TH WARD, SECTION 11. EAST 172D STREET OPENING, from Plumbton Avenue to Marston Avenue. Confirmed July 7, 1902; entered October 10, 1902. EAST 175TH STREET OPENING, from Jerome Avenue to the Concourse. Confirmed July 15, 1902; entered October 10, 1902. EAST 182D STREET OPENING, from Arthur Avenue to Boston Road; confirmed August 4, 1902; entered October 10, 1902.

24TH WARD, SECTIONS 11 AND 12. EAST 192D STREET (formerly Primrose Street) OPENING, from Jerome Avenue to Kingsbridge Road; confirmed July 16, 1902; entered October 10, 1902.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.  
City of New York, October 10, 1902.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD OF October 18th to 25th, 1902, of the confirmation by the Board of Assessors and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessments for LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS IN THE BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN:

12TH WARD, SECTION 6. EAST 117TH STREET PAVING AND CURBING, 125 feet at the foot of said street, at East River.

12TH WARD, SECTION 8. AMSTERDAM AVENUE FLAGGING, east side, from 185th Street to Washington Bridge.

19TH WARD, SECTION 5. AVENUE "A" (Sutton Place) SEWER, between 34th and 56th Streets; also 56TH STREET SEWER between Avenue "A" (Sutton Place) and East River. 44TH STREET SEWER ALTERATION AND IMPROVEMENT, between East River and 2d Avenue, and to CONNECTION AT 1ST AVENUE.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.  
City of New York, October 10, 1902.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD OF October 10th to 23d, 1902, of the confirmation by the Supreme Court and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessments for OPENING AND ACQUIRING TITLE to the following named street and avenues, in the BOROUGH OF THE BRONX:

23RD WARD, SECTION 9. EAST 167TH STREET OPENING, from 3rd Avenue to Brook Avenue. Confirmed July 24, 1902; entered October 8, 1902.

23RD WARD, SECTION 10. AVENUE ST. JOHN OPENING, from Prospect Avenue to Tison Place. Confirmed June 19, 1902; entered October 8, 1902.

24TH WARD, SECTIONS 9 AND 11. UNDERCLIFF AVENUE OPENING, where the same joins Boulevard Place as laid out under Chapter 640 of the Laws of 1897. Confirmed July 24, 1902; entered October 8, 1902.

24TH WARD, SECTION 11. ARTHUR AVENUE OPENING, from East 175th Street to East 177th Street. Confirmed July 21, 1902; entered October 21, 1902.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.  
City of New York, October 8, 1902.

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ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD OF October 10th to 23d, 1902, of the confirmation by the Supreme Court and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessments for OPENING AND ACQUIRING TITLE to the following named street in the Borough of Manhattan:

12TH WARD, SECTION 8. JUMEL PLACE OPENING, from West 167th Street to Edgemont Road. Confirmed July 29, 1902; entered October 8, 1902.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.  
City of New York, October 8, 1902.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD OF October 10th to 23d, 1902, of the confirmation by the Board of Assessors and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessments for LOCAL IMPROVEMENT IN THE BOROUGH OF THE BRONX:

24TH WARD, SECTION 11. BELMONT AVENUE SEWER, between East 187th Street and William (186th) Street.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.  
City of New York, October 10, 1902.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD OF October 24 to November 7, 1902, of the confirmation by the Supreme Court and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessments for OPENING AND ACQUIRING TITLE to the following named avenue in the BOROUGH OF THE BRONX:

24TH WARD, SECTION 11. MONROE AVENUE OPENING, from Claremont Park to the Grand Boulevard and Concourse. Confirmed July 10, 1902; entered October 23, 1902.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.  
City of New York, October 23, 1902.

## Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

Continued from preceding page.

"B." Louisville, Ky.: You are on the preferred list. Large edition delayed the paper, but difficulty overcome.

"W." Providence: Of course all such propositions must be speculative. For that reason I do not favor dealing in them. I would rather have something that is sold on the Stock Exchange so that it can be disposed of at any time.

"B." Allentown, N. J.: (1) I do not regard the United States Steel common as a good stock to buy at present prices. There are evidences that large holders have been quietly selling at every opportunity. (2) I am not advising purchases of the nickel stock.

"L." Pittsburgh: While the demand for pig iron and crude steel is heavy, the Iron Age reports a downward tendency in many finished lines, and lower prices for wire, sheets, tin plate, and pipe. Within a year, I believe, we will produce more iron than we can consume.

"V." St. Louis: (1) It is an industrial proposition regarding which nothing is known on Wall Street. A mercantile agency would probably give you an accurate report. Usually such bonds are not desirable for permanent investment. (2) I do not believe in the Storey Cotton Company's propositions.

"B." Peoria: (1) Legally, the stocks in the broker's hands would belong to you, but it might be difficult to secure them promptly in case of his failure. Better have them put in your own name on the books of the company. (2) I cannot answer. (3) Simply direct the broker to have the certificates put in your name and forward them to you.

"B." Des Moines, Ia.: (1) I have no doubt that American borrowers of funds abroad, whose loans were secured by collateral in the shape of American stocks and bonds, have been selling the latter freely, both in London and in New York, in order to pay loans, which were not renewable. (2) The tremendous speculation in real estate in the West, as well as in the East, has tied up large amounts of money and contributed to the stringency of the money market.

"F." Dover, N. H.: (1) The suit asking for a new receiver for the National Salt Company alleges that the present receivers were named as the result of conspiracy and collusion on the part of the directors and officers interested in the bankrupt corporation. The stockholders of the National Salt have reason to be indignant at the juggling of their affairs in the interests of the International Salt Company. (2) I would not sacrifice my Colorado Fuel until the outcome of the litigation is revealed.

"P." Wilkesbarre: (1) The new bond issue of the St. Louis and San Francisco road is for the purpose of satisfying the company's bonded debt and to provide funds for improvements, new equipment, and enlargement of the system. I do not see that this will jeopardize the dividends of the first preferred. The issue of the latter is only \$5,000,000. (2) Not an investment. (3) The edition was so large last week that there was delay in publication.

"A." Columbus, O.: (1) The proposed reduction of the capital stock of the Standard Chain Company, by half, means simply that some of the water in it is to be squeezed out of this over-capitalized concern. (2) Rumors of the absorption of the East Coast Railway by the Southern are not new. (3) On the basis of earnings, Erie common seems to be a better purchase than Reading. But I am not advising any purchases at present. It would be wiser to wait and see how the coal strike has affected the anthracite trade.

"Banker." Buffalo, N. Y.: (1) The rumor of a merger of the Missouri Pacific, Wabash, St. Louis Southwestern, Texas Pacific, Lake Erie and Western, and the Denver and Rio Grande railroads in a gigantic Gold securities company has been frequently heard. There is no doubt that several combinations have been withheld until a decision could be reached in the Northern Securities litigation. That decision may be some time in coming. (2) The purchase of large tracts of iron lands in northern Michigan and Minnesota, by the independent steel concerns of Pittsburgh, indicates that the United States Steel trust by no means controls the raw product.

"L." Little Rock, Ark.: Those who are thoroughly familiar with the iron and steel trade are dubious regarding the future of United States Steel stocks. It is not true that all the mills of this great institution are busier than ever. The dullness in the manufacture of sheets, wire, and tin plates, due to excessive production, has resulted, it is said, in closing some of the sheet mills and nearly half the tin-plate mills. The wire mills are kept from closing by a reduction in price. The cuts of independent concerns have been met by the United States Steel Corporation. Every cut, of course, means a reduction in net earnings. I should sell my Steel preferred, if I could sell it without a loss, and I would not buy the common with any idea of holding it as an investment.

"G." Lincoln, Neb.: (1) The reported purchase of the St. Joe and Grand Island by the Harriman interests no doubt accounts for the recent rise. The new purchasers will find it easy to unload the property on favorable terms on some of the large railroad corporations which they control. This is the advantage the insider has over the outsider. He knows where he is to land. (2) The fight of the Cigarette International Union against the American Tobacco Company on account of the latter's better warfare against the retail tobacco dealers of the country may lead to such a general boycott of the American Tobacco Company's goods as to seriously affect the earnings of the latter. More than that, it may invite the interference of the courts against the tobacco trust, which is always a bad thing for a stock.

"G." Savannah, Ga.: (1) The slump in American Agricultural Chemical is said to be due to the fact that the banks are not loaning as freely on industrials as heretofore. I have pointed out the evidence of manipulation, to advance the price of these shares, and on this manipulation, no doubt, there was a good deal of unloading. (2) The announcement that the Southern Pacific Railroad has abandoned the use of oil as fuel and returned to the use of coal, knocks finally in the head the preposterous statements made to boom the stock some time ago, that it would save millions every year by substituting oil for coal. A similar rumor was used effectively to advance Atchafalca common.

Continued on following page.

## "This Beats New Jersey"

CHARTERS PROCURED under South Dakota laws for a few dollars. Write for corporation laws, blanks, by-laws, and forms to PHILIP LAWRENCE, late Asst. Secretary of State, Huron, Beadle Co., South Dakota.

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I have no samples, because any medicine that can affect Rheumatism quickly must be dragged to the verge of danger. I use no such drugs, and it is folly to take them. You must get the disease out of the blood.

My remedy does that, even in the most difficult, obstinate cases. No matter how impossible this seems to you, I know it and I take the risk. I have cured tens of thousands of cases in this way, and my records show that 10 out of 40 who get those six bottles pay gladly. I have learned that people in general are honest with a physician who cures them. That is all I ask. If I fail I don't expect a penny from you.

Simply write me a postal card or letter. I will send you my book about Rheumatism, and an order for the medicine. Take it for a month, as it won't harm you anyway. If it fails, it is free, and I leave the decision with you. Address Dr. Shoop, Box 949, Racine, Wis. Mild cases, not chronic, are often cured by one or two bottles. At all druggists.

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Illustration on left is full size of ladies' style; on right, gentlemen's style.

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## Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

Continued from preceding page.

"Toledo": Do not advise it as an investment.  
 "C. N. P." St. Louis: Anonymous communications not answered.  
 "T." Mingo Junction, O.: Not in present condition of the money market.  
 "H. B." Mount Kisco, N. Y.: I do not regard the shares with favor for investment.  
 "G." Camden, N. J.: Two dollars received. You are on my preferred list for six months.  
 "R." Shiremanstown, Penn.: Neither is paying. Both speculative. Impossible to give preference until development work completed.  
 "S." New York: I know of no good reason, excepting that some large holders have had to sacrifice some of their bonds, so I am told.  
 "Cecil." Baltimore: Market conditions unfavorable for speculation or investment. On sharp declines, Kansas City Southern and Manhattan Elevated still have merit.  
 "E." Oswego, N. Y.: (1) I would buy nothing at present, excepting well-established dividend-payers; on reactions, Consolidated Gas and Manhattan Elevated. (2) Ontario and Western and Chicago Great Western are speculative. One is an anthracite, and the other an important independent western railway. Both have possibilities, but I am not advising purchases except on reactions.  
 "L. C. M." Bethlehem, Penn.: You have an excellent profit in your Swift & Co. stock, and a good profit is always a safe thing to take. If business conditions continue as prosperous as they are, the new stock to be issued in place of the old, by the combination, might bring you higher returns, but if money continues scarce, and new stocks are not accepted with favor, you might lose by waiting.  
 "D." Jacksonville, Ill.: You are on preferred list. New York Central ranged last year from 140 to 175; this year, thus far, from 150 to about 160. It is strongly held for investment and you probably will be able to sell at what you paid, if you hold it long enough. If it has a serious decline even up. The little book of statistical tables published by Spencer Trask & Co., 27 Pine Street, New York, gives the information you seek. A copy will be sent you, without charge, if you will inclose a two-cent stamp to them and mention **LESLIE'S WEEKLY**.  
 "L." Chicago: The officers of the Para Rubber Plantation Company include some very noted and successful business men. John Cudahy, of the Cudahy Packing Company, is the president. The company owns a million acres bordering the entire length of the Casiquiare River, 175 miles, obtained after negotiations with the Venezuelan government, and especially adapted to the cultivation of rubber of the highest quality. Judging entirely from the character of the management, it would look as if the company was in the hands of skillful and competent men. All the facts regarding this promising corporation are embraced in an interesting leaflet, which will be sent you free of charge if you will inclose a one-cent stamp and address the Para Rubber Plantation Company, 52 Broadway, New York, and mention **LESLIE'S WEEKLY**.

Continued on following page.

# Eden

The superior  
Imported Cigar

smoked by fashionable men. Owing to the favor with which our brands have been received by the English aristocracy, we earned the honor of being appointed to make the cigars for the Official and Royal Banquets at the Coronation of H. M.

King Edward VII.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1900.

CALIXTO LOPEZ & CO.  
177 Pearl St., New York. Zulueta St., Havana

## PARA RUBBER PLANTATION CO.

CAPITAL STOCK, \$5,000,000

Owens 1400 Square Miles of Natural Rubber Forests in South America. Over 6,000,000 Trees 15 Years Old,

Which will produce on an average 5 lbs. to the tree. Our rubber is commercially known as Para. Sells for 31-33 per cent. more than any other Rubber. (See market report.)

The product can be marketed at a profit of 35c. per lb. OFFERS have already been made for the first year's output. The stock will appeal ESPECIALLY to conservative people who are looking ONLY for SAFE INVESTMENTS.

A LIMITED amount of Treasury Stock is now offered to the public at the par value, \$10 per share. This stock will soon be selling at \$25 per share UPON ITS OWN MERITS as an EARNING PROPOSITION, as the time will soon arrive when the ANNUAL DIVIDENDS will be 30 per cent., and even this amount may be exceeded.

The personnel of the company is a guarantee of its future success.

### OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS:

President—JOHN CUDAHY, of Cudahy Packing Company, Chicago, Ill.  
 Vice-President—ALLEN T. HAIGHT, President Manhattan Termite Co. of New York.  
 Treasurer—ELMER B. MARTIN, Secretary S. K. Martin Lumber Co., and Director First National Bank, Chicago, Ill.  
 Secretary—F. M. CRAWFORD, 52 Broadway, New York.  
 J. WESLEY ALLISON, President Cramp Steel Co., Ltd., New York.  
 W. J. HILANDS, Capitalist and Banker, Chicago, Ill.  
 L. B. ADAMS, Guaranty Savings and Loan Bank, Minneapolis, Minn.  
 A. H. BARTLE, Capitalist, New York.  
 L. SLIE STAVERT, American Linseed Oil Company, Chicago, Ill.  
 Registrar of Stock and Eastern Depository of Funds—EASTERN TRUST CO., New York City.  
 Western Depository—FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Chicago, Ill.  
 South American Manager—KENNETH ROBE.

FOR FULL PARTICULARS CALL OR ADDRESS

PARA RUBBER PLANTATION CO.  
52 Broadway, NEW YORK CITY

### BRANCH OFFICES:

BOSTON, Room 808, 30 State St. PHILADELPHIA, Room 550 Betz Bldg. CHICAGO, Room 252 Monarch Bldg.  
 WASHINGTON, D. C., Room 45 Borne Life Bldg. PITTSBURGH, Keystone Bank Bldg.  
 MINNEAPOLIS, 400 Andrew Bldg. DULUTH, Room 213 Providence Bldg.

### Seeking a New Home?

Why not try the great Southwest? Interesting information about conditions and business chances in Missouri, Kansas, Indian Territory, and Texas will be cheerfully furnished by

JAMES BARKER,  
Gen'l Pass. & Trk. Agt., M. K. & T. Ry.,  
515 Wainwright Bldg., St. Louis.



**NO POISON**  
Has Ever Been Found in  
this Enamel of  
**Agate Nickel-Steel**  
Ware  
The BLUE LABEL  
Protected by Decision of  
United States Court,  
passed on every piece,  
**PROVES IT**  
If substitutes are offered,  
write us. New Booklet Free.  
Agate Nickel-Steel Ware is  
sold by the leading Department  
and Housefurnishing  
Stores.  
Lafayette & Grosjean Mfg. Co.  
New York Boston Chicago

### American Textiles in Demand.

TEXTILE fabrics of various kinds of American make are said to be in demand in Holland and Belgium. The classes of goods wanted are chiefly woven fancies, linings, antens, drills, and prints. If the right methods are adopted to secure this trade it is believed that within a short time American goods will crowd out the English market.

On coaching parties don't overlook a few cold bottles of *Cook's Imperial Extra Dry Champagne*. It will double your pleasure.

For coughs and colds, the best remedy is Pico's Cure for Consumption.

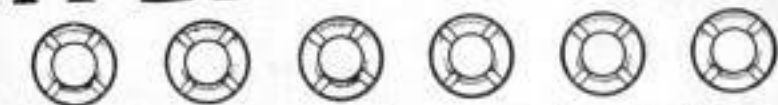
**Advice to Mothers:** Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea.

By an original and improved method of constructing the frame, the far-famed Schmier Piano acquires extraordinary strength, and is enabled to sustain the enormous tensional strain of the strings.

Use BROWN'S Camphorated Saponaceous DENTIFRICE for the TEETH. 25 cents a jar.



## THROUGH AND THROUGH A LIFE-SAVER



Lifebuoy is not a transparent soap but a sanitary, antiseptic, disinfectant soap which purifies while it cleanses.

Lifebuoy Soap has life-saving qualities, and can be used like any other soap throughout the household, thereby ensuring a clean and healthy home.

At dealers, five cents; or by mail, two cakes for ten cents  
LEVER BROTHERS LIMITED, NEW YORK OFFICES

### An Exposition Postponed.

ACTING Consul L. Nicolaides reports from Athens that the International Exposition of Industry, Commerce, Art, and Hygiene, which was to have been held in that city in October, has been postponed to the 7th of April, 1903, so as to enable American products and industries to be represented. Mr. Nicolaides is informed that many German, French, and Italian firms have written to the committee of organization that they will take part in the exposition.

The proper ripening and maturing of whiskey depends on the care and method of storage. The warehouses of The Hayner Distilling Company are of the most modern and improved style, constructed entirely of brick and steel and equipped with the hot-air system of heating and ventilating, which keeps the whiskey at a uniform temperature the year round. As a result their 7-year-old is as fully developed as 12-year-old aged in the ordinary old-fashioned way, and it's better, too, for an uneven temperature of extreme heat and cold destroys the quality and flavor.

During the entire process of manufacture and from the time it is stored in barrels in their warehouses until, seven years later, it is bottled and shipped, Hayner Whiskey is under the watchful care of ten of Uncle Sam's government officials. It goes direct from their distillery to you, with all its original richness and flavor, carries a United States Registered Distiller's Guarantee of Purity and Age, and saves you the enormous profits of the dealers. Read the Hayner Co.'s offer elsewhere in this paper.

## Bust Developer. MME. SANS GENE

Latest French discovery; will positively develop your bust 5 to 8 inches. Price \$1.00; sample 25c.  
B.N.Co. 422 Townsend Bldg. N.Y.

## Would You Invest \$100.00 to make \$10,000.00? If so, BUY HIDDEN FORTUNE

Stock of Lead, South Dakota, at \$1.00 per share. Property surrounded by the mines of the Horne-Make Company, whose stock advanced from \$1.00 to \$100.00 per share and pays 10 cents per share monthly in dividends. Hidden Fortune should do as well. They have \$7,000,000 in sight and will be on a dividend paying basis as soon as a new mill, now building, is completed. Wonderful discovery of ore running \$5,000.00 per ton just opened. Absolutely safe, as there is over \$2.00 worth of gold ore in sight for every share issued.

Send for Finely Illustrated Prospectus.

HERBERT S. SHAW,

Southern 14 and 15, Brown Palace Hotel, Denver, Colo.

References: Western Bank, Denver, Colo.

First Nat'l Bank, " "

International Trust Co., " "

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The Self and Sex Series

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### HONEST FLAVOR

and perfect purity are found in

GREAT

WESTERN

CHAMPAGNE

The New York Commercial Journal says:

"There is one mark in American champagne

which should find it especial favor as compared

with the French. It makes and carries its

own honest flavor, whereas the French champagne

has no flavor until it is added through the medium

of other liquors at the end of the fermenting

process. In other words, the French flavor is

made, the American is born."

Hence the popularity of "Great

Western," the gold medal winner at the Paris Ex-

position.

PLEASANT VAL-

LEY WINE CO.,

Sole Makers, Rheims, N.Y.

Sold by all Respectable

Wine Dealers.



## VIOLETTES DU CZAR

THE EVER FASHIONABLE PERFUME OF  
ORIZA-L. LEGRAND (Grand Prix Paris 1900)





## The Inner Man

A delightful surprise, a charm to the palate and cheer and comfort to the inner man is found in the perfection of

## Hunter Whiskey

Its secret is:

It Gratifies  
and  
Always Satisfies

Sold at all first-class cafes and by jobbers.  
WM. LANAHAN & SON, Baltimore, Md.

ALWAYS DRINK  
*Hayler's*  
PURE! HEALTHFUL!  
**COCOA**  
FOR  
BREAKFAST, SUPPER  
COSTS NO MORE THAN OTHERS  
SOLD BY ALL GROCERS

The only PURE and CORRECT ARTIFICIAL MINERAL WATER sold in America to-day.  
**CARBONIC, ARTIFICIAL VICHY, Selters, CLUB SODA, Etc.,**  
are also put up in bottles for out of town delivery, and can be sent by freight or express to any part of the United States. Orders to  
**CARL H. SCHULTZ,**  
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**PHOTOS** FROM LIFE for lovers of beauty and chic. Illustrated catalogue with forty-eight samples and three fine cabinets or albums, all exquisitely finished French work, \$2.00, greenback. Fine assortments, \$3, \$4 and \$5. State wishes. Full Satisfaction Guaranteed.  
R. GENNET, 101 E. 10th St. Paris, France

## BAD BREATH

"I have been using **CASCARET** and as a mild and effective laxative they are simply wonderful. My daughter and I were bothered with sick stomachs and our breath was very bad. After taking a few doses of Cascarets we have improved wonderfully. They are a great help in the family."  
WILHELMINA NAGEL  
1115 Hintonhouse St., Cincinnati, Ohio.



Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good. Do Good, Never Sicken, Weaken, or Grip. Use 20c.  
... CURE CONSTIPATION ...  
Selling Everywhere, Chicago, Montreal, New York, etc.  
**NO-TO-BAC** Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to CURE Tobacco Habit.

## Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

Continued from preceding page.

"S." Fort Sheridan, Ill.: (1) I do not believe in the proposition. (2) It is highly speculative; not an investment.

"R." Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y.: None of the propositions can be considered in any sense as an investment. All have speculative possibilities. As a rule, the chances are against the purchaser.

"Small Investor." Kansas: Two dollars received. You are on my preferred list for six months. (1) I would not sacrifice it. Talk of a new combination to advance it is heard. Earnings, I am told, are good. (2) That is what many have done.

"S." New York: (1) The probabilities favor an assessment on the stock. Until the plan of reorganization is disclosed I cannot advise you. At this writing no action has been announced. The controlling interests have it in their power to assess either the common or preferred, and they are not inclined to take the public into their confidence.

"X. Y. Z." Thomaston, N. Y.: (1) Too speculative at present. (2) The Engineering and Mining Journal of New York is five dollars per year. You might buy a single copy and see if you like it, first. (3) Speculative activity in the market might advance it. I therefore would not advise its sacrifice at present.

"W. G. W." Brooklyn: Two dollars received. You are on my preferred list for six months. (1) If the information is absolutely reliable, it would certainly be of value, if you could interest, confidentially, some man of means in the purchase or sale of the stock. (2) Brokers retain the right of changing interest according to market rates.

"S." Lewiston, Mont.: Two dollars received. You are on my preferred list for six months. (1) I do not regard the industrial federation proposition very favorably. (2) It has meritorious features, but why not take out an endorsement policy in some leading company, well established, and doing an investment as well as an insurance business?

"J." Johnstown, N. Y.: Our consul-general at Havana informs the State Department that a Cuban land company is distributing in the United States circulars containing false statements about its property, for the purpose of inducing American farmers to buy Cuban lands in the province of Santa Clara, on the Zapata peninsula, which General Bragg says is largely a swamp.

"W. H. W." Brooklyn: (1) A leading stockholder tells me that it is. (2) The preferred is always better for investment, the common usually for speculation. (3) The value of Hidden Fortune shares depends upon the development of the property. It adjoins one of the richest gold mines in the country. (4) John M. Shaw, 30 Broad Street. (5) All New York dailies publish the list.

"Bee." New Orleans: One dollar received. You are on my preferred list for three months. (1) I would not sacrifice my Ontario and Western at present. This is one of the cheapest of the anthracite coal stocks and has a good speculative opportunity. (2) Considering the tremendous advance of Atchafalpa common, it does not look cheap, but on the basis of earnings it is selling below other similar properties.

"K." Oswego, N. Y.: (1) The suit brought by Mrs. Nellie C. Adams against Henry Cress & Co. is to recover \$5,000 deposited as a margin, and alleges that no stocks were bought or sold by the defendants for the plaintiff, and that her margin had never been exhausted. These allegations are stoutly denied by Cress & Co. (2) The earnings of St. Louis and San Francisco last year showed about 5 per cent. applicable to the common stock, and the earnings of Erie showed about 14 on the common, and that its business is constantly growing. The settlement of the coal strike ought to materially help the Erie.

New York, October 30, 1902. JASPER.

## Life-insurance Suggestions.

[NOTICE.—This department is intended for the information of readers of *LESLIE'S WEEKLY*. No charge is made for answers to inquiries regarding life-insurance matters, and communications are treated confidentially. A stamp should always be inclosed, as a personal reply is sometimes deemed advisable. Address "Hermit," *LESLIE'S WEEKLY*, 110 Fifth Avenue, New York.]

THE AGITATION among the members of the Modern Woodmen, a leading fraternal order, over the proposition for a readjustment of the rates of assessments, on a basis that it is hoped will guarantee the permanency of the order, shows the trend of events. There is only one salvation for the fraternal beneficiary orders, and that is to compel the members to pay assessments sufficiently large to provide not only for the present but reasonably for the future. It has been the claim of these orders that they furnish cheaper insurance because they simply provide for the present and let the future take care of itself. The old-line companies, under compulsory statutes, are required to set aside a reasonable amount to guarantee the future as well as the present. Let my readers bear in mind that this is the fundamental difference between assessment and old-line insurance. In the one we pay for the present, with no guarantee for the future; in the other we pay for the present and also sufficient to guarantee the face of the policy at maturity. In the former the payments at the outset are low, but they increase with the increasing risk which comes with added years; while in the latter the payments are substantially the same from first to last, with a possibility of dividends as you grow older and with the value of the policy increasing year by year. The thoughtful man provides not only for the present but for the future.

"S. R." Baltimore: Your inquiry should have been addressed to "The Hermit," *LESLIE'S WEEKLY*. I regard the plan favorable.

"S." Columbus, O.: I regard the proposition favorably. It is no better, however, than any one of the great New York companies.

"J. J. N." Homestead, Penn.: Your policy in the New York Life is an excellent investment, and the rate is reasonable for a policy of that kind.

"C." Batte, Mont.: I have had other inquiries regarding the plan. You will observe that the

## Over a quarter million satisfied customers

JUST—THINK—THAT—OVER. Think of the immensity of such a business—OVER A QUARTER OF A MILLION CUSTOMERS. Think of its unusually gratifying feature—ALL SATISFIED.

Do you think such an enormous business could be built up, sustained and continually increased, if our goods did not have exceptional value and merit?

Do you think we could hold the trade of over a quarter of a million people, if our reputation for doing exactly as we say wasn't firmly established?

Actual experience and trial have proved to them that we and our goods are both all right. Won't you give us a chance to prove it to you, too? Remember, HAYNER WHISKEY goes direct from our distillery to you, with all its original richness and flavor, carrying a UNITED STATES REGISTERED DISTILLER'S GUARANTEE OF PURITY and AGE, and saving you the big profits of the dealers. Your money back if you're not satisfied.

## Direct from our distillery to YOU

Saves Dealers' Profits! Prevents Adulteration!

## HAYNER WHISKEY

PURE SEVEN-YEAR-OLD RYE

4 FULL \$3.20 EXPRESS  
QUARTS PREPAID

We will send you FOUR FULL QUART BOTTLES of HAYNER'S SEVEN-YEAR-OLD RYE for \$3.20, and we will pay the express charges. When you receive the whiskey, try it and if you don't find it all right and as good as you ever drank or can buy from anybody else at any price, then send it back at our expense and your \$3.20 will be returned to you by first mail. Just think that over. How could it be fairer? If you are not perfectly satisfied, you are not out a cent. Shipment made in a plain sealed case, with no marks or brands of any kind to indicate contents.

Orders for Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash. or Wyo. must be on the basis of 4 Quarts for \$4.00 by Express Prepaid or 20 Quarts for \$16.00 by Freight Prepaid.

Write our nearest office and do it NOW.

**THE HAYNER DISTILLING COMPANY**

DAYTON, OHIO ST. LOUIS, MO. ST. PAUL, MINN.

27 DISTILLERY, TROY, O. ESTABLISHED 1866



company was organized not many years ago and that it has still to demonstrate the success of its plan. In life insurance I do not advise experiments.

"R." Brooklyn, N. Y.: You ought to know that the old adage to the contrary notwithstanding, figures do lie when they are in the hands of experts at twisting them. The best way for you to satisfy yourself would be to invite the agents of the companies you mention, each to submit his guarantee, on an unqualified basis, and see whether your favorite would do better than the others. Of course you must take the policy as a whole, including all special restrictions and privileges that may be involved.

"N." New York: The test of the fraternal order to which you allude can only come later on, when its increasing death rate, with the increasing ages of its members, must compel the levying of heavier assessments. If you are seeking protection only for the present, it offers you a cheap opportunity to do so, but I do not believe in the system. When you take out a life insurance policy, you ought to take one which will increase rather than decrease in value from year to year.

"C. W." New Orleans: I might add to my former answer that at your age it would cost you \$521 annually for the next eight years to secure an annuity of \$300 a year as long as you live thereafter. As this is about 3 per cent. on the money after, and as the investment is absolutely safe, this would be a good way to dispose of your surplus earnings. By an expenditure of \$524 annually for ten years you can receive an annuity of \$400 a year as long as you live. All the great New York companies sell these annuities and they are becoming more popular every year.

"R. B. M." Memphis: (1) Whether the members of a fraternal benevolent order are accountable for its liabilities or not, depends on the by-laws to which the members have subscribed. The courts have held that this liability exists where it is stipulated that the membership assumes the burdens of the order. (2) I certainly should not continue my membership in any assessment organization having insurance benefits attached. If your expectation of life is short, and you are not insurable elsewhere, you might retain the membership for the present.

*The Hermit.*



## Remarkable Skye Terrier.

CONSIDERABLE surprise was expressed by several experts that the skye terrier, "Wolverley Wallie," which attracted so much attention at the Exhibition of the Ladies' Kennel Association of America, should receive only the third prize, a number of those best qualified to judge claiming that on many accounts this dog was one of the most remarkable ever shown at an exhibition in this country. The dog is owned by Mrs. Robert H. McCurdy. The coat of the dog counts fifteen points in the trials. Wolverley Wallie has a coat such as has never been seen in this country before, the hair from the middle of his back reaching to the ground, and beneath this comparatively coarse outer coat is a soft under coating of short hair, which marks the skye terrier and is very soft and downy. Wolverley Wallie was imported from England, and as a prize winner in English exhibitions his record is unequalled. He was the winner of two challenge prizes, and of the first prize and special prizes in the Ladies' Kennel Association, Botanic 1900, Manchester 1901, Harrogate 1901, and several others.

"Master thinks I'm a dandy at mixing cocktails."

## CLUB COCKTAILS

**YOU** can do it just as well

Pour over lumps of ice, strain and serve

SEVEN KINDS BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

**G. F. HEUBLEIN & BRO.**

HARTFORD NEW YORK LONDON



## A Photograph in a Crevasse

THERE ARE glaciers in many parts of the world, and their unexpected elements of

beauty are a delight to all visitors. Hallett glacier, in the Mummy range near Estes Park, Colorado, is one of the most beautiful ice masses in the world. The form, the color, and the crevasses of this glacier led Mr. Frederick H. Chapin, of the Appalachian Club, to give it an entire chapter in his delightful work, "Mountaineering in Colorado."

Much of the ice in this glacier is blue, or sea-green color, and when

seen in its framework of wild crags beneath the light of a turquoise sky it forms a

picture of rare beauty and magnificence. An artist recently descended into a

crevasse, and in one of its icy halls made an excellent photograph of the colored crystal cave. The cave has many graceful forms and figures in ice—panels, clusters of frozen drops, stalactites and stalagmites, coral forms in the edges of clear pools, arches, filigree work, screens, niches, and graceful arches. The whole, lighted by the softened, colored, light of the sun's rays through a translucent blue-green roof is a hall—a blue



MAGNIFICENT ICE GROTTO IN HALLET GLACIER, ESTES PARK, COLORADO.—Mackie.

grotto—of entrancing loveliness and splendor, excelling any creation of art.

## Business Chances Abroad

DEALERS IN telephones and telegraphic apparatus will find it to their interest to open communication with our consul at Funchal, in the Madeira Islands, T. C. Jones, who says there is an opening in the islands for such goods. The last census gives Funchal a population of 50,000 people. The city is spread over a large area, and yet it has no public telephone. The postal service is not of the best. The common communication is by note and messenger. An English company obtained the concession for the electric light plant, and Consul Jones says that he understands that it pays well.

Representatives of commercial houses throughout Europe have been rushing to South Africa since the war closed, in efforts to secure the large and promising trade in that country, and it behooves American dealers and manufacturers to be doing likewise if they would secure their share. The Germans are making special efforts to secure a large portion of the importations, but advices from the Kimberley district show that American goods sell much better in that country than German, even at prices ten or fifteen per cent. higher.

American horses are in demand in France. The French army purchases annually a large number of these animals, and on the farms they are gradually displacing cattle for draft purposes. For many years the soil has been cultivated almost entirely with the aid of cows and oxen, but for this work the superiority of the horse is fully acknowledged. The introduction into France of American agricultural machinery—such as mowers, reapers, drills, rakes, etc.—has also led to the use of horses in greater number, than ever before. The exodus of laborers from farms to the cities is still another explanation of the increased demand for draft animals. This exodus is also responsible for the increasing use of farm machinery. The scythe is giving place to the mower, the old-fashioned method of sowing to the modern drill, and these machines are

worked best by horses. A leading agriculturist stated recently that "the demand for agricultural machinery to replace hand labor on the French farms will be greater this year than ever before."

The director of the agricultural experimental station in Corfu, A. E. Mavrojani, has asked that catalogues and price-lists of petroleum and steam engines and gas motors of low horse-power, suitable for running pumps, be sent him.

## California's Odd Industries.


Continued from page 443.

the suburbs of any large Western city, parties of small boys armed with nets and a few cooking utensils with which to prepare the game after it is caught. The average small boy is an expert in catching, killing and dressing the palatable creatures. Often from a car line one can see a jolly little bonfire around which are gathered a few sturdy sons of America busy preparing the feast. On these occasions the frogs will not be served on silver shells. They may be garnished only with a spray of fresh watercress, but I wager they are as much enjoyed by the youngsters, who are their own chefs and waiters, as a similar dish otherwise cooked and served would be by grown-up, bewhiskered epicures. One of the jolliest picnic parties of the season was a crowd of Berkeley University folk who followed in the lead of the small boy and went frog hunting. They not only enjoyed the exercise, sport, and novelty, but also the knowledge that their entertainment was an innovation in its way added zest to the fun. Other parties followed, and next season, no doubt, the first prejudice will have worn away and frog picnics will be so numerous that they will cease to be novel; and then, in all probability, snail parties will be the order of the day, the only difficulty in the case of the latter being the intricacies in the cooking.

HARRIET QUIMBY.

## A FREE EDUCATION

The Directors of the Correspondence Institute of America have decided to award a limited number of Free Tuition Contracts, in the following courses for home study: Illustrating, Cartoons, Ad. Writing, Journalism, Proofreading, Stenography, Bookkeeping, Practical Electricity, and Electrical Engineering (including Interior Wiring and Lighting, Electric Railways and Telephone and Telegraph Engineering). No Tuition Fee will be required until our Institution has educated you and secured for you a position. Write for Free Tuition Contract, and mention the course which interests you. CORRESPONDENCE INSTITUTE OF AMERICA, BOX 352, SCRANTON, PA.



# BEER is Healthful

But a "green beer"—beer insufficiently aged, half-fermented—ferments on the stomach, causing biliousness and headaches.

Schlitz Beer is well aged.

There is beer that's not pure—not free from bacilli. It's not good for you.

But Schlitz Beer is pure.

None but the costliest materials go into Schlitz Beer—the best of barley, hops and yeast. A partner in our business selects them.

We spend more on cleanliness alone than the whole cost of brewing without it.

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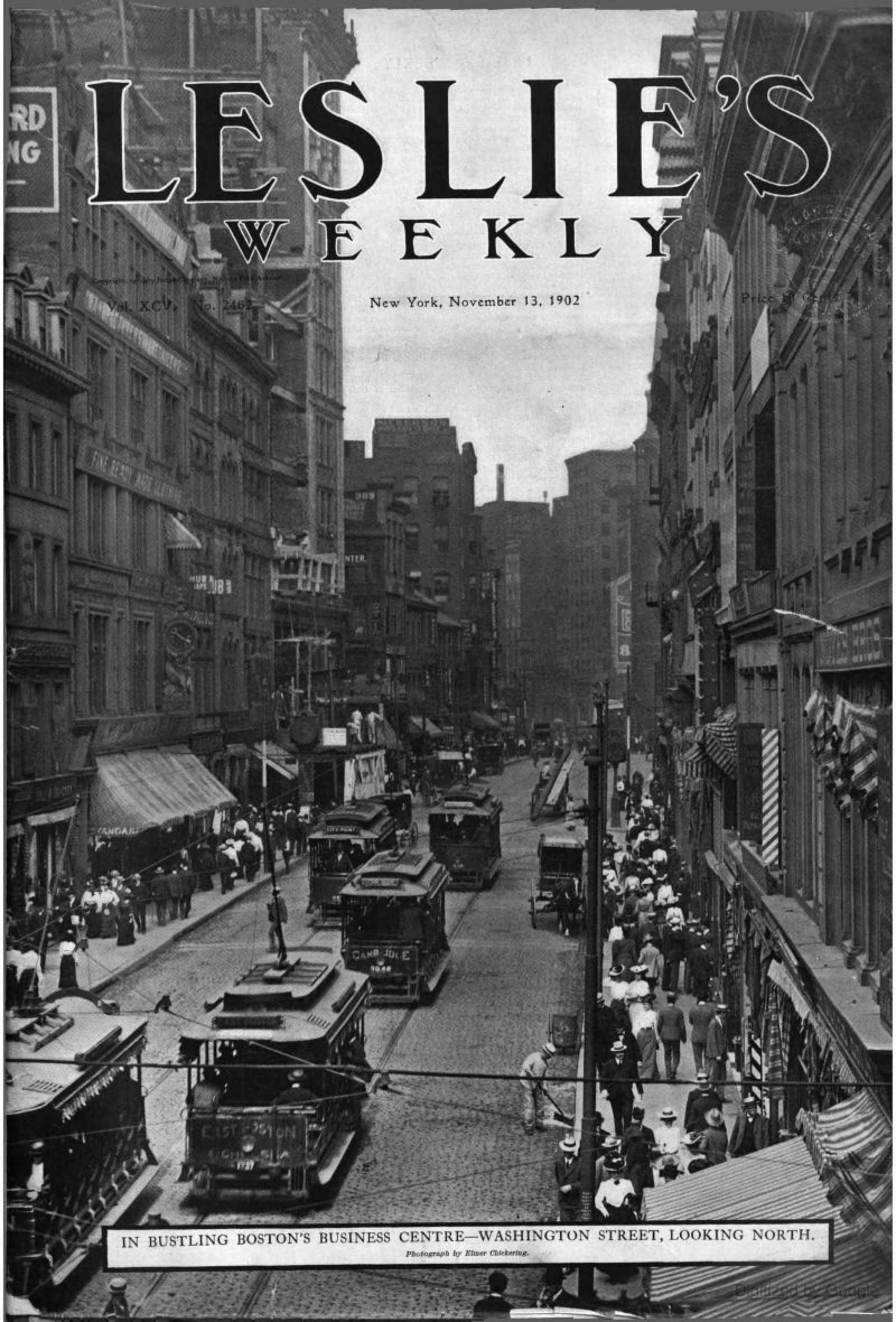
## WEEKLY

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IN BUSTLING BOSTON'S BUSINESS CENTRE—WASHINGTON STREET, LOOKING NORTH.

Photograph by Elmer Chickering.



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Thursday, November 13, 1902

## How To Get at the Trusts.

WITH ALL due respect to the views of such gifted and astute men and loyal party leaders as Senator Quarles and other Republican speakers now engaged in a public discussion of the trust problem, we must say that we fail to agree with them that an amendment to the Federal Constitution and a national system of regulation is either expedient or necessary as a safeguard against such evils as now exist or may arise from great combinations of capital. If we must go to the national government at all in seeking a remedy for these evils, it would be more reasonable and much more practicable to adopt the suggestion of Attorney-General Knox that Congress be required to amend and extend the interstate commerce law so as to control these combinations.

It is Mr. Knox's contention, and we believe a sound one, that if Congress, under its power to regulate interstate commerce, may utterly destroy a combination and forfeit its property in interstate transit, as the Sherman act provides, it can, in the exercise of the same power, deny to a combination, whose life it cannot reach, the privilege of engaging in interstate commerce except upon such terms as Congress may prescribe to protect that commerce from restraint. In other words, it is only necessary to give a fair and common-sense interpretation to statutes already existing and to the decisions of the courts, to extend the authority of Congress over business concerns whose operations may be shown to be inimical to the general welfare and in restraint of trade as defined by the common law. But before any resort to Federal legislation is had, either in the shape of a constitutional amendment or an extension of the interstate commerce law, it would seem to us the wiser and certainly the more expeditious method to throw the burden of trust regulation upon the States where, by enactments similar to those which now work so successfully and effectively in the case of life-insurance companies, all the ends sought may be directly and quickly gained.

Over-capitalization, lack of publicity of operation, insufficient personal responsibility of officers and directors for corporate management, tendency to monopoly and lack of appreciation in their management of their relations to the people—for whose benefit they are permitted to exist—all these and other real or alleged abuses connected with the existence of trusts might also exist in connection with the great corporations engaged in life-insurance business had these latter combinations not been brought under the regulation of State laws for the specific purpose of preventing just such abuses. And there is no apparent reason why the regulation that has proved so efficacious in the one case might not prove equally so in the other. The solution thus proposed, if adopted, would work out its benefits in the course of a few years, whereas the way to better things through a Federal amendment would be long and tedious, and of doubtful expediency even at the best.

On this point of constitutional amendments, as a remedy for trust abuses, we observe that out of forty-four professors of law and political economy in our leading educational institutions interrogated by the *Evening Post* on the question of the desirability of such amendments, a large majority, including such well-known and expert authorities as Henry Carter Adams, of the University of Michigan; Henry C. Emery, of Yale; Winthrop M. Daniels, of Princeton; John Bascom, of Williams College; Daniel Collins Wells, of Dartmouth, and others equally eminent, express themselves positively and emphatically against such a proposition; while others, including Professor Franklin H. Giddings, of Columbia University, a foremost authority on questions of this character, would make such amendments conditional only upon a failure to control corporations in other ways. Among the adverse opinions expressed on this point, none are more succinct and comprehensive than that of Professor Wells, of Dartmouth, who objects to a constitutional amendment because he "does not believe in further centralization of governmental control." "Obviously," he continues, "the bigger the machine the more difficult becomes the management of it. As an owner, the government has shown that it does not handle its affairs economically; it has had frequent difficulty in handling them honestly." Professor Dealley, of Brown University, is strongly of the opinion that "the power to control corporations should be left, as it is, in the State governments." Several others,

including Professor Kessbey, of Bryn Mawr, and Professor F. H. Dixon, author of "State Railroad Control," declare solution by Federal amendment to be "cumbersome and roundabout," and probably ineffective if attempted.

These are the opinions of thoughtful, conservative, and impartial men, and they voice, we believe, the deepest insight and the highest wisdom to be found on this subject. Common sense itself would dictate that we first make an attempt to bring the powers ready and at hand to bear in this matter of trust regulation before we go to the length of making a change for this sole subject in the organic law of the nation.

## Ohio's Hundred Years.

THE APPROACHING centennial of the State of Ohio will, of course, command national attention. The committee which has charge of the centennial celebration reckons March 1st, 1803, as the State's birthday, that being the time when the State Legislature first met in Chillicothe, Ohio's original capital. As March 1st, 1903, comes on a Sunday the celebration has been deferred to a later date, and it will take place in Chillicothe on Wednesday and Thursday, May 20th and 21st, 1903. The census authorities, however, reckon the date of Ohio's existence as a State from November 29th, 1802, the day on which the State's constitution framers at Chillicothe finished their work. That day in 1902 will be the one at which most of the papers of the United States will doubtless place the completion of Ohio's hundred years.

For many reasons Ohio is one of the most interesting of all the States. As the first of the divisions of the old Northwest Territory to be endowed with the privileges of statehood and to give concrete expression to the provisions of the ordinance of 1787, under which that territory was organized, Ohio's entrance into the list of States forms an important date-mark in the country's history. Its early settlers comprised some of the choicest blood of New England, the Middle States, and the South, Virginia furnishing the bulk of the Southern ingredient of its population at the outset. As the only State at that particular place between the Canadian boundary and the Ohio River, the latter marking the northern line of the slave section, it formed the connecting link between the free States of the Atlantic seaboard of the old days and the free section of the Mississippi valley and the far West. All the lines of travel between these sections passed through Ohio. The "underground railroad" of the slavery days had more "lines" and "stations" in Ohio than it had in any other State. No commonwealth of the era which ended with the adoption of the Thirteenth Amendment took a larger part in the slavery controversy.

At a very early day Ohio began to be a potent force in the politics of the nation. Its great men, prior to the Civil War period, comprised St. Clair, Tiffin, Meigs, Worthington, William Henry Harrison, Shannon, Corwin, Ewing, and many others who hold a high place in the list of the country's celebrities. During 1861-65 it contributed, by birth or residence, to the service of the nation, such eminent personages as Chase, Stanton, Wade, John Sherman, and Generals Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, McDowell, Buell, McCook, McClellan, Rosecrans, O. M. Mitchell, Gilmore, McPherson, and others. It has won as good a right as Virginia to be called the mother of Presidents, as the two Harrisons, Grant, Hayes, Garfield, and McKinley were Ohio's sons either by birth or residence, or both. The Ohio man has been omniscient, omnipresent, and omnipotent, and he is still a power in the nation. On Ohio's soil the East and the West, the North and the South, meet and mingle. It has the good qualities and some of the special attributes of each. This and its strategic situation is the secret of its influence in the country's affairs. November 29th, 1902, which marks the completion of Ohio's century of life, will have an interest for every intelligent, patriotic American.

## Riches in Desert Places.

THE QUESTION has often been put, in a querulous tone, as to the practical good likely to result to mankind from all the vast expense in human life and treasure involved in Arctic exploration. What real benefit, it is asked, will accrue to the world even if the long quest for the pole is at last successful and the hopes of explorers are realized at least so far as that point is concerned? It will still be the same dreary, desolate, forbidding waste as before with no apparent use in the economy of the world.

But who can be sure of this? In recent years many so-called desert portions of the globe, some almost as sterile and forbidding naturally as the polar expanse itself, have disclosed resources of various kinds, chiefly mineral, which have already added enormously to the wealth of the world. Thus, among the wintry solitudes of the Klondike and along the ice-clad shores of the Arctic sea vast and apparently inexhaustible deposits of gold have been discovered which have already turned hundreds of millions, worth of the yellow metal into the markets of the world. Within a year or so coal mines of promising richness and extent have been opened in Nova Zembla, Iceland, and near the coast of northern Russia. Rich deposits of copper and iron have also been announced in such remote corners as northern Kamchatka, southern Patagonia, and in certain portions of Alaska. Within the past weeks it has been reported in the daily press that enormous deposits of borax had been discovered by officials of the United States Geological Survey in Death Valley and the Mohave Desert of California, regions rendered practically uninhabitable by their intense heat and lack of water. But the deposits of borax and salt to be found there are so large and valuable that it is now

proposed to adopt means that will make possible the development of these industries.

Returning to the polar circle itself, we have the suggestion of Lieutenant Peary that the region is the best possible place to send consumptives, the clear, pure air and prevailing low temperature being acknowledged as the best curative agent with this disease. It would be entirely feasible, he thinks, to establish sanitariums in these high latitudes, where marvelous cures might be wrought. Surely if the Arctic country should come to be in the future a great health resort for the cure of scourges like consumption all the sacrifices made in exploring that region could not be considered as vain.

It is to be remembered also that modern science has supplied many appliances, devices, and methods whereby the wildernesses and the desert places may be rendered more habitable if they are not literally converted into gardens. Artesian wells, irrigation, and electricity in its many and increasing forms and applications may be relied upon, in most cases, to bring the comforts, conveniences, and even the luxuries of civilization into places where the natural conditions have been such as to make them unknown before. With the aid of such agencies it is entirely within the bounds of belief that such regions as the Desert of Sahara and the ice-clad wastes within both the polar circles may in process of time be converted into the home-lands of a happy and contented people.

## The Plain Truth.

SIGNIFICANT AS it was timely and impressive was the recent protest of the Roman Catholics of Brooklyn against blasphemy. Twenty thousand members of the Holy Name Society took part in the demonstration, one feature of which was mass meetings in the churches, at which addresses were made by the vicar-general of the Brooklyn diocese and other clergymen, dwelling upon the evil of blasphemy and the need of a higher feeling of reverence for divine things. It is a deplorable fact that the silly and vicious practice of using profane language of the worst sort on any and all occasions seems to be on the increase among men of all ages and classes, and particularly among young boys. It is only necessary to listen for a few moments to the casual conversation of boys and young men who congregate on the street corners and other public places, to be aware of this. The practice is not only silly but vicious and degrading to the last degree, and parents, religious leaders and teachers, and all others who have oversight and guidance of the young cannot too strongly reprobate and discourage the habit. No man who would have the least respect of those whose respect is worth having will indulge in blasphemous language, no matter whether he has any religious scruples or not. It is never the mark of a gentleman any way.

WITH THE feeling pervading the country in regard to so-called trusts it is hardly good business policy, to say the least, for these combinations to pursue a policy of avarice and greed such as that, for instance, which characterizes the operations of the American Tobacco Company, and which is very justly arousing the resentment of independent retail dealers all over the country. To live and let live is a principle which has always been recognized among fair and upright business men in this country, and no amount of wealth or political influence will save from ruin and ultimate extinction a commercial enterprise that endeavors to reap gain to itself in opposition to this just and honorable rule. As long as the tobacco trust is satisfied with a legitimate profit on its goods and pushes its trade by fair and open-handed methods it probably will not be disturbed, but when it seeks, as it has been doing recently in many localities, to take advantage of its financial strength and influence to drive thousands of self-supporting men out of business, it will soon kill the "goose that lays the golden egg." Combination is a game that two can play at, as the tobacco monopolists are soon likely to find out to their cost. The attention of the Attorney-General of the State has very properly been called to this matter.

WE ARE in thorough accord with the views recently expressed in a public speech by Frank Moss, former president of the New York police board, to the effect that the churches are chiefly responsible for the evil conditions existing in the metropolis and especially for the existence of a public sentiment that tolerates the rise to places of power of men like Devery, who set at naught all principles of honor and decency. "The chief criminals in this city of ours are the churches themselves," says Mr. Moss, and he is right. The churches collectively represent a vast amount of capital in the shape of money, influence, and energy which, if utilized to its full extent, and as it ought to be, would soon revolutionize the social, moral, and political conditions in the city. The great trouble is that a large part of this capital is practically dead, tied up in formalism, old and useless conventionalities, and worn-out methods and teachings. Let the churches declare themselves clearly and pointedly on the great moral issues of the hour and gear all their machinery on to the activities of the present-day world, and we shall soon see a new and far better state of things the country over. There must be more insistence upon righteousness in public and business life, a wider and closer application of religious principles to the needs of men in their everyday trials, burdens and perplexities, an extension of helpfulness, sympathy, and uplift here and now in the places and directions where these things are truly needed. The way to peace, contentment, and true and abiding prosperity for the American people lies in the practical recognition and enforcement of religious principles in all the relations of life, and the churches are constituted to secure this recognition and enforcement, and they can do it if they will.



## PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT

THE DUBBING of the Japanese as "the Yankees of the East" finds much justification in the career of



HOBSON SANJIRO SHIMIZU,  
Prize-winning Japanese student at  
the Armour Institute.

Hobson Sanjiro Shimizu, a bright young man from Japan, now studying in this country, who shows all the grit and ambition of a regular New England boy. Mr. Shimizu has just been awarded for the second time, the Catherine M. White scholarship for excellence in the mechanical engineering department of the Armour Institute of Technology at Chicago. This is a continuation of the honorable record as a student which he made in Tokio, where he took a three years' course in mechanical engineering in one of the leading colleges of Japan. He came to the United States in 1898 to acquire a knowledge of American engineering methods, and after spending a year in San Francisco he entered the Armour Institute, from which he will be graduated next June. Mr. Shimizu has been obliged to earn the money which pays his way. For the first two years at the institute he served as waiter and house servant and as a tutor in mathematics, and during the summer he has worked in mechanical and electrical shops. His rank in mathematics is of the highest. He proposes to settle permanently in this country for the practice of engineering.

MOTHER ENGLAND is indebted to her dutiful and thriving daughter, the new Commonwealth of Australia, not only for many brave and loyal servants in times of stress and danger, but also for not a few men and women of truly noble character and brilliant genius. Among these may be numbered the Countess of Huntingdon, the second daughter of Sir Samuel Wilson, the great Australian millionaire, whose son, Captain Wilson, is the husband of the plucky Lady Sarah, whose



THE COUNTESS OF HUNTINGDON,  
One of Australia's beautiful women.

bravery and endurance during the siege of Mafeking was a notable incident in the South African war. The present Lord Huntingdon, fourteenth of the famous line of Hastings, which can trace its pedigree directly from Robert de Hastings, the steward of William the Conqueror, married Miss Wilson just ten years ago. Both the young earl and his countess are deservedly popular in Ireland, where they spend much of their married life at Shamvogue, one of the most charming places in King's County. If their example in this respect were widely imitated there would be less complaint about "absenteeism" and less misery and dissatisfaction in Ireland.

SINCE THE establishment of our diplomatic relations with China that country has never had a representative at Washington who has united in himself so many notable and engaging qualities as Minister Wu Ting-fang, who has been recalled by his home government to accept an equally high post in his own land. In all qualities of mind and heart, in all things which enter into the make-up of a true gentleman, according to our Western ideas, Dr. Wu will compare favorably with the finest products of our American homes and schools. As a diplomat under peculiarly delicate and difficult circumstances, such as those prevailing during the Boxer outbreak, he has displayed the utmost tact, wisdom and dignity, maintaining through all a cordial attitude toward this country. As a public speaker Dr. Wu has made a rare and exceptional record, his success, popularity, and influence in this capacity being greater than that of any other member of the foreign corps at Washington during the present generation. The doctor has done more than any other citizen of China has



DR. WU TING-FANG,  
Who is retired as Chinese minister  
at Washington.

ever done to break down the prejudice existing in some quarters of the United States toward his fellow-countrymen. He has announced it as his purpose to spend the remaining years of his life in endeavoring to secure for China agencies and institutions which shall bring his nation up to the highest level of modern civilization.

CLINTON ROGERS WOODRUFF, of Philadelphia, who was recently elected president of the American



MR. CLINTON ROGERS WOODRUFF,  
New president of the American Park  
and Outdoor Art Association.

Park and Outdoor Art Association, belongs to that class of strenuous Americans of whom President Roosevelt is the acknowledged leader, and the two men have been associates and co-workers for years along various lines. It may well be doubted whether any young man of thirty-four now living has had so wide a range of public activities, and has led as useful a life as Mr. Woodruff. He has been a chief promoter and a guiding spirit in nearly all the great civic and political reform movements of the day, and in all service of this character is as energetic and indefatigable in action as he is wise and tactful in counsel. Among the public movements in which he has been conspicuously identified are ballot reform, civil-service reform, and municipal reform. He has been secretary of the National Municipal League from its inception, and to his enthusiasm and unwearying effort that organization is chiefly indebted for its present strength and success. He is also secretary of the Pennsylvania Ballot Reform Association, an executive officer of the Mohonk Conference on International Arbitration, and is also identified in an official way with various other civic and educational bodies. He has served two terms in the Pennsylvania Legislature, and in many a hard-fought campaign in Philadelphia he has been a leader of the forces struggling for honest and truly representative government. Mr. Woodruff is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania and a member of the legal profession with a large and lucrative practice.

ABDUL HAMID, Sultan of Turkey, has just celebrated his sixtieth birthday. Thirty-four Ottomans have reigned in Turkey, and the longest reign was less than fifty years, so that Abdul Hamid, should he live and reign till he is eighty, will have broken the record of Solymen I., who sat upon the throne from 1520 to 1566. Only one Sultan in the nineteenth century, only one in the eighteenth, and only one in the seventeenth, ruled longer than he, and most of his predecessors have been slain or put in chains before their friends were able to wish them many happy returns of their sixtieth birthday.

EVERY EXPERIENCED newspaper man is familiar enough—much more familiar than he would like to be—with the person who "never, never" wants his name to appear in the papers and all the while is full of raging fear within that some wretched and discriminating editor will leave it out. For a recent instance of this we have Marie Corelli, the author of several alleged novels, who has succeeded in getting a good deal of free advertising for herself and her books by her loud and frequently declared detestation of book-reviewers, reporters, and newspaper men generally, many of them being specifically forbidden to put her august and sacred name into type. It seems that the innocent editor of an English fashion journal recently took Miss Corelli and her ideas on "snobs" seriously, and purposely left her name out of the list of notables who had been invited to some social function among the royalty. Whereat the innocent editor was soon served with a letter from Miss Corelli marked "private and confidential" so hot with indignation over the "insult" that had been put upon her by the omission that it nearly melted the wax on the seal. From which it appears that, after all, there are no "snobs" quite so "snobbish" as those who make capital of their alleged anti-snobbery.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT that when Lieutenant-General Nelson A. Miles shall retire on account of age, in August next, he will be succeeded by Major-General Samuel B. M. Young as chief officer of the army calls attention anew to the grand opportunities offered to capable and deserving men under American institutions. For General Young, without the advantage of an education at West Point, has risen by pure merit from the very lowest rank in the army. Enlisting as a private at the outbreak of the Civil War, he rendered such excellent service that he came out of the conflict as a brevet brigadier-general of volunteers. Afterward he secured a commission as second lieutenant in the regular army and served faithfully in the West for many years. Later he won laurels in Cuba and the Philippines and was made a major-general on February 2d last. He commanded the troops engaged in the opening fight on Cuban soil at Las Guasimas, and he conducted a brilliant and successful campaign in Lazon. He is at present the head of the Army War College in Washington. In



GENERAL S. B. M. YOUNG,  
Who will succeed Lieutenant-General  
Miles as chief of the army.

military knowledge, experience and capacity General Young is concededly competent for the high position he is soon to attain. Regret will be felt generally that under the law so worthy a soldier can retain the office for only about six months before he will have to go on the retired list.

ONE OF the severest afflictions that can come upon a human being some time ago befell Sir Edwin Arnold,



SIR EDWIN ARNOLD,  
The famous poet who has become  
totally blind.

the editor and poet. He has become totally blind, and unable to continue his literary work except in a very limited way. Sir Edwin's literary activities have been extended over nearly half a century and have been varied and important. For the last forty years he has been connected with the London *Daily Telegraph*, and much of the success and great influence of that journal are attributed to his energy and ability. He has visited the United States several times on lecturing tours which have added much to his popularity in this country. Sir Edwin resided in India for a long period, and is one of the best Asiatic scholars in the world. One result of his studies and researches in that country was the elaborate poem, "The Light of Asia," a work on which his title to literary fame chiefly rests. In spite of his afflictions, the editor-poet is said to be still cheerful. He says: "My condition would be a sad one without patience and resignation. I never despair, and thank heaven for my unimpaired mental powers." Since he lost his eyesight Sir Edwin has published a poem of some length.

NO ONE of the increasingly large group of American women who have been won over to England to become the wives

of titled men in that fair country has taken with her a richer dower of grace and beauty than Miss Elizabeth French, formerly one of the belles of the metropolis, and now the wife of Lord Cheylesmore, otherwise known as General Herbert Eaton, and a gallant and distinguished officer in King Edward's service. General Eaton held an important command in South Africa during the course of the Boer war, and is regarded as a military leader of more than ordinary ability. Lord and Lady Cheylesmore are the fortunate owners of a splendid art collection brought together by the father of the former, the first peer of his line. Lord Cheylesmore's great hobby is the collection of medals, and some years ago he wrote a valuable work entitled "Naval and Military Medals of Great Britain." Lady Cheylesmore is a devoted mother to her two little boys, of whom the eldest is nine years old, the youngest seven. It was reported recently that Lady Cheylesmore would visit the United States this autumn.



LADY CHEYLESMORE,  
One of the most beautiful Anglo-American peeresses,  
expected soon to visit America.

UNDER THE new apportionment adopted last year in Pennsylvania, the office of Congressman-at-large from that State will be abolished. The present incumbent is the veteran Galusha A. Grow, who has been a member of the lower house almost continuously since 1851, for the first six years as a Free Soil Democrat and since as a staunch Republican. He was speaker of the House during the Civil War and made a brilliant record during that critical and eventful period. From 1871 to 1876 Mr. Grow was president of the International and Great Northern Railroad. He was tendered the mission to Russia in 1879 but declined the honor. Mr. Grow was born in Ashford, Conn., in 1823, and moved to Pennsylvania when a lad of eleven years, and has resided there ever since. He was recently proposed as a candidate for Congress in his home district, but refused to be considered in that connection. "I have appreciated highly the honor that has been done me in electing me Congressman-at-large," said Mr. Grow, "and I am satisfied with the record that has been made already."



HON. GALUSHA A. GROW,  
Who retires from Congress at  
the age of eighty.





RECENT MEETING IN NEW YORK OF THE INDEPENDENT TOBACCO DEALERS.—Lacey.

## A Novel War Against the Tobacco Trust.

A UNIQUE battle is on against one of the trusts. A great corporation, with millions back of it, has undertaken to control one of the most prevalent customs—the tobacco habit—in other words, it proposes to do the

tised on every bare wall, in every newspaper, on every bill-board throughout the country, and advertised to be sold at a certain specified price, are offered for sale in the new stores of the trust at a much lower rate. This cut

in the price is announced in conspicuous placards in the stores' windows. Old brands of cigars which formerly were sold for ten or fifteen cents, but which have not of late been on the market, are revived and brought forth and sold for five cents only. The retailers say the name alone remains the same as formerly, while the tobacco is of a much lower grade.

The new store has yet another method of drawing customers. The manager sends to men who are known to be regular smokers a free box of good cigars. The box is accompanied by a letter asking the smoker's opinion as to the cigar and inviting him to the new store. In Chicago alone, it is said, 60,000 cigars have already been given away through the operation of this plan. But there is another inducement still. The new store offers prizes. For each five cents spent in the store the purchaser receives a coupon valued at one-fifth of a cent.

For five of these coupons a certificate is given, and a certain number of certificates presented at one of the stores entitles the holder to a premium. For instance, forty certificates are worth a pair of roller skates for a boy or girl. In order to obtain that number of certificates a man must spend \$10 in the store. For 20,000 certificates the purchaser will receive a grand piano. This would mean that he would have to buy \$5,000 worth of cigars. There are many other prizes, jewelry of all sorts, for instance, and many of these are displayed temptingly in showcases in the stores.

These methods have aroused to determined opposition the retail cigar dealers. In New York alone are 10,000 of them, and at least 7,000 men whose sole means of livelihood is by selling cigars at retail. These men are all more or less affected by the invader. The sentiment against the trust crystallized in a large meeting in New York, where a committee was appointed to devise means of fighting the new cigar trust. The call to this meeting was picturesque; and it expresses the strong feeling of the men who are most deeply concerned.

The weapon to be used against the tobacco trust is the boycott. The retailers have decided to keep in the background all the goods made by the American Tobacco Company, which is said to be the parent of the United Cigar Stores Company, and to sell as much as possible the cigars manufactured by independent manufacturers. "We will throw the trust goods under the counter," as one of the retailers expressed it at the meeting, "and only sell them when a customer demands them. We will display the goods of the independent manufacturers in our windows and showcases."

It is on the cigars made by the American Tobacco Company that the low prices are advertised by the United Cigar Stores Company. The retailers believe that by reducing the sale of "trust" cigars they can eventually force it to abandon its retail stores, for at the same time that they are refusing to sell its goods, the retailers are

giving substantial encouragement to the "trust's" competitors, the independent manufacturers. It is said, however, that the tobacco trust at one time spent four million dollars in advertising and pushing a single brand of plug tobacco, and that after that brand was established it alone made a profit for the "trust" of twelve million dollars. So the fight will be a long one and a hard one, with thousands of men on one side fighting for their livelihood against one of the wealthiest, greediest, and most highly inflated corporations of the country.

### Greeley's Hatred of Dead-heads.

MOST editors will appreciate the feeling which prompted Horace Greeley once to remark to Dr. Cuyler, as recorded in the latter's recent biography: "I am continually beset by various clubs and societies all over the land to donate to them the *Tribune*. I always tell them that if it is worth reading, it is worth paying for. The curse of this country is the dead-head. I pay for my own *Tribune* every morning."

Good health is real wealth—Abbott's, the Original Angostura Bitters, is a veritable fortune to the weak.



A SURE DEATH FOR THIS TRUST.

WHERE THE TRUE CURB OF MONOPOLY LIES. APPEAL TO NATION'S LEGISLATORS AGAINST AN OPPRESSIVE COMBINATION.  
Hamilton's Cartoon in Judge.

retail cigar business of the large cities. Against this company the cigar dealers of New York and Chicago and other cities have united, and the conflict is raging. The United Cigar Stores Company, or the cigar trust as it is called, has made a spectacular attack. It has opened stores in several of the large cities of the country. In New York there are thirty-three, in Chicago a somewhat smaller number, and fewer still in Pittsburgh, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Providence, R. I., Syracuse, N. Y., and Newark, N. J. These stores have expensive fixtures and are made as attractive as possible. But these are not the only methods of the company in obtaining trade and driving out competition.

The system of the new cigar trust, the dealers complain, is something like this: The agents of the trust approach the proprietor of a prosperous cigar store and offer to buy him out. They accompany the offer with a threat that unless the retailer sells at the figure which the agents name, the trust will open a cigar store near him and steal away his customers. If the dealer refuses to sell, the next step of the company, it is said, is to obtain his lease, when it has expired, at a higher price than the small dealer can afford to pay for it. If this step is successful, the big company takes the store, puts in its own fixtures, advertises in its own way, and sells cigars and tobacco to the customers of the dealer who has spent years in building up a trade. This dealer, his location gone, his customers buying their cigars of his enemy, is discouraged, heart-broken, and ruined.

Suppose that the dealer is successful in holding his lease, the cigar trust opens a store near by and enters actively into competition. Having established its store the trust begins putting into practice several plans for obtaining business. Brands of cigars extensively adver-



ALI BABA AND THE FORTY THIEVES.

REVISED BY "JUDGE."

Once, in a prosperous country, lived two brothers named Cassim American Tobacco Trust and Small Dealer Ali Baba. The younger, Cassim, was very rich, while Small Dealer Ali Baba was poor and struggling. In the house of Small Dealer Ali Baba lived a faithful servant called Republican Party, who discovered the smooth tobacco merchant in hiding with his notorious band, known as the "Forty Thieves." Cassim American Tobacco Trust and the aforesaid forty thieves were, as they supposed, safely concealed in large jars which were standing in Uncle Sam's back yard. She went one evening to investigate, when a voice from within the jar (supposed to contain good things for the public) asked, "Is it time?" The captain had been waiting for quiet in the house, that he might tell his comrades in the jars that they were ready to kill Small Dealer Ali Baba and all his family. She kept her own counsel, however, but started to do things. She lighted the fire of investigation of accumulated evidence and set the pot a-boiling on the fire of righteous indignation. As soon as the pot had boiled and its music had been heard in Congress this faithful servant, known as the Republican Party, dipped from the said pot a good supply of boiling anti-trust liquid and poured it into the big trust tobacco jars. Of course the robbers were smothered within their jars and could not survive the ordeal, which was exquisite torture. They squirmed and twisted like Greco-Roman wrestlers, and howled and shouted until they were done to a turn, and their voices were forever after still, for they were dead. Then Small Dealer Ali Baba's business grew and prospered until all things were as they used to be in the good old days.

HAMILTON'S FAMOUS ANTI-TOBACCO TRUST CARTOON IN "JUDGE."

We reproduce this recent cartoon in *Judge*, the comic weekly, which has been hung in the windows of over 10,000 independent cigar dealers in the United States.





BADGE OF THE UNITED DAUGHTERS OF THE CONFEDERACY.

# The United Daughters of the Confederacy

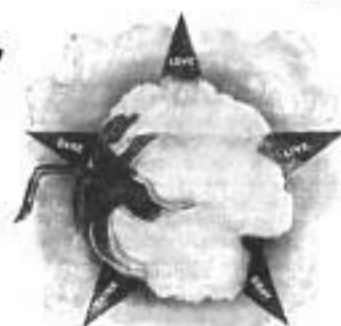
By KATE MASON ROWLAND

THIS SOCIETY, which held its first meeting in Nashville, Tenn., September 10th, 1894, with but two chapters organized, No. 1 of Nashville and No. 2 of Savannah, Ga., now numbers, in 1902, 555 chapters, and has a membership of 26,277. Such a marvelous growth in a period of eight years shows

sidered throughout the South as most offensive and insulting, as applied to the action of the Confederate States, and the chapters everywhere are doing much toward collecting and preserving material for the future historian of the Confederate period.

The memorial work of the society includes the sodding and marking of soldiers' graves, the fencing and keeping in order of Confederate cemeteries, the placing of tablets and the erection of monuments to the men of the 'sixties who fought for the South, or directed her councils in civil life. A gold star inlaid in the stone of the balcony

Confederate States had no general government to bestow medals or other honors upon their heroes, the United Daughters of the Confederacy conceived the idea of presenting them with a cross of



EMBLEM, FLOWER, AND MOTTO OF THE ORDER, COMBINED IN ONE DESIGN.

how strongly the aims and ideas of the association appeal to the hearts of Southern women. No other patriotic society arouses the enthusiasm that does this one. Doubtless the secret lies here: Not only are these women interested because they are nearer in time—though its form has so completely passed away—to the period held in remembrance than to the era commemorated by the Colonial Dames and the Daughters of the American Revolution, many of the older members remembering well "the grace of a day that is dead," but also they represent a cause which is misunderstood by more than one-half of the American people, a cause which it is part of the mission of the United Daughters of the Confederacy to explain and to defend. And not as a "lost cause" do they hold it, but as one embodying undying principles, the principles of 1776 applied to the conditions of 1861.

A society reaching the numerical proportions here indicated, and yearly on the increase; a society extending not only throughout the late Confederate States and Maryland, but also to be found in the District of Columbia, California, Indian Territory, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Oklahoma Territory, is naturally attracting attention. An invitation, which was, however, declined, was received last year by the president of the United Daughters of the Confederacy to appoint a Daughter of the Confederacy Day at the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo. And the unveiling of the Lee tablet in the Hall of Fame, New York City, was conducted under the auspices of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, their president being invited on from Florida for this purpose.

Eligibility to membership in the United Daughters of the Confederacy embraces descent from all men who served the Confederacy in any way, the wives, widows, sisters, and nieces of the same, and all women who aided the cause, and their lineal descendants. The objects of the United Daughters of the Confederacy are five-fold—historical, educational, memorial, benevolent, and social. In furtherance of their historical and educational aims, the

at the State Capitol at Montgomery, Ala., placed there by a local chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy

honor, their woman's organization representing the federation of States for which these soldiers had fought. This iron cross of St. John, with the Confederate battle-flag on its face, surrounded by a wreath of laurel, bears the inscription, "The Southern Cross of Honor." On the reverse is the motto of the Confederate States of America, and the date, "Deo Vindicta, 1861-65," with the inscription: "From the U. D. C. to the U. C. V." Over 12,500 of these crosses have already been presented, and the greatest appreciation of the testimonial is shown by the old soldiers. In Georgia the Confederate veterans have memorialized the Legislature to make the wearing of this decoration by any unauthorized person a penal offense. The cross of honor, in one instance, was pinned on the breast of a dying man. In another case, by his last request, the decoration was placed on the stilled heart of one who had already "fallen asleep." Doubtless these simple, unofficial tokens of well-deserved respect for soldierly valor will be treasured as heirlooms by the descendants of their recipients for many generations.



GENERAL ROBERT E. LEE, Leader of Confederate forces.



JEFFERSON DAVIS, President of Southern Confederacy.



STONEWALL JACKSON, Southern military hero.



MRS. BASIL W. DUKE, Kentucky, president Kentucky division, 1898-99.



MISS WINNIE DAVIS, "Daughter of the Confederacy."



MRS. EDWIN C. WEED, Florida, President United Daughters of the Confederacy, 1900-01.

## Many New Post-offices.

FEW THINGS afford a better index of the progress of this country in population, and also of the character of the increase, than statistics of the Post-office Department showing the number of new post-offices created during the year. Thus it appears that in the year ended July 1st, 1902, there was a gain of two hundred and ninety-four post-offices in this country, involving an increase in the salary accounts of \$541,300. Accepting the view of the venerable Edward Everett Hale that every post-office is equivalent to a public school as an educational agency, these figures have a still larger meaning and significance.

## The Finest Drink

WHEN YOU ARE EXHAUSTED.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE in a glass of cool water, revives, strengthens, and permanently benefits. Far better than lemonade. It induces restful sleep.

## Baby's Diary.

A unique and handsome publication wherein to record the important events in baby's life has just been issued by Borden's Condensed Milk Co., 71 Hudson Street, New York. It is not given away, but is sent on receipt of 10 cents.

TELEPHONE SERVICE is the twentieth-century means of communication. Rates for residence service in Manhattan from \$48 a year. New York Telephone Co., 15 Dey Street, 111 West 38th Street, 215 West 125th Street.



MRS. KATE CASELL CURRIE, Texas, president United Daughters of the Confederacy, 1897-98.



MRS. M. C. GOODLETT, Tennessee, first and honorary president United Daughters of the Confederacy.

Daughters of the Confederacy in South Carolina have placed medals in the colleges, to be given to the best essayist on subjects connected with the Confederacy, the doctrines of States rights, secession, etc. In every Southern State the Daughters have assisted the Confederate veterans in their efforts to secure Southern or non-partisan histories in the public schools of these States. The association, following the precedent of the United Confederate Veterans and the Daughters of the American Revolution, has passed a resolution on the name of the war, protesting against the phrase, "War of the Rebellion," which is justly con-

marks the spot where President Davis delivered his first inaugural address. And the Daughters of the Confederacy in every State are now working to complete the collection of funds for the erection of a noble memorial arch to Jefferson Davis, to be placed in Richmond, the Confederate capital.

Through the benevolent work of the Daughters of the Confederacy many indigent veterans and their families are aided. Employment is found for those who need it, the daughters of veterans are educated, beds in hospitals supported for Confederate veterans, and assistance given in the support of soldiers' homes. Southern women who have formed chapters in Northern cities, as in New York and Philadelphia, have naturally accentuated the benevolent and social features of the society, entertaining the Southern stranger and providing for the young Southern girl in search of work. In Philadelphia positions have been obtained at Wanamaker's and other large stores for protégées of the society, and the Daughters there, as well as throughout the South, pledge themselves to deal, as far as possible, with these establishments. So much custom came to one of these firms on this account that they wrote to the Chapter: "Give us another Daughter of the Confederacy!"

Touched with the thought that the veterans of the



MRS. JAMES T. HALSEY, Pennsylvania, president General Dabney Maury Chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy.



MRS. JAMES HENRY PARKER, New York, president New York Chapter United Daughters of the Confederacy.



MRS. THOMAS WORCESTER, Ohio, president Robert Patton Chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy.



MRS. A. M. KAISER, Georgia, vice-president and acting president United Daughters of the Confederacy, 1895-96.



MISS KATE MASON ROWLAND, Virginia, corresponding secretary United Daughters of the Confederacy, 1897-99.



MRS. JOHN P. HICKMAN, Tennessee, recording secretary United Daughters of the Confederacy for seven years.





# Aboard an American Training Ship



NAVAL APPRENTICES ON FARRAGUT'S HISTORIC FLAG-SHIP.

FARRAGUT'S FAMOUS old flag-ship, the *Hartford*, is still one of the most useful vessels in the United States navy. Although she is no longer of avail on the fighting line, being, with her wooden walls, unfit to cope with a modern armor-clad equipped with big guns, she is serving a most excellent purpose as a training ship for naval seamen. Antiquated as she is, she is staunch and spacious, and, as ships go, furnishes comfortable quarters for those aboard of her. Supplied with engines, she retains her masts and sails, and as a fine specimen of the old-fashioned type of American war craft, she would attract attention apart from her historic career.

The *Hartford* returned recently to the Brooklyn Navy Yard for repairs, after a cruise of six months in West Indian waters, and was an object of interest to thousands of visitors. Her southern voyage was begun on February 2d at Newport, R. I. She carried three hundred apprentices and a regular crew of one hundred and ninety men, and there were in all five hundred and eight persons on board; a pretty large contingent for a vessel only two hundred and twenty-six feet long and of only 2,800 tons. Yet there was space enough for all, and the old ship proved herself as reliable as a sailer as she was roomy, weathering a hurricane in good shape and getting back in very seaworthy condition. Her captain on the trip was Commander William H. Reeder, who was formerly in charge of the school-ship *St. Mary's*, an officer whose ability and experience in such work render him particularly fitted to be at the head of a naval training school. The captain was aided in his responsible task by a corps of intelligent and capable officers. The apprentices on board consisted mainly of former boys from the West and Northwest, and dozens of them beheld the sea for the first time after they had enlisted. Yet they proved to be excellent material for seamen, and Captain Reeder declared that he never saw a better lot of sailor boys in his life. They qualified rapidly for advancement to a higher grade and are now serving on various vessels of the navy. It is no wonder that the young fellows took so zealously to their work, for under the act of Congress there is in each one of them the possibility of an admiral.

The *Hartford*, after stopping at a number of ports en route, spent five weeks sailing about the Gulf of Perea, near Port Spain, Trinidad. The weather was exceedingly warm, but the apprentices were worked hard in handling the ship, drilling, and target practice with the large guns and small arms. The boys were kept so busy that they had no time to get homesick, and there was no serious illness among them. Port was usually made on Saturdays and the lads were given shore leave on Sundays. On at least one occasion one hundred and fifty of the youngsters displayed their mettle in a lively and successful fight with three hundred negroes who had attacked some members of the *Hartford's* crew. It is believed that this latest batch of "*Hartford* graduates" will be a distinct accession to the personnel of the navy.

After leaving the West Indies the *Hartford* came home by way of Galveston, New Orleans, Mobile, and Pensacola. At no port in any of her cruises was the old war-ship greeted more enthusiastically than at these Southern cities, upon some of which during the Civil War she trained her guns. At New Orleans and Mobile the welcome was extremely warm. Ex-Confederates would come aboard in troops and say to Captain Reeder: "Well, we tried our best to sink her during the war, but we're mighty glad now that she's still afloat." The officers and crew were treated most hospitably and every evidence was given that the Southern people take as much pride in the navy of the reunited country as do their brethren of the North. The *Hartford* got back to the coast of Massachusetts during the celebration of "Old Home Week" in that State, and the apprentices were paraded at Marblehead, Salem, and Beverly. Their marching and evolutions evoked cheers from large crowds. Secretary Moody boarded the vessel and complimented the embryo admirals on their appearance and proficiency in the exercises. A number of members of Congressional committees also inspected the youths and were favorably impressed. Altogether the cruise and its results were regarded as successful beyond the average.

Although the discipline on a training ship is quite as rigid as on other naval vessels, the apprentices when off duty manage to secure a good deal of enjoyment aboard ship. It was an interesting sight when the hundreds of youngsters swarmed their share of the deck, skylarking in various ways, or climbed the rigging with the agility of monkeys. The staid members of the ship's company were very cheerful over their return to their own country once more. The watermelon season was at its height when the *Hartford* reached the navy yard, and there will not often be witnessed a happier group than the sailors

gathered about a dismantled gun, eagerly partaking of their first watermelon feast of the season. The *Hartford* is now on another cruise in European waters with a fresh crowd of apprentices. A very attractive itinerary was planned for this trip by Captain Reeder.

The *Hartford's* trip to Europe last year, under the command of Captain J. M. Hawley, was more than an ordinary event. When the ship dropped anchor in Plymouth harbor, England, in the spring, the three hundred landsmen were still comparatively fresh. It was the first port in the cruise. The ship received honors due by reason of her history. When, however, naval etiquette had been satisfied, the tars of the war-ships in the English port and the people of the town paid Captain Hawley's school a compliment seldom bestowed upon men of years of service. From Plymouth the *Hartford* went to Leith, Scotland, and then, in the order named, to Christiania, Copenhagen, Stockholm, Kiel, Gravesend, La Rochelle, Lisbon, Madeira, Tenerife, St. Thomas (West Indies), and San Juan. In each one of these ports the compliments of Plymouth were repeated.

The crown prince of Denmark visited Captain Hawley when the *Hartford* was at Copenhagen. Most of the school had had shore leave and the hospitality of the city. The

of the *Hartford* during the stay at La Rochelle was the subject of praise by French officers and the French navy.

Admiral Higginson, who visited Captain Hawley a few days before the latter gave up his ship, said the record of the *Hartford* as a training ship was worthy of the record she made for herself and the American navy during the Civil War. And what a record it was! When the war-ship sailed away from Hampton Roads in February, 1862, as the flag-ship of Farragut, the rivers and seaports of the South were in the hands of the enemy. New Orleans was the Richmond of the Mississippi department. Until it fell the Confederates controlled the Mississippi River and impeded the invasion of the South by the Federal army. The approach to New Orleans from the sea was blocked by forts and chains and what were at that time modern appliances of war. The *Hartford*, accompanied by what was then called a fleet, passed the forts by night; the Confederate gun-boats and ironclads were destroyed; the city was compelled to surrender, and General Butler was placed in command. The *Hartford* continued on her way up the river and attacked the batteries at Vicksburg. It was a remarkable occurrence—the American navy pounding away at a fortified inland town! The backbone of the Confederacy had indeed been cracked, and the writers who had been keeping the record began calling the *Hartford* the "Old Ironsides of the navy of the Civil War." There is not an American schoolboy who does not know the story of the *Hartford* at Port Huron, while her dash over the torpedoes in Mobile Bay in 1864 is only minimized by the brilliant victory in Manila Bay.

The glory of the *Hartford* cannot be diminished by the statement that she was rebuilt in 1899. The framework is that of the flag-ship of Farragut. The hull is the same which passed the forts at New Orleans; which went to Vicksburg; which went over the torpedoes in Mobile Bay. The two wheels which steered her in her memorable battles are the same now shown to visitors, and are, at some time in the cruise of the landsmen, a part of their naval education. The bell which rings out the time familiar to seamen is the same bell to which Farragut and his invincibles listened. Everything else which the visitor sees in connection with the *Hartford* has been put in since the ship's history was made. The quarters of Captain Reeder, in which have been received many distinguished visitors, are the handsomest in the navy.

There is no training other than a good physical constitution and character necessary to going out in the *Hartford* as an apprentice. It is taken for granted that the landsman can read and write. In most cases those who have been advanced from the *Hartford* have been young men from good homes. No apprentice is received without the consent of parent or guardian. Sometimes there have been desertions. In such case, unless there is good intention to reform, the apprentice is dismissed when the training ship returns. Leaning against one of the guns of the *Hartford*, one of the crew, who has made many cruises—a cruise to an old seaman is the time of an enlistment, four years—said in his simple and honest way:

"These boys who come on to learn to be seamen are green enough at the start, and nobody blames 'em, sir; for it's a world of its own and we have a language the landsmen don't understand. Many a boy who comes on to learn has to be told over and over again what we call things. We tell him to go above; he calls it up-stairs. We tell him to go below; he calls it down-stairs. There's no stairs on a ship. We tell him to go to one of these ports, sir; he calls 'em windows. It takes many a day for him to forget the talk he learned at home. Each petty officer takes a certain number of the landsmen and drills 'em every day in ship work. You may not know that when we are at sea we sail the *Hartford*. It's only when there's a storm or big headwind that they use steam. In this way the youngsters learn all about going aloft; all about reefing sails; all about bending sail; and spar drill. No boy is ever allowed to go aloft the first time unless a petty officer is with him. It's just the same here as it is in anything. Some boys learn it right off; some never learn."

"But there are some things they must learn. There's the watch system—the first, second, and third watches. The first watch is from noon till 4 p. m., the second from 4 till 6 p. m., the third from 6 till 8 p. m. Then there's the dog watch from 4 till 8 p. m. Then comes the first watch at night from 8 up to midnight; and the second from midnight to 4 a. m.; then the third from 4 a. m. up to 8, when the first watch I mentioned begins again. Seven bells is breakfast; eight bells is breakfast for the relief watch. Nine-thirty o'clock is quarters, and then drills up to 10:15. The drill consists in handling small

Continued on page 479.



FARRAGUT'S FAMOUS FLAG-SHIP "HARTFORD," NOW USED AS A TRAINING VESSEL.  
Photograph by E. Muller. Copyright, 1901.

crown prince said to Captain Hawley that he had taken pains to inquire concerning the conduct of the young Americans and had learned from his officers and the officials in the city that there had not been a single infraction of propriety. He thought this very remarkable and said that he could understand, after what he had heard, why the navy of the United States was the most effective in the world. The *Hartford* chanced to be at Kiel at the season of mourning in Germany caused by the death of the Dowager Empress, mother of the Emperor. The Emperor was consequently debarred from visiting the vessel. He sent a representative, high in German naval ranks, who extended the freedom of Kiel to Captain Hawley and his ship. Every consideration was bestowed upon the school during its shore leave. Just before the *Hartford* weighed anchor the Emperor's representative sent a message to the ship complimenting the crew and the school on the "most excellent conduct" of both. Not a single reprimand was in waiting after the visit to Kiel.

At La Rochelle the flower of the French navy was in the Bay of Biscay. It was during the manoeuvres of the ships of the European republic. There the great guns roared a welcome to the historic *Hartford*—in appearance insignificant. The demonstration was regal. General Andrae, one of the most popular men in France, visited the *Hartford*, with his staff, and inspected her. At a banquet tendered General Andrae and the officers of the ships in the bay, Captain Hawley appeared as a specially invited guest, being accorded first place at the right of General Andrae. The conduct of the crew and the school



# Thunder Mountain's Great Gold-field

By Watson Wilder

HOWEVER FRE-  
QUENT the dis-  
coveries of rich de-  
posits of gold may be,  
they never fail to ex-  
cite the pleased inter-  
est of mankind. The  
quantities in evidence  
of this precious metal  
have increased vastly  
during the past few  
years, but as the need  
keeps pace with the  
supply there is no dan-  
ger of a glut in the pro-  
duction. The wide-  
spread desire for the  
commodity shows no  
signs of decreasing.  
Hundreds of mines are  
being developed and  
worked to their fullest  
capacity, and myriads  
of prospectors are con-  
tinually looking, in fa-  
vored regions, for new  
placers and veins,  
with the firm assurance  
that the world will gladly absorb for its  
uses an unlimited output of gold.

In various sections of the United States gold-mining is the leading industry, and new localities that promise good yields are being found yearly. A most valuable recent addition to these gold-producing areas has been made in Idaho, whose importance as a mining State is not generally appreciated. This latest territory to be exploited is the Thunder Mountain district in central Idaho, and to it at present the attention of multitudes of miners and scores of capitalists is directed. Gold was first discovered in that region many years ago, but owing to the rugged and almost inaccessible nature of the country, the difficulty of mining the metal without modern appliances, and its low grade, the early prospectors decided that it would not pay to operate there. They gave out unfavorable reports as to the possibilities of the place, which deterred others from venturing to it and thus postponed its development until a year or so ago. Eventually, however, some enterprising men made their way to Thunder Mountain, were impressed with their "find," staked out claims, partially tested their value, spread the fame of them abroad, and finally sold them for a large sum—\$100,000 or more—to the Thunder Mountain Gold and Silver Mining and Milling Company, of Pittsburgh, Penn., of which Colonel Dewey is the leading figure, the company's mine being named after him. This company's doings first brought the district into great prominence. It has dug out considerable ore, has a ten-stamp mill at work, and is apparently making an ample profit



RUGGED FIELD FOR PROSPECTORS AT HEAD OF INDIAN CREEK.  
Copyright, 1902, by H. C. Myers.



RAINBOW MOUNTAIN, ALSO SCENE OF PROFITABLE DEPOSIT  
OF PRECIOUS METAL.—Copyright, 1902, by H. C. Myers.

on the money in-  
vested.

Other companies as well as individuals have acquired mining tracts in the district and have begun operations. Good strikes are being reported from all directions and there is every indication that this will be one of the biggest mining camps in our history. A town, named Roosevelt, has been started and is already replacing its tents with substantial cabins. A wagon road to the outside world has been completed, and soon a large amount of machinery, it is said, will be freighted to the mines, to add to the district's bustle and productivity. But lit-

tle gold can be secured in the district without the use of machinery, though with the latter very profitable results are obtainable. It is probable that most of the work will have to be prosecuted by corporations which start well financed or which secure the necessary means by the sale of stock. There will doubtless be not a few of the latter sort, for the district, being twenty-five miles long and twenty wide, offers scope for many enterprises.

Thunder Mountain, the centre of the district, is 8,700 feet high, and it has a near-by companion in Rainbow Mountain, which is also of high altitude and, as some claim, richer in gold ore than Thunder Mountain itself. Thunder Mountain is surrounded at a distance of seven to ten miles by an amphitheatre of higher elevations, principally crater cones and basins. Evidently the whole district was once a depression which afterward was filled with volcanic matter. Gold pervades this matter extensively, as if a great volcano had formerly poured forth a mighty flow of golden lava. The material is quite easily excavated and the ore is free-milling. Its value generally is estimated at not above \$6 per ton, although there are streaks that run up to \$1,000 per ton, while one four-foot vein is said to average \$20 per ton. The ore, however, where it is worth handling at all is so abundant, so readily mined, and so tractable to treatment, that even at the lowest figure mentioned it returns an adequate profit. Thus, in spite of the exaggerated statements that have been made, there seems to be substantial grounds for predicting prosperity for the new camp.



NEW MINING TOWN OF ROOSEVELT, IN HEART OF THUNDER MOUNTAIN DISTRICT.  
Copyright, 1902, by H. C. Myers.



DEWEY GOLD-MINE AT THUNDER MOUNTAIN, LEADING AND RICHEST ONE IN THE REGION.—Copyright, 1902, by H. C. Myers.



### The Drama in New York.

A SUCCESSION of novelties continues to mark the progress of the dramatic season in New York. Much interest was felt in the opening of Mrs. Osborn's "Play House," as she chooses to term it, the handsome little handbox of a place on Forty-fourth Street, near Fifth Avenue, intended principally for the "400" and those who aspire to that distinguished social set. Curiously enough, no revival of Shakespearean plays or of the modern refinements of the histrionic art were singled out for the programme at the new theatre. On the other hand, a burlesque and variety performance, unfortunately entitled "Tommy Rot," was selected as the opening attraction. It is not much to say for it that it is a better performance than can be found at the much-vaunted and very much disappointing Weber & Fields' theatre. But "Tommy Rot" succeeds because the company embraces several very clever people, at the head of which stands Miss Blanche Ring, whose cleverness in singing, coupled with her winsome smile and saucy air, captures the house every night. There is no reason why Mrs. Osborn's play house should not succeed. It certainly starts off well, though some of the critics have not been entirely fair in their treatment of it.

Another of the newest attractions is "The Silver Slipper," John C. Fischer's musical play at the Broadway. Edna Wallace Hopper, Sam Bernard, and several other popular artists help to make this gorgeous presentation quite as attractive as it is brilliant. The music is lively, the chorus is good, and the two sextets go "Florodora" "one better." The people seem to fancy such productions, and "The Silver Slipper," no doubt, is booked for a long stay. The tuneful Chauncey Oleott, in "Old Limerick Town," a better play than he usually has, is filling the Fourteenth Street Theatre, and Duse, the great Italian actress, by many regarded as the greatest artist of her time, has begun her engagement at the Victoria. Martin Harvey, the English actor, has substituted "The Children of Kings" for "The Only Way" at the Herald Square, and it has met a cordial reception. Mary Mannering, in Clyde Fitch's latest play, "The Stubbornness of Geraldine," has taken possession of the Garrick, and William Gillette has successfully revived "Sherlock Holmes" at the Knickerbocker. Weber & Fields have very wisely brought out "Humming Birds and Onions." Their "musical absurdity," with which they opened the season, was voted a dead failure by every one who saw it. To see it once was to wish that it had never been seen.

"A Chinese Honeymoon" is approaching its two hundredth successive performance at the Casino, which signifies the record number for a musical comedy in this country. It is good enough to last the season through. Other continuous successes include "A Country Girl" at Daly's; Leslie Carter in "Du Barry," at the Belasco, where she is repeating her remarkable success of last year; Henrietta Crossman, in "The Sword of the King," at Wallack's; Ethel Barrymore, as demure and attractive as ever, at the New Savoy; Miss Harned in the closing weeks of her very successful engagement in "Iris," at the Criterion; the lively comedy, one of the best in town, at the Madison Square Theatre, "The Two Schools"; the rattling melodrama, "The Ninety and Nine," at the Academy, and first-class performances at the vaudeville houses of Keith and Proctor. The appointment of Frederick Bond, for many years of the Daly company, as general stage-director of the Proctor stock company, adds much to the efficiency of the latter. JASON.

### Army Men Win Laurels at a Horse Show.

FROM OCTOBER 14th to October 18th there was held in the city of Atlanta, Ga., what was probably the greatest horse show ever witnessed in the South. Coming, as it did, during the Interstate Fair, it was assured of a very large attendance. One of the most interesting features of the show was the performance of the detachments of cavalry and light artillery of the Regular United States Army. Colonel T. A. Baldwin, commanding the post at Camp George H. Thomas, Chickamauga National Park, Ga., received permission from the War Department to have a detail of forty-eight enlisted men and four officers of the Seventh United States Cavalry, and two officers and one section (two guns and caissons) of the Third Battery, Field Artillery, attend the show and give exhibition drills similar to those held in the military tournament at Madison Square Garden, New York City, in order that the civilians might see the sort of work the regular army does in camp and garrison.

Four picked men from each of the twelve troops of the Seventh Cavalry, under command of Captain Edward Anderson, with Lieutenants Kendrick, Commiskey, and Hayden for chiefs of platoons, drilled daily for a month before the show opened and became proficient in difficult feats, which were enthusiastically applauded at the show. The movements in column of fours, the bareback riding, the Cossack riding and sabre exercises while riding Cossack, the throwing of the horses and firing over them while t'rown, were especially good, and reflected great credit on Captain Anderson and his lieutenants, as well as the men.

The section of artillery under Lieutenants Nones and Strong did hard work in camp practicing the six-horse team in making the figure 8 at full gallop and driving through's stakes. These feats also raised the enthusiasm of the lookers-on at Atlanta. Unfortunately the arena at the horse show was not large enough to permit the exhibition of firing that the men wanted to give. The fact that the detachment of cavalry was from the regiment

known all over the United States as "Custer's Regiment," and that the section of artillery was from the "Grimes Battery," made famous in the Spanish-American war, added great interest to the exhibition.

### Hiding the Unfitness of Tainted Food.

THE BUSINESS of concealing and offering for sale food adulterations for deceiving the public into buying food-stuffs rendered unfit and deleterious by reason of age or other causes has surely been carried beyond the bounds of decency and forbearance in advertisements of a compound by the use of which butchers are informed that they will be enabled to keep meats of various kinds "exposed on a counter for a long time without being affected by the changes of the weather." It is also declared, as an additional inducement, that this stuff can be used with "surprising and pleasing results in the washing of poultry and meats that have become slightly tainted." It may go without saying that no civilized being would ever buy meat that had been treated in this way if he knew it, unless forced to do so by hunger or some other dire necessity, and that no dealer, known to be using such stuff, would receive the patronage of respectable people. The only promising revenue for the exploitation of a secret compound like that advertised would be among the meat-dealers in the crowded and poverty-stricken districts of our great cities, where opportunities are always open for taking advantage of the ignorance or the necessities of people to palm off rotten and unfit food upon them at no less price than they would be asked elsewhere for the wholesome articles. And these are the very people who need protection, more than others, from these frauds and trickeries of the food business.

### Pennsylvania—The Coal Queen.

WHILE other States may sow and reap,  
Or forge the sabre bold,  
Or on a heap of glittering quartz  
Sit counting up their gold,  
Or weave the silk or cotton cloth  
To wrap Columbia's form,  
Tis Pennsylvania tends the hearth  
That keeps the country warm.

HER court is in a darksome mine  
Below the light of day,  
And troops of sturdy miners march  
Her mandates to obey.  
Black diamonds crown her dusky brow,  
She never seeks to roam,  
But for the nation keeps aglow  
The sacred fires of home.

HAIL! Keystone State, upon thy throne  
Of ebony anthracite,  
The proudest rulers of the earth  
Bow low before thy might.  
Bright altars to thy name and fame  
From azure sea to sea,  
Twice fifty million blazing hearths  
Send up their smoke to thee.

MINNA IRVING.

### Only Picture of a Dynamite Explosion.

WHILE THE blowing up of buildings with dynamite has often been resorted to to check the progress of fires, or, as in the coal-strike region of late, for purposes of intimidation or revenge, it is probable that the best actual and clear photograph ever taken of such an explosion in its very process is the one reproduced in this issue of LESLIE'S WEEKLY. This picture vividly shows the deliberate destruction of an old mansion in New York City to make way for park improvements. The building belonged to the Bolton homestead, which was situated near the Bronx River, and which was among the pieces of property purchased by the city in order to create a great park in the Borough of the Bronx. The mansion was constructed of stone and brick, and was erected in 1826 by the late James Bolton, proprietor of a dyeing and bleaching establishment, and in his day a prominent business man of that section.

The building had about twenty rooms, and was a fine specimen of old-fashioned dwelling-house architecture. Up to the time of its sale to the park department it was well preserved, having been occupied by none but members of the Bolton family. While not very ancient nor historic, it was a sort of landmark and its disappearance was regretted by the older inhabitants. Recently the building was condemned by the building department and the New York Zoological Society, and instead of being taken down piecemeal in the ordinary way was blown up with dynamite. One hundred and twenty pounds of the explosive was used in destroying the structure, which was heaved up and completely shattered, the process being eminently a labor-saving one for those who had to remove the material. Of course the tearing down of the building in this novel manner was made feasible and safe only by the fact that it stood at some distance from any other dwelling.

### The Fastest Growing Cities.

A RICH MINE of gold, silver, or copper is discovered; it is developed, the ore is mined and milled, and this is the foundation of a little city. The birth and progress of cities among the mountains of the West from beginnings like this is one of the most interesting and picturesque phases of American growth. In other parts of the country are found towns which depend entirely or largely for their population and their existence on a single industry. Health foods are made in Battle Creek, Mich.; shoes come from Lynn, Mass.; collars are nearly all manufactured in Troy, N. Y.; Gloversville, N. Y., is the glove city of the country, and there are several other instances of the same fact; but no cities are so exclusively devoted to a single industry as the mining cities of the West. Denver itself was at the outset little more than a great mining camp; Cripple Creek is a mining centre; a single mine, the Anaconda, of Marcus Daly, made Butte, Mont.; the Camp Bird mine at Ouray, Col., owned by the famous millionaire, Tom Walsh, is responsible more than anything else for the existence of that little city among the Rocky Mountains. And not far from Ouray and near the great continental divide, is the newest mining town site, possessing the alluring name of Goldmont. These mining towns spring up rapidly. Their growth is like the increase in the fortunes of the men who discover gold. To-day there is a barren waste; to-morrow there is a mining camp with its shanties and tents; and next day there is a city.

In Colorado the mine is father of the town. The result of a rich discovery is the opening of a mine, the building of a mill, and the employment of armies of men. These men must live and have their homes and provide for their families, so the town is started. Its location leads to the further development of mines within its district, and these mines become tributary to the town. Instead of founding smaller villages the population of the surrounding country becomes tributary to the city, which already has the start and, consequently, the necessary facilities. It is essential first to have timber and water, and next a railroad. These things are not always available in the tremendous rugged stretches of the Rocky Mountains. The richest mines are sometimes the most inaccessible, and a favorable opportunity for a city is quickly recognized. This is the situation at Goldmont, Col., which has become prominent through the fame of the mines of the Goldmont Mining and Milling Company. It has wood and water and the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad. For the beginning of its population it has the people of the mine. For its future it looks to the development of the rich district in which it is located.

E. C. ROWE.

### The Best Way To Teach History.

THE IDEA of object-teaching, the foundation of the Froebel system of instruction, has in recent years met with general acceptance and adoption in almost every branch of education, high and low, with resultant benefits which are beyond question. Even such subjects as grammar and arithmetic are now taught in this way so far as practicable, and with marked advantage over the old dry and abstract methods. The practice of teaching history by making pilgrimages to the very scenes where great historical events have occurred is an application of the same principle and much more valuable in the way of impressing the reality of history upon the minds of the young than any amount of mere text-book instruction could be. A recent issue of the "Four-Track Series," published by the New York Central management, gives a description of the historical sites in the immediate vicinity of New York, which will be of exceeding value for the guidance of teachers and others who desire to adopt this method of historical study. One of the best ways to develop civic pride and promote good citizenship lies in this very direction, an increase of knowledge of local history being accompanied with an increase of interest in matters of local government and a higher concern for what affects the welfare and good name of the community.

### School Teachers Learn

JUST LIKE OTHER PEOPLE.

BAD food and overwork wreck many a life, but the right food makes sure and complete happiness, for one must be happy if perfectly well.

"Grape-Nuts saved my life, and changed me from a nervous, sick, despondent woman to a healthy, strong and cheerful one," writes Mrs. Alice Riegel of Pontiac, Ill. "I had not been well for several years and I thought, as did my friends, that 'my days were numbered.' My ill health was caused from drinking coffee, eating improper food and overwork in the school room; I had become very weak, tired and nervous, and nothing I ate agreed with me. Medicine made me more nervous and impaired my digestive organs.

"It was with difficulty that a neighbor induced me to try Grape-Nuts and I liked it from the first with thick cream and sugar. I lived on it exclusively with Postum Food Coffee until my digestion was so much improved I could eat other foods. My friends soon noticed the improvement in my looks, and I am now healthy, strong and happy. I attribute the change in my health solely to the change of diet.

"Husband and I both like Grape-Nuts and Postum. I think they are the most helpful and strengthening of all foods and drinks and suitable for the weak as well as for the strong."





UNITED STATES CAVALRYMEN'S WONDERFUL CONTROL OF THEIR WELL-TRAINED STEEDS.



OFFICERS OF SEVENTH CAVALRY AND THIRD BATTERY, FIELD ARTILLERY, DETAINED TO ATLANTA HORSE SHOW.



READY FOR A DASHING SABRE CHARGE AT FULL SPEED, WITH MEN ERECT ON THEIR HORSES.



MEDLEY OF INTERESTING FEATS—ROMAN RIDING, PYRAMID, RIDING FACE TO REAR, AND THROWING HORSES.



SPECTACULAR CAVALRY DRILL—"STANDING UP BAREBACK IN COLUMN OF FOURS."

UNCLE SAM'S WONDERFULLY PROFICIENT MOUNTED MEN.  
SKILLFUL AND DARING FEATS AT ATLANTA (GA.) HORSE SHOW, OF MEMBERS OF SEVENTH CAVALRY, UNITED STATES ARMY.

See page 464.





AFTER THE AUTOMOBILE  
SMASH-UP.

## Exuberant Alice Fischer a Healthy Star

By Eleanor Franklin

VIVACITY IS God's most gracious gift to woman. Show me the woman who sparkles and bubbles, who talks with a breezy air of self-command, and listens with earnest, sympathetic interest; who laughs at everything and nothing, and weeps with one upon the slightest provocation; and I will show you a woman whose house is overrun with friends, whose calling list is too long for comfort, and who plays nerve-force supply station

Dresses "severely plain," and has a waist line which points upward in front. I say she is usually like this, but once in a while there is a glittering exception, and then Sunday-school becomes much less uninteresting. Alice Fischer was born in St. Stephen's Episcopal church in Terre Haute, and every old lady and old gentleman in the parish stands ready to claim her as her or his very own because each of them had something to do with her bringing up. We all know about the evolution of a girl baby. If I could draw I'd waste few words in descriptions. A variety of facial expressions and dress lengths, and there you have a "song without words."

As Alice Fischer developed a shock of curly hair and a boisterous laugh she began to show signs of great dramatic talent. She became star reciter at all the church entertainments, and prime mover in all the amateur theatricals in town. She got up entertainments to pay off old debts not only for her own church but for others.

A hospital was much annoyed by a debt of six hundred dollars which the directors could not pay. Young, exuberant Alice, being a personal friend to some of the sisters and the parish rector, took the matter in her own hands, got up a dramatic recital in which she played the principal parts, managed the stage, and recited between the acts; and it was so successful that next morning after having paid all expenses, she was able to send a



LISTENING FOR HER FIRST  
ENTRANCE CUE.

for a list of less blessedly exuberant people as long as from here to the banks of the Wabash.

That's Alice Fischer! I say exuberance is God's most gracious gift to woman, and that sounds like passing up a number of time-honored blessings which at first sight seem to deserve precedence. There is virtue—which some cynic says "is its only reward"; gentleness—which "turneth away wrath"; beauty—which is a very poor thing in itself unless it gleam from an inwardness; patience—practiced by simple-minded women whose husbands call their Pecksniffian inactivity by the same gentle title, humility—which belongeth not to the twentieth-century woman, and others. Yes, a list that would have to be put down in alphabetical order if one would get them all. Indeed, I had forgotten one of the most important already. Modesty—a blessing which men like not, since they do all in their power to eradicate it.

"The life of woman," says an epigrammatic Frenchman, "is one long dissimulation; candor, beauty, freshness, modesty—a woman has each of these but once." But Frenchmen make epigrams for Frenchmen. Vivacity is God's most gracious gift to woman because it is merely the sparkle of a cut diamond soul. A bad woman is never happy, and an unhappy woman is never healthily vivacious. She may be feverishly so, but doesn't it make one ache? Doesn't it make one cold?

It's the woman whose laugh has still a child note in it, whose "soul's windows" are wide open and unblurred by any earth smudge, who has truth written in every healthy line of her being, who "scatters sunshine all along the way" as the old Sunday-school song tells us all to do.

When Alice Fischer was a child out in Terre Haute, Ind., they say—those who knew her then—that she was exactly the same overgrown girl that she is now, after years of hard work in a profession which almost invariably, and in a short space of time, takes the ring out of a woman's laugh, the elasticity out of her step, and the lustre out of her eye. She is the most striking illustration I know on the stage to-day of how to be healthy though an actress. Health! What an exhilarating word. I wonder how in the process of language-building it ever came to rhyme with wealth. It always makes me think of a big red apple which one may eat with a certain feeling that "there ain't goin' to be no core."

Every child should be brought up on the motto, "Keep Healthy." Medical skill can do much for us, but "thou canst not minister to a mind diseased," says the Great Teacher. Alice Fischer was thrust into the dramatic profession by a clergyman, and if the church really desires to "uplift the stage" one might suggest that it open a theatrical agency through which a few more such bright spirits might drift into a business which needs them sorely enough. In every town, or rather in every church circle in every town, there is always one young woman who is known as the "moving spirit." She is usually president of the Y. P. S. C. E.; she teaches a class in Sunday-school, the most ruffianly bunch of from ten to fourteen-year-old boys, as a rule; she superintends all the children's day exercises, teaching the precocious members of the infant class little pieces—thereby doing great good work toward developing early vanity. She always recites, sings, and plays the Sunday-school organ herself, and likewise has a head chock full of schemes for raising the deplorably necessary wherewith to keep the church doors open and the fire in the pastor's study aglow.

This young woman usually wears glasses, has straight mouse-colored hair, and a wart somewhere in full view.



MISS FISCHER IN HER COZY NEW YORK HOME.—McLas.



"GOOD CATCH! TAKE YOUR BARE!"—FIRST ENTRANCE OF  
"MRS. JACK."—Schloss.

check down to the hospital for the full amount. Then it was the Rev. Mr. Dunham, the rector of Miss Fischer's Episcopal church, decided that she must have a career. He said she ought to be on the stage and that he intended to take measures to put her there.

That was rather a unique position for a girl to be in, don't you think? Rather a difficult one too, since failure in such a case would have borne so much greater sting than ordinarily. Miss Fischer came to New York and Mr. Dunham took her himself to a school of acting and there left her with a supposedly open road to success in front of her. Success! The word seems to recede as one writes it. For most of us it is spelled out in letters of burnished gold on the horizon of the future—a horizon which seems always broadening, broadening! In all the schools of acting in New York the girl students are very much in the majority, and it is a constant question of interest to the teachers where to get boys to play all the male parts in the plays that are used as studies. There are not enough, that's all; consequently the girls have to play boy's parts, and the indiscriminate way in which they are sometimes cast results in burlesque. For instance, I have seen a tall, gangling, over-grown girl playing Lady Tenzle to the Sir Peter of a piping little soubrette who danced through that gruff gentleman's righteous indignation on tiny, high-heeled boots and with an expression on her face which plainly said: "I'm the only person in school who could do this—but for me? pouf! I could just die doing it."

Now there is a great deal of Alice Fischer in every way. A small friend of mine said one day after basking a short time in the glow of her large geniality, "My! she reaches all the way down to the ground, doesn't she?" Yes, she does, and I can imagine that in a school of acting she would be a natural target for all the impossible parts and unpleasant duties.

By way of "getting experience" a great many students in the schools of acting do "supe" duty at the down-town theatres, and it is in this way some of them get their first engagements. During Miss Fischer's student year Lawrence Barrett was playing "Julius Caesar" and he sent to the schools of acting for people to go on in the mob scene. Miss Fischer volunteered, and when she marched up to the great star with all her magnificent Romanesque beauty he exclaimed: "Ha! she is the noblest Roman of them all!" and placed her where she would "dress the scene" to the best possible advantage. After the rehearsal he asked another student who the tall girl was and she answered, "We call her the tall sycamore from the Wabash." This caught Mr. Barrett's fancy and he began to take a personal interest in her, so much so, in fact, that through him she received her first engagement and counted him a warm friend to the end of his life.

The family opposition to Miss Fischer's adopting the dramatic profession was rather peculiar. "My mother," she says, "had always heard and read about so many actresses dying in garrets—you know. Well, now, of course she didn't want me to be going and doing anything like that right away—you know how mothers are!" Yes, mothers are like that sometimes, but it must have made this particular mother's heart swell with pride when, the day following her daughter's departure for New York to begin rehearsals for her first engagement there, every minister in the town where she was born paid tribute to her from the pulpit, praising the beauty of her happy, useful girlhood among them, and wishing her God-speed on her way through life and success in a profession in which every woman must climb a rickety, dangerous ladder.





QUAINT BOLTON HOMESTEAD AS IT APPEARED BEFORE THE EXPLOSIVE WAS SET OFF.



GREAT FORCE OF THE EXPLOSION, UPHEAVING AND WRECKING THE DWELLING-HOUSE.



BUILDING INSTANTLY LEVELED AND SHATTERED INTO EASILY-REMOVED DEBRIS.

REMARKABLE AND UNIQUE SNAP-SHOTS OF A DYNAMITE EXPLOSION.  
AN OLD MANSION IN BRONX PARK, NEW YORK CITY, BLOWN TO PIECES IN ORDER TO GET IT OUT OF THE WAY.

*Photographs by R. F. Keller, with Goetz lens. See page 464.*





Commander Reeder,  
COMMANDER REEDER, OF THE "HARTFORD," AND MEMBERS OF HIS STAFF.—Tuplinson.



WASH-DAY ON BOARD SHIP—MANY FLAGS FLUTTERING IN THE BREEZE.—Tuplinson.



DICKERING WITH A "WANDERING MERCHANT" FOR SUITABLE FOOTWEAR.  
*Lucky.*



SAILOR LADS IN PERILOUS TASK OF FURLING SAIL IN PIERCE SNOW.



AT QUARTERS—CREW LINED UP  
READY FOR INSPECTION OR  
DRILL.—Tuplinson.



SAILORS RECEIVING AND EXTENDING

TRAINING AMERICAN SEAMEN  
FARRAGUT'S FAMOUS OLD FLAG-SHIP "HARTFORD" STILL SERVING





OFF HATTERAS.—Drawn for *Leslie's Weekly* by T. Dart Walker.



WELCOMING FRIENDS FROM ASHORE.



AMUSEMENTS OF THE LEISURE HOURS—LIVELY GAME OF LEAF-FROG AT SEA.—TENNISON.



CREW ENJOYING FIRST WATERMELON FEAST AFTER RETURN FROM WEST INDIES.—LOCKEY.



OFF DUTY—APPRENTICES PEACEFULLY RESTING FROM THEIR LABORS.—TENNISON.



GUN CREW PREPARING TO DISCHARGE RAPID-FIRE GUN.—TENNISON.

ON AN HISTORIC WAR-VESSEL.

THE COUNTRY WELL AS A NURSERY FOR THE NAVY.—See page 462.



# The Man Who Came Home

By Charles Gordon Rogers.



THE MAN in gray tweeds had walked a long way, it seemed, for the dust was thick on his boots. Though in the eye of the country-folk upon the road he was a stranger, he appeared to know his way well, if he were going to Littleton; for within the last mile or so he had made short cuts by meadow and lane. He smiled as he noted that almost every landmark was the

realization intact of the impression which for seven years had remained indelible upon his mind. For he had walked the ten miles intervening between the city and the village because every rod of highway and byway was dear to him.

When he came to the top of the last hill of his pilgrimage he stood for a while looking down upon the little town that had been the Mecca of his thoughts and dreams for seven years in far Brazil. He had changed; but the village, save for here and there a modern house-top, and perhaps the spire of a new denomination, was the same—the same as when he had taken the long white road, over which he had just returned, leading out to fortune and the world. And the earth—not the world—had given him fortune. His Brazilian mine had made him rich enough to raise every mortgage in the county. And now he craved of the Fates one thing more—that for which he had come—that for which he had striven seven years—the hand of the girl who lived in the house behind the poplars over there, under the hill—the redemption of the promise she had made.

It was a Sabbath evening, beneficently calm. The red of the setting sun lingered upon the river winding leisurely through the town, and burnished auriferously the westward windows of the houses on the hill. To right and left of the man who had come home stretched the meadows of his boyhood and his youth, as green and pastoral as then. They were dotted with cattle and sheep, vague blotches of red and white; for twilight, violet-hued, was gathering over all, and in the darkening blue one star, above the house behind the poplars under the hill, blossomed and grew.

The bell of the church below him, in tones mellow and melodious, began to ring; the auricular symbol, it seemed to his imagination, of the Sabbath peace pervading all. Perhaps unconsciously the bronzed and bearded man who stood at the top of his last hill removed his hat.

"She is sure to go to church," he said aloud, the present tense of speech linked with the reminiscence of thought. "She always went. She is going now, down the lane, perhaps at this moment with her hand upon the five-barred gate at the end." He passed a brown hand over his eyes. In a moment he made his final plan. He had made a score in the last three hours. "I haven't been to church in seven years," he said. "Not since—" he nodded toward the distant spire. "I'll go."

He would sit unseen, or at least unguessed, in the back pew, where he had sat when a boy. He would see her come in—he thrilled as of yore. It did not occur to him that she must have changed. He thought of her now as he had thought of her for seven years; the image in his mind's eye was the reflection of her face, a girl's face, as he had seen it last. So it had been during all the years of exile. He had lived, though his life had been strenuous, in a groove. He knew he had changed from a stripling to a man; but that time could have changed her did not occur to him at all.

Well, when the service was done, he would watch for her by the gate. It would be dark then. His pulse

quickened as he stepped out with the old-time stride that had carried him as a youth so often and so well over this very bit of road.

As he reached a large, newly finished house of red brick that stood aggressively above the neighboring roofs, a man who had been looking up at the new house stepped out and parallel with him.

"Good-evening!" said the man who had been looking at the house. He was dressed in black, and carried a couple of large, leather-bound books. He walked erect and carried his head high. He cast a keen glance at the man with the brown beard.

"A stranger, I presume?" he said.

The "stranger" smiled, and murmured an affirmative reply. He remembered his questioner very well.

"Going down to the village?" said the man in Sunday black, shuffling his feet to get in step with the stranger's stride.

It was a self-evident fact, but the man in tweeds smiled again. The moods of the men were in tune; each was elated, though the exhilaration of either differed from that of the other in form.

"Yes," said the man who had come home. "I had thought of going to church; if," he added, and smiled as the idea traveled from brain to tongue, while he glanced at the books carried by the man in black, "if the stranger is welcome to a seat."

The man in Sunday black clicked his lips. He beamed. "I can assure you of that!" he said. "I'm one of the trustees." His head inclined a little sideways, his glance from the corner of an alert and questioning eye searching perhaps for a sign of the impression made by this bomb of information upon the man in dusty tweeds.

The latter nodded appreciatively. "So?" he said. He was smiling in his beard at the idea of this man, as he remembered him, having become a trustee.

"You come and sit in my pew," said the trustee. "I won't take a 'no.' Lots of room. I'm glad you came to-night, though," he added, "for there won't be quite so much room in another fortnight, you see." He laughed outright.

"So?" said the man who had come home, his interest quickened.

The trustee jerked a thumb over his shoulder. "That house," he said, "the big, new one—" He broke off. "You noticed it?"

"It's very fine!" said the other with real enthusiasm. He had caught the inferential significance of the trustee's words.

"The finest in the township!" said the trustee. "And I've spent a thousand dollars in furnishings, too! It's fit for a queen; and she's a queen that's going into it, too! The handsomest woman, I take it, in these parts."

"You are a lucky man," said the one who had come home. He was wondering if all lovers thought alike.

"I'm self-made," said the trustee. "You may call it luck if you like. My name's Atherton." His chest swelled, and he swung his arm with the books. "Five years ago—no, seven—I hadn't a cent. I was just a hand in a small brick-ya d. But I got my eye on a bit of land down the river—I knew it for the right sort of clay—and I raised the money and bought it for a song. Then I got another chap to go in. I had the experience and he had the cash. Then after a while he dropped out." The trustee paused and laughed.

"I see," said the man who had come home. "Then he had the experience and you had the cash." He had seen the same thing done in Brazil.

The trustee stared hard, but the other man looked serene. "Well, then the railway came," he said, as if with an effort, resuming his tale. He was still turning over the stranger's last remark. He would get even for it. "And after that came the building boom in the city. They couldn't get brick fast enough. I guess that's about all," he added, lamely, in a tone at once abstracted and abrupt.

"You'll come right into my pew," he said, with decision, as they reached the church gate; and together they entered the church.

"If he has not recognized me, no one else will," thought the other, as they entered a pew half way up the little aisle.

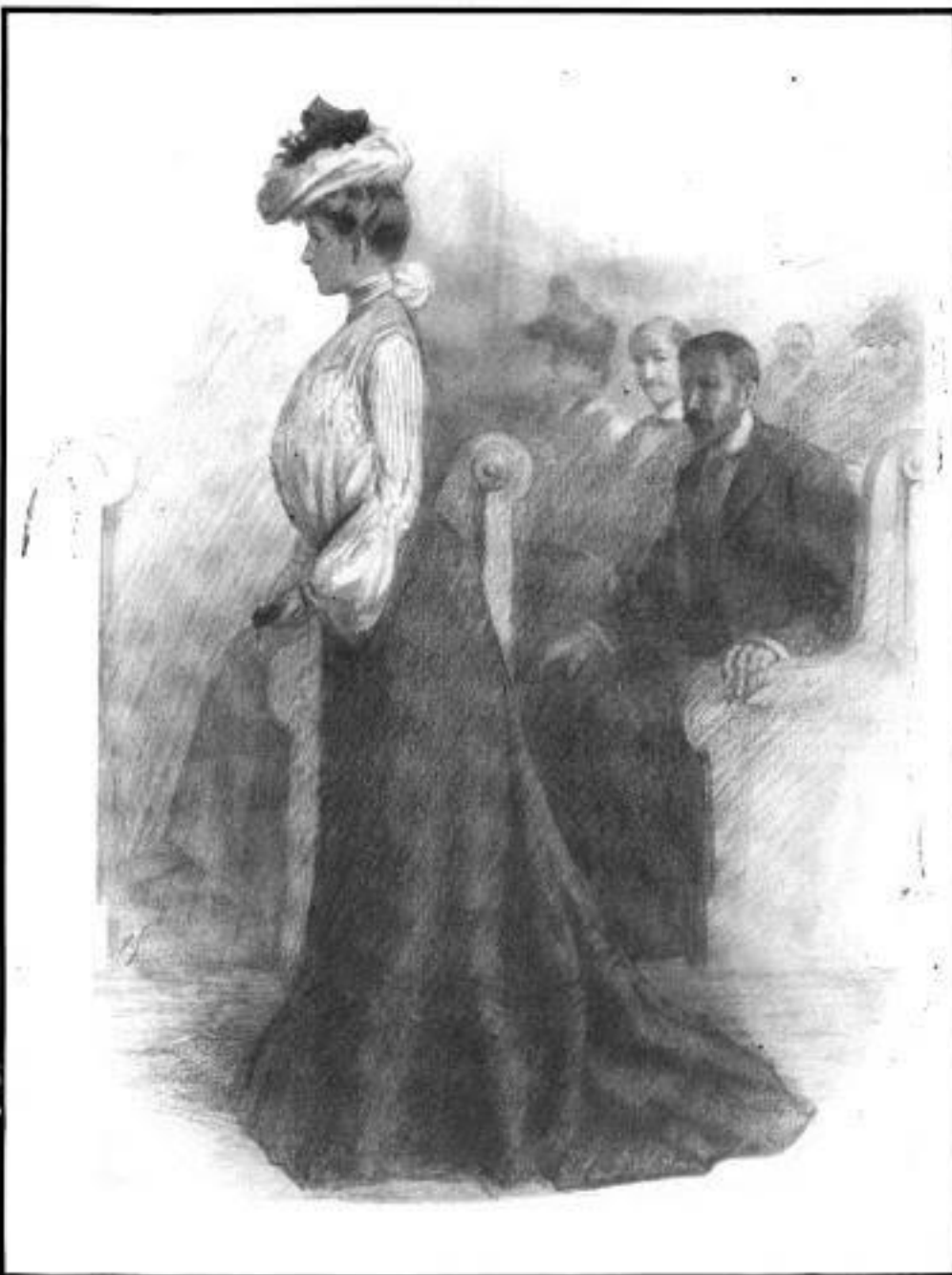
The church was filling, and the organist had begun to play. The man who had come home, sitting by a window, looked out upon a remembered scene of wood and meadow, now grown dim in the dusk. He caught the familiar perfumes from field-flower and wood; he heard the old-time chirrup and chirp of insect and bird; and sight and scent and sound in the balm of even and the atmosphere of home thrilled him with a pleasure as poignant as pain. Then a sound, the sound of a woman's skirts—the rustle of silk—brought him back from his memories and the dusk, and looking up he saw—her.

It was she—she, but changed and glorified. He could only stare. The fact that he had not in his constant thought of her calculated upon the inevitable transition from girlhood to womanhood, the change of seven years, struck him now, perforce, and he reflected that he had been singularly blind. Yet he would not have had it otherwise. He had been blind to all else; he had been faithful to the memory of the girl's face stamped upon his vision at that last parting, and he could not, had he thought of it, have imagined her changed. But now—and it seemed a tender mockery of his devotion to the face of the girl—he saw her grown a woman, the apotheosis of beauty to his yearning eyes.

Stirred and vibrant with emotion, now that he was almost face to face, he was unconscious of the fact that the man at his side was alternately watching him and the woman who was the target of all eyes. The glance of the trustee traveled quickly from the conscious woman to the first profile of the unconscious man, and the expression of his small eye was at once malicious, fatuous, and shrewd.

"I'd like to tell him," he said to himself, with a proud proprietary feeling. "It'll knock him when he hears!"

The man who had come home grew tired of waiting. He was impatient, feverish. That she should sit there, almost within arm's reach, and not know; that he could not speak to her—it was becoming unendurable. Would the dreary little curate never have done? Ah, the Magnificat now! The same old tune, beautiful, that the choir had sung seven years ago. "And the rich he hath sent empty away." Well, he was rich now; richer than Littleton had ever known. Not that he cared for himself for the riches, though the getting of them—he remembered with regret—had become a fever. But she would never have to send any one empty away. She had always been good, like that. And she should have such a house, on the hill—wherever she listed—he thought of the architecture and the art of the house of the man at his side, and of the one thousand dollars in furnishings, and smiled. The curate saw him, noticed that the stranger was a man of intellect, and flushed.



"IT WAS SHE—SHE, BUT CHANGED AND GLORIFIED. HE COULD ONLY STARE."

Continued on page 479.

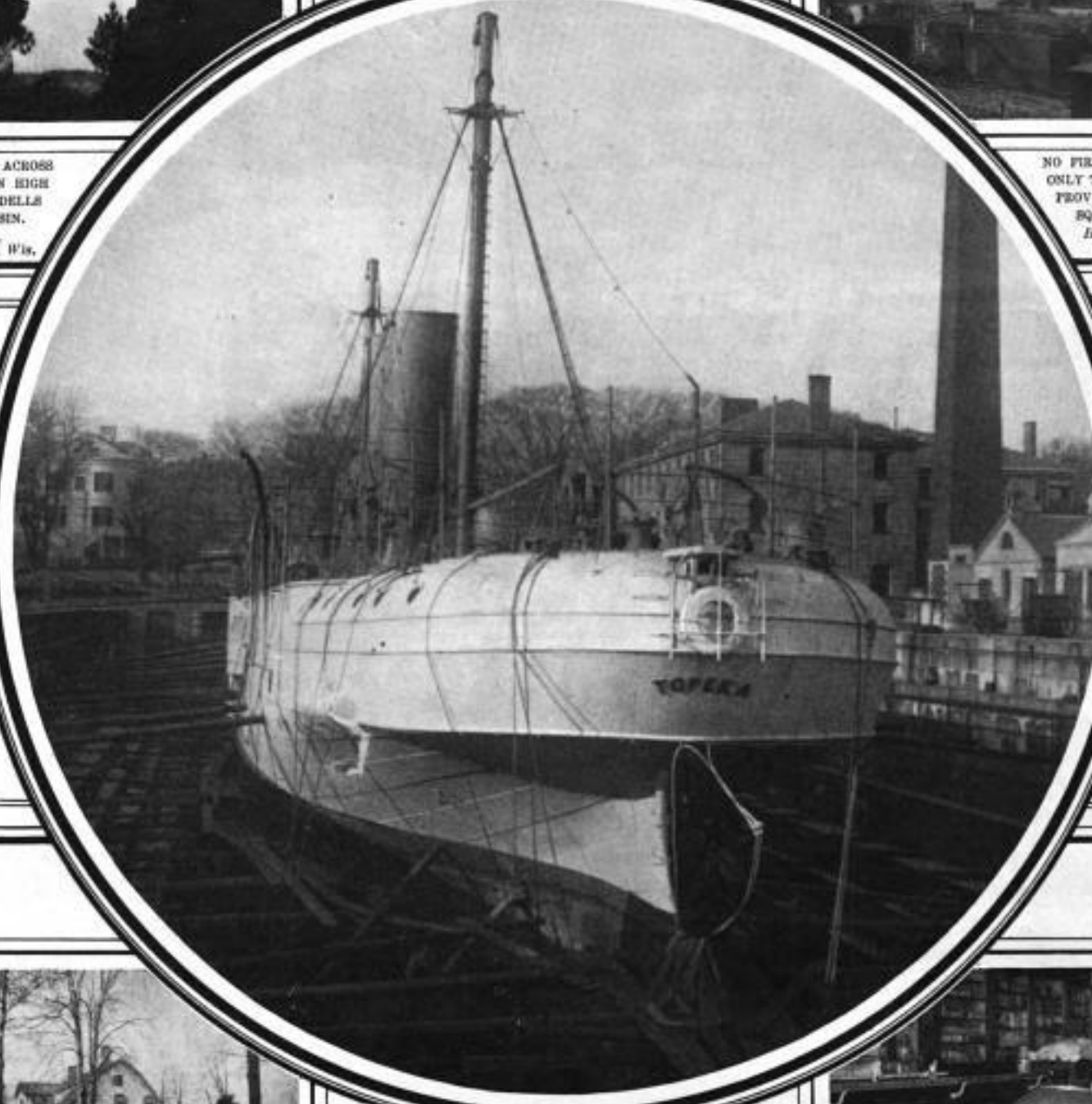




PERILOUS LEAP ACROSS  
CHASM BETWEEN HIGH  
ROCKS AT THE DELLS  
OF THE WISCONSIN.  
*Paul Specks,  
Schellingville, Wis.*



NO FIRE, NOR TORNADO;  
ONLY THE MARCH OF IM-  
PROVEMENT ON HERALD  
SQUARE, NEW YORK.  
*Harold M. Bennett,  
New York City.*



GUN-BOAT "TOPEKA" (NOW AT THE ISTHMUS) IN DRY-  
DOCK AT BOSTON.  
*Mrs. Charles R. Miller, Baltimore.*



GUYON MANSION, OAKWOOD, S. I., BUILT IN 1875 AND  
OCCUPIED 27 YEARS BY A SINGLE FAMILY.  
*M. T. Clark, Oakwood, S. I.*



LITTLE COON UP TO A MONSTER MELON, WEIGHING  
127 POUNDS.  
*F. Bernd, Macon, Ga.*



(PRIZE-WINNER.) ANCIENT TAVERN AT SUDBURY, MASS., MADE FAMOUS BY LONGFELLOW IN HIS "TALES OF A WAYSIDE INN."—*J. S. Henry, Hopdale, Mass.*

AMATEUR PRIZE PHOTOGRAPHIC CONTEST—MASSACHUSETTS WINS.  
ATTRACTIVE SELECTIONS BY KEEN-EYED ARTISTS FROM THE GREAT ALBUM OF THE WORLD ABOUT US.



# In the World of Letters

By La Salle A. Maynard.



MISS ELEANOR GATES,  
Author of "The Biography of a  
Prairie Girl"—Gentle.

ALL WHO have enjoyed the charming descriptions of child-life on the great Western plains, as they have been unrolled in the successive chapters of Eleanor Gates's "Biography of a Prairie Girl," in the *Century*, will be glad to have them in the more permanent form in which they now appear from the publishers of that magazine. The book is charming because of its simple and felicitous style, its fidelity to child-life as we all see it and know it in its general aspects, and more than all because the scenes pictured have a setting altogether unique and probably without a parallel anywhere in the world to-day. For nowhere have times and men changed more swiftly than on the Dakota prairies during the twenty-five years since the experiences chronicled in this book came to pass, and the value of the work for many will lie in the fact that it gives the home and hearthside view of a phase of American civilization already to be numbered among the things that were and now are not. The prairies are there yet, a wide and wonderful ocean of billowy grass and wheat and corn, and the harvests wave and the blizzards blow the same now as then, but the railroads and the ever-booming towns have pushed back and driven out most of the things that entered into the wild, free, and eventful existence pictured forth in the pages of this biography. Such thrilling adventures and hair-breadth escapes as those recounted here with prairie fires and thieving Indians are no longer possible, at least in Dakota, and highly entertaining as they are to read about, they are features of life one could hardly wish to have perpetuated even for story-telling purposes. But there are other scenes described here, such as gopher hunting, the breaking-in of wild ponies, attendance upon harvest weddings and frontier christenings, to give wholesome spice and variety to a prairie girl's life twenty-five years ago, which, I fear, could hardly be found in the same region to-day. Memories of our own play-time days are revived in the description of the roof of the country school-house as "not too high for a game of 'anti-I-over,'" though we knew it as "anti-over" in our little world. A remark to this effect in the hearing of a Virginia colonel of my acquaintance led that personage to observe that it was "Anthony-over" down his way, and it reminded him also of a curious circumstance in the siege of Petersburg, Va., during the Civil War. The lines of the opposing armies were so near together on one occasion there, that, as the men fired the shells from the mortar guns, they would call out "Anthony-over, here she comes!"

WILLIAM MORRIS, of active, varied, and interesting life, has been the subject of several biographies, written from different points of view. Nevertheless, there is need for an account that gathers together the chief facts of the life in a condensed form and connects them with comment and criticism of an informing character. Such an account we have in the work by Elizabeth Luther Cary, just issued by the Putnam. Miss Cary has emphasized the essential unity of purpose underlying the numerous and diverse pursuits in which Morris was engaged, and has sought to distinguish the peculiar and enduring qualities by which his genius was marked.

IT IS an interesting coincidence, and, so far as I am aware, without precedent, that two books by two sisters should appear from the same publishers at the same time, and both on topics akin to each other. I refer to the books "Sundials and Roses of Yesterday" by Alice Morse Earle, and "Furniture of Olden Times" by Frances C. Morse, issued recently by the Macmillan Company. The parallel is carried still further in the fact that both volumes are issued in ordinary style and also in limited *de luxe* editions. Miss Morse is not so well known in the world of letters as Mrs. Earle and her book appeals to a smaller circle of readers, but it has the same charm of quaintness and romantic interest which has given the writings of Mrs. Earle their value and popularity. It is a work, moreover, of an expert collector and authority on antique furniture, and in text and numerous photographic illustrations seems to cover every conceivable point of interest connected with the subject. As for Mrs. Earle's book, nothing could be more delightful to any lover of the quaint, the curious and romantic, than the record here given of the author's studies and researches among the roses and sundials of ancient and modern times. Why sundials and roses should be linked together as they are in this book may seem strange to many, but the reason appears when we find the two things associated together, as they were often in ancient symbolism and the philosophy of the mystics. The two were united, for example, in the sundial of Aha, made memorable in rites of the Rosicrucians down to our own day. Mrs. Earle seems not only to have ranged the world for the folk-lore and the legends which enrich her book, but also to have drawn upon the same rich and varied range of resources for the photographic illustrations. The treasures of the British Museum and the Bodleian Library were laid under requisition for this purpose. The largest collection of sundials in the world is that of Lewis Evans, Esq., of King's Langley, England. He has furnished to Mrs. Earle fifty photographs of his finest dials, taken expressly for her use. The Countess of Strathmore did the same with her sundial at Glamis Castle, scene of romance and mystery. This is deemed the most beautiful dial in the entire world. Over one hundred choice sundials in England were photographed for the book.

VISITORS TO Suffolk, England, may come across a curious and not agreeable memento of Brandon, the hero of Charles Major's "When Knighthood Was in Flower," when they visit Leiston (or Leystone) Abbey. This abbey was confiscated by Henry VIII. at the time of the suppression of the monasteries, and was given to his favorite and brother-in-law, the Duke of Suffolk. Tradition has it that a special Papal curse upon the destroyers of the monasteries demanded that God "might crush them in all their days until He finally blotted them out of the earth." Tradition goes on to insist that Brandon's family died out in the second generation, that his last two surviving sons were victims of the sweating sickness, and that his granddaughter, Lady Jane Grey, met her death upon the scaffold.

MR. ROBERT A. WOODS has been widely and favorably known for years as a practical sociologist and a worker in the social settlements of Boston and other cities. The new book, therefore, "American in Process," edited by Mr. Woods and soon to be published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., is certain to be of great value to all who are interested in sociological problems. The work is the result of study, by experienced settlement workers, of the process of turning foreigners into Americans in the North and West Ends, the two principal immigrant districts of Boston. Here, within the last fifteen years, an Irish population has given way before a large influx of Jews, Italians, and negroes. The chief traits of the twenty or more different nationalities are analyzed, and their capacity for American citizenship estimated. The efforts on the part of the city to cope with the sanitary evils of these crowded quarters are traced and further steps suggested. There are chapters on industrial conditions, the technique of local politics, criminal tendencies, and the amusements of the people. It is a book full of intimate knowledge of its subject, for it is based upon long and intelligent study.

THE SCRIBNERS announce a new and beautiful edition of Robert Louis Stevenson's "An Inland Voyage," freely illustrated from photographs, taken especially for the purpose by Mr. James B. Carrington, of scenes along the way and mentioned in the text. It will be printed from a new setting by De Vinne.

I MUST confess to a feeling of apprehension rather than of any real literary interest in the announcement that a "new" romance by Milton is soon to make its appearance in England. The discoverer of this long-lost production by the author of "Paradise Lost" is one Rev. Walter Begley, who has given to the *British Weekly* an account of it. The title of this romance is "Nova Solyma, the Ideal City of Zion; or, Jerusalem Regained." "My aim," says Mr. Begley, "has been to gather books which are not in the British Museum or in the Bodleian Library. When traveling on the continent I always go first to the booksellers' shops and to the public libraries. I make acquaintance with the booksellers, and arrange for them to send me their catalogues. It was in this way that I came upon the Milton romance." The book, which is said to be "full of adventures by sea and land," and to include plenty of "brigands, robbers, and pirates," and "a stirring account of a pirate fight," will be published shortly in two volumes in London, and will doubtless be reproduced here. It was first published in 1648, having lain for twenty years on Milton's desk. "He began it," Mr. Begley says, "as a young student at college, continued it during his stay at Horton, but did not give it to the world until the stirring year which preceded the execution of Charles I. It has been a constant pleasure to me to note how full the book is of Milton's ideas. The passages dealing with love and jealousy could not have been written by any one except Milton. Curious light is thrown on his first love, the 'Queen of the May,' whom the poet saw on May morning, and whose memory never faded from his heart." While this find may be genuine enough, it may well be doubted whether it will add anything to Milton's fame. We cannot recall any discovery of this character that has been of any real value to literature, while there are several painful instances where crude and immature stuff produced by noted writers has been dug up and exposed to view, which might far better have been left to dust and oblivion. It would be a pity to see Milton's noble name attached to any weak and mawkish stuff, if he was ever capable of perpetrating anything of that kind, and no true lover of literature would be guilty of dragging such material into public view.



PROF. GEORGE E. WOODBERRY.  
The latest biographer of  
Hawthorne.

IT WAS by no means a happy chance that led to the selection of Professor George E. Woodberry as the biographer of Hawthorne, the latest addition to the "American Men of Letters" series, but, rather, a happy though deliberate choice, for Professor Woodberry's known tastes and tendencies and his range of literary service are such as to qualify him in a special and emphatic sense for the work of writing the life story of America's first and greatest romancer. That he has accomplished the task worthily and met every just expectation, all the world may now judge. Professor Woodberry had the one qualification, among others, for this particular work, of being a New Englander himself by birth and education and familiar from childhood with the scenes, traditions, and associations of the places wherein Hawthorne lived and moved. He made his *entrée* into literature while yet an undergraduate at Harvard as a contributor to the *Atlantic*, then edited by Mr. Howells. It was a poem first, and after that a series of book reviews which were continued after the magazine came under the charge of Mr. Aldrich. It was not, however, until the biography of Poe appeared, in 1885, that Professor Woodberry gained general recognition in the world of letters as a writer of unusual gifts. And the Poe biography, as he himself confesses, came to him by mere chance and was started practically as a piece of "hack work." But the subject grew upon him as he studied and worked upon it; his sympathies were aroused at the gross and manifest injustices that had been done to Poe's memory and reputation, and the result was the work which has righted the wrongs and led the world to a more just estimate and more generous appreciation of the service rendered by the brilliant but ill-fated author of some of the finest short stories and sweetest lyrics in the English tongue. It also brought deserved and enduring fame to the biographer himself, a fame which must surely be enhanced by his latest achievement in the same department of literature. Professor Woodberry has held the chair of literature at Columbia University for the past eleven years, and between his duties in that institution and his numerous literary engagements is one of the busiest of busy men, but never too much occupied to be courteous to all comers and a delightful companion in a favored circle of chosen friends.

THE CHINESE proverb, to the effect that "something is to be learned from every book," quoted by Mr. Edward S. Morse on the opening page of his volume, "Glimpses of China and Chinese Homes" (Little, Brown & Co.), holds good in regard to this work itself, wherein not one thing only, but many that are worth knowing, may be learned. We have had almost a surfeit of looks on China since the Boxer affair brought that far-off land into such unhappy prominence before the world, but since Mr. Morse devotes himself almost wholly to the domestic side of Chinese life he finds much to describe which is fresh and interesting to Occidental ears. The description here given of a Chinese kitchen, for example, will be a surprise to most American readers, I fancy, who are under the impression that the Chinese are neat housekeepers, whatever their other failings may be. But in all the kitchens that Mr. Morse saw—and he seems to have penetrated into many—"clutter and dirt had the upper hand." These rooms are chairless, floorless, matless—less, in brief, almost everything that ought to be in a kitchen, plus almost everything that ought not to be there. "The dirt, too," says Mr. Morse, "was not ordinary clean dirt, but what appeared to be pathogenic dirt," all of which confirms us in the determination never to accept an invitation to dine in China until a wave of kitchen reform has swept over that benighted land.

THE FIELD of private finance is a fertile though, till recently, an almost neglected one. The work of producing a literature in this virgin soil was some years ago undertaken by Dr. Frederick A. Cleveland in co-operation with Dr. Edward S. Mende. The book which bears this title, "Funds and Their Uses," is the first of a series, and the Appletons will soon publish it. Dr. Cleveland is its author. Its purpose is to give a preliminary survey, to mark out the ground, and establish lines for future development. Looking upon the subject as one which has to do with the getting and spending of funds for private enterprise, the materials are grouped around three central ideals, viz.: (1) What are Funds? (2) How Funds Are Obtained; and (3) Institutions and Agents Employed in Funding Operations. The chapters are replete with engravings of the financial instruments discussed. In obtaining illustrations of notes, drafts, documents, bills, private and corporate bonds, trust agreements, and so forth, actual bills and securities on the market have been largely used. Over one hundred and fifty exhibits are employed to illustrate the text.





MRS. ROBERT OSBORN, WHOSE "PLAY HOUSE FOR POLITE PEOPLE" HAS PROVED A SUCCESSFUL NOVELTY.—McIntosh.



MISS BLANCHE RING, WHO IS THE LIFE OF "TOMMY ROT," AND WHOSE POPULAR SONGS HAVE MADE A HIT.—McIntosh.



MABELLE GILMAN, WHO MAKES HER DEBUT AS A STAR IN "THE MOCKING-BIRD," AT THE ELGIN.—McIntosh.



FETTER AND FREQUANT MINNIE ASHLEY AS SHE APPEARS IN "A COUNTRY GIRL," AT DALY'S.—McIntosh.



WILLIAM NORRIS AND MINNIE ASHLEY, WHO BOTH SCORE HITS IN "A COUNTRY GIRL."—McIntosh.



MRS. FISKE, WHO APPEARS IN PAUL REYHER'S POWERFUL DRAMA, "MARY OF MAGDALA," AT THE MANHATTAN.—Savoy.



THE DOUBLE SEXTET IN "TOMMY ROT," WHICH DISCLOSES SOME BEAUTIFUL GIRLS AND ALLURING COSTUMES.—Byron.

LATEST THEATRICALS IN NEW YORK.  
NEW PLAYS, AND SOME OF THE BEAUTIFUL WOMEN WHO ARE MAKING THEM SUCCESSFUL.

See page 464.



# In the World of Sports

HARVARD'S LOSS OF THE ATHLETIC CHAMPIONSHIP—DISPUTES BETWEEN FOOTBALL MEN—UNLUCKY TURF MAGNATES



THOMAS LEONARD SHEVLIN, World's champion twelve-pound hammer-thrower, first freshman chosen on Yale's new eleven.—*Sedgwick.*

**WILL SCHICK CASE CAUSE TROUBLE?**—The recent disqualification of W. A. Schick, of Harvard, by the Intercollegiate Amateur Athletic Association seems destined to cause more or less hostile feeling between Yale and Harvard. The question of Schick's eligibility to compete in the college athletic championships proved to be one of the hardest nuts the youthful rule-makers have been called on to crack. The decision takes the athletic championship away from Harvard and gives the laurels to Yale. As Schick finished second in both the 100- and 220-yard runs, his disqualification deprives Harvard of six points and adds two to Yale's score, making the totals: Yale, 32; Harvard, 28; Princeton, 27; the closest actual finish in many years. The Cornell delegate cast the deciding vote in favor of Yale. If the question had been left to the Amateur Athletic Union to settle, Schick never would have been disqualified, for according to all athletic precedents the Harvard man, when he competed in the Diocesan games at Holyoke in 1900 and in Fitchburg a year later, took part in closed games, which apparently should not have counted against him. Incidents seem to require changes in the present order of things. While Schick competed under protest, he should not have been allowed to take part if he had been guilty of breaking any of the athletic rules. The question of what constitutes a closed game could have been settled definitely before the championship contests. The average Harvard man feels disgruntled over losing athletic honors so late in the day, while the Yale men do not take much satisfaction in winning premier athletic honors through a technicality.

**GRIDIRON HEROES SQUABBLE.**—It is deplorable that squabbles should take place between the football elevens, such as occurred at Princeton on the eve of the starting of the battle between Columbia and the Tigers. The Columbia forces charged professionalism against Captain Davis, of the Princeton team, and the Tigers made similar charges against three of the Columbia team. Such conduct is unsportsmanlike in the extreme. Charges of ineligibility and semi-professionalism have been entirely too frequent in college sport during recent years. There have been cases where ineligible men and professionals have been played on teams knowingly, but the cases have been extremely rare. It is cruel, however, to stain a young athlete's name with suspicion needlessly. The poor showing of the Pennsylvania and Columbia teams this year is not a surprise to those who have watched closely the preliminary work of the teams. Brown's improvement in the game is one of the noteworthy happenings of the season. Cornell tumbled just when she thought she had a good team, the Indians giving the check. Princeton established her station by her trouncing of Columbia, which she did so thoroughly as to leave no doubt of the strength of the Nassau eleven. While Yale did better against Brown than did Harvard, those who saw both games do not place much reliance on the fact that Yale scored the greater number of points. As the situation looks at this writing, Yale men feel reasonably sure of defeating Harvard, while the followers of the crimson hold that they have a much better chance to lower the colors of the sons of Old Eli than the latter will admit. Those who have watched the work of Carl Marshall, Harvard's storky little quarter-back, think that he is the best quarter-back seen in years.

**POOR LUCK OF TURF MAGNATES.**—William C. Whitney, August Belmont, and James R. Keene are the real rulers of racing in this country. Yet with all of their money and turf power it is a significant fact that all

three men have been woefully unsuccessful on the running turf this year. Mr. Whitney's stable went all to pieces early in the season, and Mr. Belmont's thoroughbreds have not come up to expectations. The Keene horses have also done poorly. While Mr. Belmont, the president of the Jockey Club, has shown no disposition to race abroad, the extensive arrangements being made by Messrs. Whitney and Keene show that these two expect to cut quite a figure on the English turf next season. Mr. Keene has shipped many promising youngsters already, and more will follow later on. By getting the services of Matthew Allen, Mr. Keene will have a trainer abroad, the equal of the best of them. Lyne, the jockey who will ride abroad for Mr. Keene next season at a salary of \$20,000 a year, became prominent at a bound this year. Lyne is, however, a big boy, and he looks as if he will have trouble in the near future in keeping down to riding weight. Still the weights are higher in England, which will help him. Mr. Keene contemplates an elaborate campaign abroad, and every American will wish him well.

**BASEBALL WORM TURNS.**—The club owners of the powerful baseball leagues have for so long used the members of minor associations throughout the country merely for cat's-paws that it looks like just retribution when the

**GOLF NOT LOSING FAVOR.**—In every branch of sport a time arrives when the unbelievers have their inning. At present golf is the target for the shafts of the faddists, but the grand game of the Scots will not be injured. The faddists have been pretty effectively weeded out of golf, and it is better for the game that such is the case. It is equally true that the enthusiasts love the game better and the attendance at the various links is as great as ever. There may not be as many open competitions, nor as many scores turned in, but the games are played just the same. There is a strong probability that Harry Vardon and James Braine, the latter from Rumbold, near London, will visit the United States next season. The rush of the fashionable folk to the South has already begun, and in the baggage will be noticed golf paraphernalia for both men and women.

**CRICKETERS TO GO AHEAD.**—It is the intention of the committee in charge of selecting the players that the cricket team to go abroad from this country next spring should consist entirely of Philadelphia cricketers. There are some fine players in New York, Boston, and Ottawa, and an American team made up of the best selected players in this country would not only make a better showing on the field, but their reception in England would be more hearty and the general interest in the contests would be greater on both sides of the Atlantic. The "Gentlemen of Philadelphia" sounds all right, but "Gentlemen of America" would sound better.

**THE FIGHT IN THE L. A. W.**—There is a delightful little controversy in the New York division of the League of American Wheelmen, and if the same dispute could be injected into national affairs of the organization the grand old wheelmen's body might be brought back to life. There will be a few personalities, but even that is better than dying of dry rot, as the league has been doing during the last two years. There is plenty of work for this organization to do, but the present officials seem to think work unnecessary.

GEORGE E. STACKHOUSE.

## Sporting Queries Answered.

**G. K. A. BOSTON.**—Maxey Long is the only athlete who has ever covered a quarter of a mile in 47 seconds. He did it at Guttenburg, N. J., two years ago, and the record has never been questioned.

**M. E. R. ST. LOUIS.**—There is little chance that Hermis, the three-year-old champion of the East, will meet McChesney, the Western crack this year. Mr. Bell will not send Hermis West and it is too late for a race in the East.

G. E. S.

## Children's Home.

### A WELL RUN PLACE.

At a children's home in Fort Wayne, Ind., they have entirely abandoned coffee because of the bad effect of it. Mrs. M. B. Gorsline, who is the matron, is meeting with grand success. She was compelled four years ago to discontinue the use of coffee and after making several experiments concluded that Postum filled the bill and has used it ever since.

She has charge of a family of children numbering from 22 to 30 and writes us, "I give Postum Coffee freely, using no coffee at all. The children are always well; we have had no sickness for two years, except such as they contract at school, like whooping cough, measles, etc. No bilious attacks, no fevers, no skin diseases. The children are all plump and in good condition. Clear complexions, no sallow or muddy looking faces, such as result from the use of coffee. We always make Postum strictly according to directions and it gives pleasure and health to all."



MALCOLM FARMER, Half-back and full-back of Yale varsity eleven.—*Sedgwick.*

FOSTER HARRY ROCKWELL, Promising candidate for 'varsity' quarter-back at Yale.—*Sedgwick.*

smaller leagues get together and practically repudiate the big fellows. The bringing together of all of the minor leagues was one of the cleverest things that P. T. Powers ever did. Together they are a power in the baseball world. Previous to consolidation they were mere puppets in the hands of the wealthier club owners of the big leagues. Now the little fellows tell the National and American leagues to settle their fight between themselves. After they have done this, and are willing to let in the minor league on equal representation, they will be ready to talk about a new national agreement.

**SIR THOMAS AND THE CUP.**—Sir Thomas Lipton's third challenge for the America's Cup is welcome and he himself will be greeted most cordially when he arrives with his new boat, *Shamrock III*. Some pessimists are inclined to believe that international contests of this kind engender bad feeling between the two nations, and that the contests should not occur oftener than once in five years. That is all "tommyrot," as the popular expression goes, for every race in which we have engaged with Sir Thomas Lipton has done much to cement the friendship existing between Great Britain and the United States. If he should be lucky enough to "lift" the cup in 1903, there are many Americans who are good enough sportsmen to say "he fought fairly and won it fairly."



E. P. KINNEY, Yale's right-guard, member of the freshman class.—*Sedgwick.*



FIELD COACH SWAN INSTRUCTING YALE BACKS.

Swan in uniform behind the backs; Coach Ely, in citizen's clothes, at left; Winslow, quarter-back, taking ball; Chadwick, left half-back; Ward, right half-back; Farmer, full-back.—*Sedgwick.*



STAR COLORED PITCHER and left half-back at Hyde Park, Chicago.—*Sedgwick.*



# Jasper's Hints to Money-Makers

**NOTICE.**—This department is intended for the information of the regular readers of *LESLIE'S WEEKLY*. No charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. Correspondents should always include a stamp, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. Inquiries should refer only to matters directly connected with Wall Street interests. Subscribers to *LESLIE'S WEEKLY* at the home office, at regular subscription rates, namely, \$4 per annum, are placed on a preferred list, which entitles them, in emergencies, to answers by mail or telegraph. Address "Jasper," *LESLIE'S WEEKLY*, 110 Fifth Avenue, New York.

**DISTANCE** lends enchantment only to an enchanting view. The disagreeable is never materially improved by distance. The farther we get away from Wall Street the worse the speculative conditions appear. While brokers anxious for business, and stock gamblers eager for victims, continue to predict lower money and higher stocks, the conservative, experienced bankers abroad, with their strong boxes full of American bills which they have discounted, continue to declare that money must be higher until the stock market undergoes a decided and general liquidation. They feel, as one writer expresses it, that "the speculative account in the United States is so large and the financial magnates have committed themselves to such schemes that all concerned are considerably at the mercy of accidents."

Our perambulating and loquacious Secretary of the Treasury, who had been dividing his time between Wall Street and the stump, did his best to relieve the strain on the money market and to help make conditions easier all around before election day. There was no concealment of a fear on the part of many observant financiers that the election might indicate a popular demand for a change, and be the first evidence of an uprising against not only illegal trusts and monopolies, but against lawful and reputable corporate enterprises, railways and industrial included. Dealing with such a mercurial people as ours, it is easy to understand the reason for this apprehension on the part of leading investors, many of whom had absolutely taken themselves out of the market until they saw which way the wind blew on election day.

The relief that Secretary Shaw has extended to the money market has not materialized to any extent at this writing. Call money has fluctuated and declined, but time loans are still grudgingly granted and only at stiff rates. The banks, with their customary shrewdness, are doing their best to accommodate manufacturers and the merchants, upon whose success a continuation of prosperous conditions so largely depends, and are curtailing banking loans to speculators on Wall Street, and thus compelling liquidation of many lightly-margined accounts. The fear of gold exports shortly on the maturity abroad of large American loans, also leads to apprehension, and the resumption of anthracite mining is a prospective call for much more money for the resumption of a business which has been so long suspended.

The lack of confidence abroad in our financial conditions is a very serious matter, because, as this distrust continues to grow, the accommodations which our great borrowers have been having from banking houses of Berlin, London, and Paris will necessarily be restricted. If we should be called upon to liquidate accounts by the exportation of a considerable amount of gold, at a time when our surplus reserves in all the bank-reserve cities are abnormally low, and when money all over the country is in increasing demand, a situation of some gravity would inevitably result. The first appeals for relief which were made to Secretary Shaw came from New York. We were told that they were caused by the speculative fever of Wall Street. I pointed out at the time that this fever was all-pervading. The justification of that assertion is found in the fact that all our large cities are now seeking relief at the secretary's hands.

The plain fact is that during the past ten years stocks have had an enormous advance, ranging from 150 to 500 per cent. It may be true that the depression of 1893 carried many railway shares far below their intrinsic value, but a rise of several hundred per cent. has certainly carried most of them far beyond their real worth. A loss of confidence in 1893 was responsible for the decline at that time. Suppose the public should lose confidence in the market with the present extraordinary range of prices. What would happen? Would not a repetition of the experience of 1893 be quite natural? But it is said that the rate of

interest is so much lower than it was ten years ago, that a new valuation has been placed upon securities. This is not true. Money was quite as cheap ten years ago as it is now, and call money decidedly cheaper.

Stocks are on a fictitious basis of valuation whenever they realize in dividends no more than the rate of interest paid by the savings banks, and that is the condition of many of our securities to-day. These high prices are the stumbling block in the way of the liquidation of our heavy indebtedness abroad. If stocks were cheap we could sell them to foreigners to pay a part of our obligation. Instead of this, we are ourselves buying foreign bonds, or have been until of late. While our indebtedness abroad must be met, we are adding to it by increasing our importations, especially of iron and steel. A company in Germany recently announced the receipt of one order from America for 40,000 tons of steel rails, and the rapid growth of our imports of iron and steel from England and Belgium, as well as Germany, is attracting much attention.

In the height of the boom we were told that because of a gentleman's agreement between railways, rates would be maintained hereafter and larger dividends would consequently be paid by the railways. I said at the time that peace between the competitive and contending railway interests of this country could not easily be established. Here we have the Wabash fighting to get into the Pennsylvania's territory; the Chicago Great Western a thorn in the side of competing trunk lines, and Moffat's New Denver and Northwestern and Pacific Railway building its line between Denver and Salt Lake City and becoming a factor of strife in a field where competition had been supposed to be closed.

Stock brokers are predicting another year of boundless activity ahead. They fail to see the signs of the times in the organization of the telegraphers, the expressmen, and other workers in various unorganized industries, for no other purpose than to demand increased pay and shorter hours. While this sort of thing is going on all over the United States, the London chamber of commerce points out that wages in England, for the first time since 1895, are now declining, the computed amount of the reductions during the past year being eight times more than the total reductions recorded in the previous eight years—this in a country which is among the foremost industrial nations in the world; but with wages scarcely half what they are in the United States. Plasterers of New York, I understand, receive from \$4.50 to \$5 a day. The English plasterer receives \$2, while the English bricklayer, mason, carpenter, and plumber, receives only \$10.50 a week, engineers \$9.50, moulders \$9.75, and cabinet-makers \$11.50. It is well that the American workman should think of these things and realize that he is a good deal better off than his brother workman across the ocean, and that the protective tariff laws are mainly responsible for the difference.

"B." Washington: The firm has a fair rating and good standing.

"R." Auburn: I do not recommend either of the propositions. Better leave them alone.

"W." Cleveland: I would not sell at present. The new combination might be helpful, if what I hear about it is true.

"R." Auburn: Have made inquiries regarding the Vera Brandenburg Mining stocks and the Thunder Mountain proposition unfavorable.

"S." Grand Rapids: There are several companies bearing the name to which you refer. Please give me the home office and the name of the president.

"G." Baltimore: If the money were mine I would not bury it where it would not be easy to get at it in an emergency. There will be inquiries in Wall Street before long.

"E." Buffalo: The capitalization of the Western Mines Company is very large, considering the character of the place where it owns and the amount of improvements the prospectors require.

"C." Washington: One dollar received. You are on my preferred list for three months. This will give you also a preference in the matter of the paper as the preferred list is the first to go out of the office.

"Lamb." Philadelphia: (1) I have referred several times to the suits brought by customers against the party. He has no rating. (2) I do not believe in the copper property. (3) The mining proposition is highly speculative.

"S." Germantown, Penn.: I regard Clover Leaf 4, around 80, and the Mexican National 4s, around 70, both as fairly good speculative investments. The former is preferable because of the uncertainty attending all Mexican investments.

"D." Philadelphia: Two dollars received. You are on my preferred list for six months. Thank you for your compliance. If monetary conditions continue as they are, lower prices may be anticipated before the holidays, but I do not advise short sales because of the control that large interests still exert in certain directions.

"H." Minneapolis: You are evidently regarded as an easy mark. After two such experiences as you have had, the third ought to settle you for all time against such an absurd proposition as a chance to trade your capital in twenty days. How many warnings against these Wall Street shams

must I print before my readers will come to their senses?

"M. D." Saugerties, N. Y.: (1) There is always risk about such deals with any concern. (2) Can learn of none. (3) Not quoted on the curb and not sold on the regular exchange. (4) I doubt it. (5) No. (6) I should have to report doubtful on every one of the propositions to which you refer. Unless you are a subscriber at the home office at full rates, you are not entitled to a place on my preferred list.

"D." Reading, Penn.: (1) The suit against the American Iron and Steel Company asks that it be enjoined from declaring further dividends until the impairment of its capital be made good. It is asserted that there were no earnings out of which the recent dividends on the common could have been declared. (2) The surplus of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company for the nine months ended October 1st was over three times the entire surplus of last year.

"C." Kansas City: (1) The decrease in the earnings of the Atchafalaya indicates that the high-water mark in railroad earnings has probably been reached. The earnings of Erie for September decreased nearly \$150,000 net. (2) The net earnings of the Toledo, St. Louis and Western last year showed an increase of about \$35,000, but the percentage of operating expenses was very generous. (3) The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company's situation is too intricate for an outsider to meddle with.

"F." Jacksonville, Fla.: (1) I would not sacrifice my Greene Consolidated. Strong interests are apparently securing control. The proceeds of new issue ought to pay off a good part of the floating debt. I cannot speak with knowledge of its affairs, as the recent annual report is far from being complete. (2) The discontinuance of dividends by several leading copper properties and the reduction of dividends by others will probably make easier the plan of the Amalgamated Copper kings to secure control of the copper output in due season.

"S." Albany: The condition of the copper stocks generally is such that the chances for an improvement in the outlook, if prosperous conditions generally continue, are better than the prospects of a further serious decline. If you can hold indefinitely, the time will probably come when you can do better with it. I would not sacrifice on a declining market, after the decline has been severe. In four cases out of five, it is wiser to buy additional stock on the lowest tide and, by this "evening up" process, finally get out whole on the first substantial rise. Of course the property is so purely speculative that I cannot treat it from the investment standpoint.

"Anxious." Battle Creek, Mich.: (1) There is no doubt that anxiety is felt regarding the physical condition of President Schwab, of the United States Steel Corporation. If, for any reason, he should sacrifice his large holdings in that company, it might lead to serious liquidation. (2) The report is renewed that the Toledo, St. Louis and Western's control has fallen, at least partly, into the hands of the Vanderbilts. This may signalize the end of the advance in the stock. (3) I have no doubt that some day the Amalgamated Copper Company will come to terms with Reineke, their bitterest opponent in Montana. It is only a question of price.

"Iron." New Orleans: (1) I am inclined to believe that the iron and steel industry will not be as profitable for several years to come as it has been during the past few years. So good an authority as the *Iron Age* intimates that the crest of the wave of prosperity has passed. (2) The decision against the steel trust merger is on a technicality, which, it is said, will be easily overcome. (3) The report of Beach, showing a deficit for September of \$640,000, reveals how hard the strike has hit the coal stocks. (4) There are evidences that the bear sentiment on the stock exchange is growing. Some of the bull leaders are beginning to change their tactics.

Continued on following page.

## OFFICIAL LEGAL NOTICES.

### IMPORTANT TO TAXPAYERS.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.  
BUREAU FOR THE COLLECTION OF TAXES,  
NO. 57 CHAMBERS ST. (STEWART BUILDING)  
NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 1, 1902

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons whose taxes for the year 1902 have not been paid before the first day of November of the said year, that unless the same shall be paid to the Receiver of Taxes, at his office in the Borough in which the property is located, as follows:

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, No. 57 Chambers Street, Manhattan, N. Y.

BOROUGH OF THE BRONX, corner Third and Tenth Avenues, The Bronx, N. Y.

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN, Rooms 2, 4, 6 and Municipal Building, Brooklyn, N. Y.

BOROUGH OF QUEENS, corner Jackson Avenue and Fifth Street, Long Island City, N. Y.

BOROUGH OF RICHMOND, corner Bay and 8, 10th Streets, Stapleton, Staten Island, N. Y.

before the first day of December of said year, he will charge, receive and collect upon such taxes so remaining unpaid on that day, in addition to the amount of such taxes, one per centum on the amount thereof, as provided by sections 916 and 918 of the Greater New York Charter (Chapter 378, Laws of 1897).

DAVID E. AUSTEN, Receiver of Taxes.

## OFFICIAL LEGAL NOTICES.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT in the City Record of October 14 to 27, 1902, of the confirmation by the Supreme Court and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessments for OPENING AND ACQUIRING TITLE to the following named streets and avenue, in the BOROUGH OF THE BRONX:

23D WARD, SECTION 9, LANE OPENING AND EXTENDING, BETWEEN MOTT AVENUE AND WALTON AVENUE, from East 150th Street to the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad. Confirmed July 27, 1902; entered October 13, 1902.

23D WARD, SECTIONS 9 AND 10, ELTON AVENUE WIDENING, between East 161st Street and East 162d Street. Confirmed July 13, 1902; entered October 13, 1902.

23D WARD, SECTION 10, HEWITT PLACE OPENING, from Leggett Avenue (East 156th Street) to Westchester Avenue. Confirmed August 4, 1902; entered October 13, 1902. MANHATTAN STREET OPENING, from Garrison Avenue (Mott Avenue) to the United States bulkhead line of the East River. Confirmed July 28, 1902; entered October 13, 1902.

23D AND 24TH WARDS, SECTIONS 10 AND 11, LONGFELLOW STREET EXTENDING, from the north line of the L. S. Samuel property to Woodruff Street. Confirmed July 16, 1902; entered October 13, 1902.

24TH WARD, SECTION 11, EAST 181ST STREET OPENING, from Aqueduct Avenue to Webster Avenue. Confirmed July 28, 1902; entered October 13, 1902.

24TH WARD, SECTIONS 11 AND 12, EAST 196TH STREET OPENING, from Jerome Avenue to Marion Avenue. Confirmed July 8, 1902; entered October 13, 1902.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller  
City of New York, October 13, 1902.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT in the City Record of October 18 to 31, 1902, of the confirmation by the Board of Assessors and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessment for OPENING AND ACQUIRING TITLE to the following named street in the BOROUGH OF THE BRONX:

24TH WARD, SECTIONS 10 AND 11, EAST 174TH STREET OPENING, from Jerome Avenue to Park Avenue (Vanderbilt Avenue West). Confirmed July 28, 1902; entered October 17, 1902.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller  
City of New York, October 17, 1902.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT in the City Record of October 18 to 31, 1902, of the confirmation by the Board of Assessors and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessment for LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS IN THE BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

12TH WARD, SECTION 7, 131ST STREET PAVING, from Amsterdam Avenue to Convent Avenue.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller  
City of New York, October 17, 1902.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT in the City Record of October 18 to 31, 1902, of the confirmation by the Board of Assessors and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessment for LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS IN THE BOROUGH OF THE BRONX.

24TH WARD, SECTION 12, WOODLAWN ROAD SEWER, from Bainbridge Avenue to East 210th Street.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller  
City of New York, October 17, 1902.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT in the City Record of October 24 to November 7, 1902, of the confirmation by the Supreme Court and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessment for OPENING AND ACQUIRING TITLE to the following named avenue in the BOROUGH OF THE BRONX:

24TH WARD, SECTION 11, MONROE AVENUE OPENING, from Claremont Park to the Grand Boulevard and Concourse. Confirmed July 10, 1902; entered October 23, 1902.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller  
City of New York, October 23, 1902.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT in the City Record of October 30 to November 13, 1902, of the confirmation by the Supreme Court and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessments for OPENING AND ACQUIRING TITLE to the following named streets in the BOROUGH OF THE BRONX:

23RD WARD, SECTION 9, EAST 162d STREET OPENING, from Teller Avenue to Park Avenue, West. Confirmed August 12, 1902; entered October 29, 1902.

24TH WARD, SECTIONS 12 AND 13, WEST 232D STREET OPENING, from Riverdale Avenue to Broadway. Confirmed August 8, 1902; entered October 29, 1902.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller  
City of New York, October 30, 1902.

## New York City 3½% GOLD EXEMPT BONDS

\$6,500,000 Payable Nov., 1952

\$1,000,000 Payable Nov., 1942

TO BE SOLD TUESDAY, NOV. 11, 1902

Send bids in a sealed envelope enclosed in the addressed envelope. **Two per cent. of par value bid for**, in cash or certified check on State or National bank of New York City, **must accompany bid.** This deposit will be returned day of sale to unsuccessful bidders if called for. For fuller information see "City Record," or address

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller City of New York  
280 Broadway, NEW YORK



## Life-insurance Suggestions

[NOTICE.—This department is intended for the information of readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY. No charge is made for answers to inquiries regarding life-insurance matters, and communications are treated confidentially. A stamp should always be included, as a personal reply is sometimes deemed advisable. Address "Hermit," LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 110 Fifth Avenue, New York.]

THE STABILITY and permanency for all time of the Prudential Insurance Company has been guaranteed most effectively by the steps taken by President Dryden and his associates in the management of this prosperous and growing institution. The capital of the Fidelity Trust Company, one of the strongest financial institutions in the country, is to be increased from \$1,500,000 to \$3,000,000, making its surplus \$13,000,000, besides its undivided profits. Of this new stock, sufficient will be taken by the Prudential to give it, in connection with its present holdings, the control of the Fidelity Trust Company. A large part of the remainder of the Fidelity's stock is to be taken by the Equitable Life, one of the greatest of our great insurance associations. This connection will add materially to the increasing business of the Fidelity. The money received from the sale of the Fidelity's new stock is to be used by it in the acquisition of a controlling interest in the entire capital stock of the Prudential Insurance Company. This absolutely safeguards the interests of the Prudential's four and a half million of policy holders, as it fixes the control of the company for the future, regardless of any changes that may be caused by death or otherwise, in the management. Concentration of stock in the hands of strong owners, is the method that has been so successfully pursued by all the greatest corporations, and it has always accomplished the desired results. A large majority of the stockholders of the Prudential have contracted to sell their holdings, or as much as may be necessary, to the Fidelity, on or before May 1st, next, at \$600 for every hundred dollars of par value of the Prudential stock. This offer is open to every stockholder of the Prudential, and its very general acceptance is anticipated. While by this arrangement the Prudential will control the Fidelity, and, on the other hand, the Fidelity will own a majority of the Prudential stock, the latter will forever be the dominant factor, as of course it should be. Perhaps the happiest outcome of this

combination of capital and brains is the continuance of the present excellent management of the Prudential, both in its home office and in the field.

The significance of this coalition of interests between the Prudential and the Equitable insurance organizations and the Fidelity Trust Company must not be misunderstood. It does not signify that the Equitable in any way assumes control of the Prudential, or even shares in its management. The disassociation is as complete as it ever has been. The change simply indicates that some of the leading stockholders of the Equitable have availed themselves of a rare opportunity to obtain a good investment by the purchase of the Fidelity's shares.

"Premium," New York: Anonymous communications not answered.

"B," South Bend, Ind.: I would prefer the New York Life to the company you mention.

"S. J. F.," Meriden, Conn.: If you would write a letter of inquiry to the presidents of New York insurance companies, I have no doubt that if the missing policy could be traced you would hear from it.

"L.," Beaumont, Tex.: I doubt if you can get a better proposition than has been made you by the Mutual and the New York Life, embodying the annuity feature, which you say they have offered you. In such matters, companies are to be recommended for their conservatism. It is the best guarantee of their careful management. They are not only safeguarding their interests, but also those of their stockholders.

"Herman," Asheville, N. C.: The case of Crosby against the Mutual Reserve was heard before Justice Truax, New York City. The question had never been passed upon in this State. The

Federal courts and the courts of Georgia and Virginia, I am told, sustained the right of the association to increase its assessments. An inquiry of Justice Charles H. Truax, Supreme Court, First District, New York, might be made by you direct. The Mutual Reserve is now operating as an old-line company. How well it is succeeding its annual report will help to disclose. I have had many complaints similar to yours.

## The Hermit.

### Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

Continued from preceding page.

"M.," Oshkosh: I am unable to find a report of the earnings of the American Asbestos Company and do not recommend the purchase.

"C.," Marblehead: That is the way that a great many look at it, but it is too treacherous a market for any one to speculate in who is not on the ground and familiar with the situation.

"G.," Denver: The projected great steel plant of J. J. Hill at Great Falls, Mont., will be the first of its character between Denver and San Francisco. Evidently the United States Steel Corporation is not to have a monopoly of the business.

"S.," Indianapolis: (1) Neither stands high. (2) Yes, it is a good district, but the proposition you speak of proposes simply to speculate with your money; not to invest it. (3) The shares in the good mines in that country are not being hawked around for sale.

"Ottawa": (1) I should think you might be able to sell without loss if money conditions improve, but I would not hold it for too much of a profit. (2) All the coal concerns shares are more in favor, especially the bituminous, since the recent demand for that quality of coal. I am not, however, advising purchases in such an unsettled market.

"M.," Hiawatha: One dollar received. You are on my preferred list for three months. (1) I do not advise the purchases at present. The entire market must get down to a lower plane. (2) I have always advised against intrusting funds to strangers, with such risks. I doubt if you are able to do much except to bring suit. That might hardly pay.



LIGHT AND AIRY CONSUMPTIVES' WARD ON BLACKWELL'S ISLAND—SIDE ROOMS HAVE NO DOORS. Luckey.

## Better Care for the Consumptives

THE MOVEMENT to prevent consumption by removing the conditions which breed the disease has acquired a strong momentum in New York City during the last year. Charitable organizations have co-operated with the city in making a study of the best methods to be followed. The reform has taken effect in the institutions for the city's poor on Blackwell's Island in the reconstruction and improvement of the ward for consumptives, under the direction of Mr. Homer Folks, Commissioner of Charities. As absolute cleanliness is the chief necessity in a surgical operation, so it is the greatest enemy of consumption. The reconstructed part of the city ward for consumptive patients presents the least possible opportunity for the accumulation of germs. In the building devoted to these charges of the city are several floors, each containing a long, broad hall, with smaller rooms opening into it from the sides. The unusual feature of the construction is that

these side rooms have no doors and the openings into the main hall are broad and without a frame of any sort. This unique construction, as illustrated in the photograph, removes one breeding-place of germs. The ward is bare of furniture, with the exception of the necessary slender iron beds and a few tables and chairs. The floors and all furniture are kept spotlessly clean.

Another reform which has been introduced by the new commissioner is in dressing in neat and serviceable uniform all the attendants and officers employed in the Department of Charities. This not only improves the appearance of the institution, but is conducive to the best discipline. The department provides at its own expense uniforms for all employees receiving salaries of not more than fifteen dollars a month. Others buy their own uniforms. Hitherto the matter of uniforming has been most irregular, most of the employees dressing as they pleased.



UNIFORMS OF DEPARTMENT OF CHARITIES EMPLOYEES.

Reading from left to right—1. Deckhands. 2. Mechanics, stokers, gardeners, and laborers. 3. Kitchen and dining-room men. 4. Orderlies and hospital helpers. 5. Hall men, watchmen, orderlies, and drivers. 6. Clerks, supervisors, mates, and engine-men. 7. House staff and apothecaries. 8. Superintendents, stewards, pilots, and chief engineers.

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no matter how little. Send description, state price and name town, lot, etc. Highest references. Office in 14 cities. W. M. Ostreider, 1709 N. A. Bldg., Philadelphia

"W.," Steubenville, O.: I do not recommend the stock of the Arnold racing concern. It is too much to gamble on the Stock Exchange. Leave the race alone. Bear in mind that the man who deals with gamblers always works at a disadvantage. That is why, as far as possible, I prefer to make recommendations only to those who seek investments.

Continued on following page.

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Stock of Lead, South Dakota, at \$1.00 per share. Property surrounded by the mines of the Homestake Company, whose stock advanced from \$1.00 to \$20.00 per share and pays 50 cents per share monthly in dividends. Hidden Fortune should do as well. They have \$1,000,000 in sight and will be on a dividend paying basis as soon as a new mill, now building, is completed. Wonderful discovery of ore running \$50,000 per ton just opened. Absolutely safe, as there is over \$200 worth of gold ore in sight for every share issued.

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References: Western Bank, Denver, Colo.; First Nat'l Bank; International Trust Co.

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MONEY invested in Sheep and Cattle in Montana is safe and pays 80 per cent. A small investment now grows into a large flock in few years. Over 800 men, women and children now have cattle and sheep on our ranches. Write for Animal Report, also most interesting document. MONTANA CO-OPERATIVE RANCH CO., Great Falls, Montana.

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TWO NOTABLE SIGHTS IN TEXAS—THE STATE'S ONLY TUNNEL AND ITS "PAINTED CAVE."

## Texas' Tunnel and Curious Cave

THE STATE of Texas possesses in her rocks two cavities, one partly artificial, the other natural, which are of peculiar interest. The first of these is the only railroad tunnel anywhere in the State. Formerly, and for over twelve years, the main line of the Southern Pacific, Sunset Route, ran through this passage in the rock, which is located on the bank of the Rio Grande River, near the celebrated Pecos Cañon. The tunnel was abandoned some years ago because of the dangerous condition of the bluffs under which the line was built, and the track was carried from the bank of the river, and now crosses the Pecos Cañon eight or ten miles further north.

The other hollow formation is the "Painted Cave," the opening of which is at the right of and higher up than the mouth

of the tunnel. To make the latter, a part of the cave was utilized. The remainder of the cavern, however, remains intact and forms a remarkable curiosity. The size of the entrance gives no idea of the spaciousness of the interior, which expands from the portal on either hand and rises to a lofty dome. The cave derives its name from the rude drawings of men and animals which decorate its walls, and which were undoubtedly made by Indian artists ages ago. The colors of the pictures are still almost as fresh as when they were first drawn, showing that the aborigines had knowledge of pigments of value. Owing to its distance from the railroad, the cave is now seldom visited by the ordinary tourist, but the traveler whose itinerary includes it is well repaid for the trouble he takes in getting to it.

### Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

Continued from preceding page.

"M." Jackson, O.: I do not advise either. "F. S. A." Parley, Ia.: Nothing that commends it. "C. D." Jacksonville: All the bonds you mention are gilt-edged.

"B." St. Louis: I do not regard it as a substantial investment, though it is attractive. "C. H. S." Lynn: Two dollars received. You are on my preferred list, which means also the preferred mailing list.

"M." Lileadun, N. C.: A slump in the stock market usually acts in a depressing way upon all speculative commodities.

"F." Lowell, Mass.: At present keep out of the market. Watch for a decided slump and then buy any substantial dividend-payer.

"M." Sioux Falls, S. D.: I see nothing in the statement of the California King to warrant the belief that it is a much better mining proposition than many others. The fact that an ex-United States Senator is connected with it counts for little.

"S." Brooklyn: A dispatch to Prof. E. D. Treadwell, from Prescott, Ariz., reads as follows: "Five feet are three hundred level Iron Queen. Seven feet two hundred level East. Better and bigger than ever."

"M. E." Boston: One dollar received. You are on my preferred list for three months. (1) Wisconsin Central may be of considerable value to a larger road some of these days. Its business is developing and the property is being improved. (2) I am not so favorably disposed to Copper Range at present.

"A." San Francisco: The reorganized railroads, such as the Atchafalaya, Union Pacific, and so on, have had a good deal of the over-capitalization squeezed out of them, but some of it is being put back again. The growth of the country is building up these properties in a substantial way. I still have faith in the Union Pacific Convertibles.

"M." New London, Conn.: (1) The introductory note at the head of this column explains the meaning of my "preferred list." (2) Kansas City Southern 3 per cent. bonds, around 70, offer a good investment. I think well of the Oregon Short Line collateral 4s and the Chicago and Alton 3½s. (3) I would sell them when you have a profit. (4) Henry Claws & Co. are in good standing.

"G." Cincinnati: (1) The fact that Western Union has paid dividends continuously for so many years gives it favor, though its capital represents a great deal more than the cost of construction and equipment. It is a fairly good speculation, not a first-class investment. It is hardly expected that there will be a rise in the market, excepting in a few specialties, within the year. (2) I am not favorably disposed to Mexican Central.

"L." Baton Rouge: Do not regard American District Telegraph stock as an investment, but the capital is small and it is in the hands of those who can materially advance it if they choose. (2) Child preferred, between 90 and par, sells higher than most preferred industrials. The common has been advanced because of the increase of the dividends to 1 per cent. a month. (3) No. Everything depends upon market conditions.

"A." Detroit: The difficulty in which the New

Fox coughs and colds, the best remedy is Piso's Cure for Consumption.

**Advice to Mothers:** Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhea.

THE Soother Syrup is so honestly made that continuous severe use will not impair its splendid qualities of tone and action.

**PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION**  
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.  
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

England Gas and Coke Company is involved with the Dominion Coal Company in over the contract between the two companies, the latter claiming that Mr. Whitney, as president of both, made a contract binding the Dominion Coal Company to deliver coal to the New England Gas and Coke Company at an inequitable price. The recent advance in coal would make this contract of great value to the New England Company if it were upheld by the courts.

"F." Hoboken: (1) I do not believe in the shares of the Jupiter Steel concern. The statement that its dividends come from the sale of patents and not from regular earnings, ought to be enough for you. (2) I do not advise the mining enterprise unless you are looking for a pure speculation. In the long run you will be better satisfied and have more money if you stick to investments.

"Inquirer," Louisville, Ky.: (1) The revelation that Morgan's shipping trust purchased the shares of the White Star Line, on the extravagant basis of \$50,000 for each \$5,000 share, has led some of the London financiers to warn the public against subscribing to the new shares. (2) The charges against the American Bank Note Company allege that its officials are being overpaid, that information is denied to stockholders, and that unintelligible statements are issued. You can obtain further information from Louis H. Porter, 45 Broadway, New York, who represents the dissatisfied stockholders.

"Banker," Minneapolis: Money is in demand in England for precisely the same reason that it is in demand here. Never before in the history of the London Stock Exchange, has there been so much English capital tied up in unprofitable gold, silver, and diamond mining schemes. One authority estimates that one billion and a half of dollars is tied up in South African securities, and not yielding a half per cent. dividend on the capital. Every one knows how much money has gone into purely speculative enterprises, lands, mines, oil wells, and watered stock in the United States. A billion dollars will not cover it.

"Widow," Savannah, Ga.: (1) I have no hesi-

tation in saying that many of the New York City banks and trust companies' shares are selling at what seems to be very high prices, though most of them are closely held. The difficulty is that weaker institutions have profited by the advance in the shares of the strong ones. The recent sudden drop in the shares of the Trust Company of the Republic, from \$155 to about \$195 attracted general attention. (2) The promoters of industrial enterprises are not always winners. The securities of the United States Shipbuilding Corporation have dropped to a price less than that at which they were taken by some of the original subscribers. It looks as if the period of industrial inflation was about over.

New York, November 6, 1902.

JASPER.

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**EXTRA QUALITY**  
In leather, fine genuine hair cushions, tufted back, spring rockers and ball-bearing casters. Choice of mahogany, olive-green or russet-colored leather. At 75¢ a similar chair costs \$100.00.



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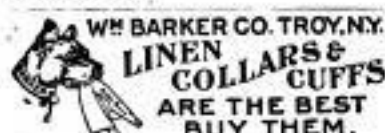
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MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.  
The court—"What's all that noise?"  
Lawyer—"I've lost my hat, your Honor."  
The court—"Why, people lose whole suits here every day and don't make half as much noise."



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LINEN COLLARS & CUFFS  
ARE THE BEST  
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SEND ONE COUPON AND 10 CTS.  
FOR OUR DOLL.

## EAT COOK'S FLAKED RICE

### DON'T COOK.

1. Pour the dry flakes from the package into a colander.
2. Put a liberal amount of salt into a little boiling water.
3. Pour the boiling salted water on the rice, through the colander.
4. Drain, shake slightly, and turn out on a hot dish; serve with sugar and milk. That is all—and the rice is perfectly prepared in less than a minute.



Salt the water



Pour water through

### FOR BABY TOO.

NEW BORN INFANTS—One cup of Cook's Flaked Rice, one quart water, boil ten minutes, add a pint of milk, pinch of salt, and a very little sugar, and strain.

THREE MONTHS OLD CHILD—Use double the quantity of Cook's Flaked Rice (two cups) and do not strain.



Empty into dish

COOK'S FLAKED RICE CO.,  
1 Union Square, New York.



BEAUFORT CASTLE, A FINE SHOOTING BOX IN THE SCOTTISH HIGHLANDS, RECENTLY OCCUPIED BY MR. HENRY PHIPPS, OF NEW YORK.

## Expensive Shooting Boxes

GROUSE-SHOOTING in Scotland is a sport only for wealthy men. To rent a fairly good estate for the short season costs \$12,500. And this is only the initial expense.

Gillies and beaters, dogs and guns, all run to money. Everything is dear. That is the time of the year when the native, whether gillie or hotel keeper, merchant or yachtsman, has to make sufficient to tide him over the year. Americans rent many grouse moors and deer forests. Mr. Choate, American ambassador to England, stayed during the grouse season at Balmakerr as the guest of Mr. Whitridge.

There are extremes to be had in the Highlands. Beaufort Castle, the palatial home of Lord Lovat, of Lovat's Scouts, was let to Mr. Henry Phipps, of New York, at a high rental. A diminutive cottage attached to a small but satisfactory shooting ground rents at \$3,500 each season. Some estates consist of 60,000 acres (nearly one hundred square miles); but it is not according to size that the rent goes. Access is to be taken into account. There are parts of Scotland nearly as far in point of time from London as Russia.

The price per grouse shot sometimes works out to fifteen dollars per bird; so that a grouse moor is an expensive amusement. There is a vast amount of fatigue, too, in climbing the hills and rough surface all day, for a moor is usually anything but flat, as the name would imply. Some records have been achieved in the way of "bags." Prince Dhuleep Singh (who has just appeared in the bankruptcy court) once killed two hundred brace in one day. This season the sport was very good. A

typical bag may be given as that of Captain Rhodes, at Rannoch, in Perthshire. He and his party bagged in all ninety-four and one-half brace of grouse, one ten, one golden plover, two hares, and five snipe. It is interesting to note that Mr. Phipps, while at Beaufort Castle, donated, with the hearty consent of Mr. Chamberlain, \$100,000 for the relief of the destitute Boer widows and orphans, on condition that "nothing will be done which could be justly described as unfriendly to Great Britain." General Botha, in accepting the gift, expressed the gratitude of his people and promised to observe the quoted stipulation. The generous millionaire is one of the most interesting examples of the successful American who reaches fortune through hard work from small beginnings. Before he was of age Mr. Phipps was a partner in a small steel mill in Pittsburgh, "poor and honest," as he expresses it, contributing his experience and practical knowledge for his share in the partnership. Thomas Carnegie, the elder brother of Andrew Carnegie, not long afterward became associated with Mr. Phipps, and later the younger brother himself joined the concern, building then the foundation of his splendid fortune. Mr. Phipps is extremely modest about his substantial answer to the petition of the Boers and regrets the publicity which it has given him. He retired from business a few years ago and is building a \$1,000,000 residence for himself on Fifth Avenue, this city, and also homes for his children. He is credited with a number of important acts of philanthropy.



HENRY PHIPPS,  
The American millionaire.

A HUNTER'S GOOD LUCK.  
"Did Biggs have any luck hunting lions in Africa?"  
"Yes. Great luck."  
"How?"  
"Didn't meet any lions."

EASY TRAVELING NOW.  
Smith—"Poor fellow! he has a hard time getting along, doesn't he?"  
Brown—"He did for a while, but since he started downhill he finds it comparatively easy."



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The nectar of the gods may have been a myth. Be it so—we still have the whiskey of our forefathers—DEWAR'S SCOTCH, a beverage of distilled delight, known and praised by good judges the world over.

### HE LOVES HER STILL.

"With all her faults," sighs the hen-pecked husband, "I love her still." Ah, some touch of the olden glamour of love has been wafted in upon his hardening heart!

The witchery of affection once again is manifesting itself.

What an inspiration! To hear him declare thus, after all that he has endured! But listen—he speaks further:

"I love her still," he sighs again. "But the trouble is she never is still."

## BEST FOR THE BOWELS

If you haven't a regular, healthy movement of the bowels every day, you're sick, or will be. Keep your bowels open, and be well. Force, in the shape of violent physic or pill poison, is dangerous. The surest, easiest, most perfect way of keeping the bowels clear and clean is to take



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KEEP YOUR BLOOD CLEAN



Empty into dish

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# Pears'

soap in stick form; convenience and economy in shaving.

It is the best and cheapest shaving soap.

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EXTRA DRY

Is a companion one can delight in. It is bubbling and sparkling. Contains all the qualities of the pure juice of grapes naturally fermented. Has a delicacy of flavor unequalled.



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## Business Chances Abroad

**N**ORTH CHINA, Mongolia, Manchuria, and that part of Siberia bordering on the Pacific are destined soon to become consumers of American agricultural implements. The greater part of this country is susceptible of cultivation. The production of wheat is already a leading industry in various localities. It is carried on without the use of any modern machinery, but in spite of these crude methods the wheat usually sells at about half the price in the United States. In speaking of the situation Mr. Henry B. Miller, our consul at Nanchang, China, gives several reasons why he considers this territory a good field for marketing agricultural implements. First, because the country is not, as a rule, thickly populated; this is especially true of Mongolia, Manchuria, and Siberia. Laborers are imported each season to assist in planting and harvesting crops. There exists, therefore, more of a disposition to save labor than is generally found in other parts of China. Second, all of this country is abundantly supplied with animal power. Ponies, mules, donkeys, and cattle are used in every way to relieve the burdens of men. Third, the country is generally cultivated in much larger fields than in middle and

southern China, and the employment of improved machinery would involve no change in the nature of their industry. Fourth, the opening of the country by railroads will reduce the cost of getting products to market and at the same time increase the supply. In concluding his observations on the subject, Mr. Miller says that the field should be carefully studied, and, in order to satisfy the prejudices of the people and create a market, implements should be designed especially for this trade and should be cheap and substantial.

A great deal is done in Norway to improve and preserve the provisions produced in the country and to procure a market for them abroad. The fisheries represent one of Norway's chief industries, and quantities of fish are sold at very low rates, particularly during summer. One way in which these are utilized is by means of an invention which quickly dries and pulverizes the flesh of fresh fish. The resulting product, called fish flour, is easy to transport from one place to another and has great nutritive value. A new and profitable branch of industry might be established in America, by utilizing fish in this way.



PECULIAR AND REMARKABLE PEAK OF NATURE.

View taken just before the Spanish-American War shows trees at left so growing as to form the word "Spain." With the picture turned lengthwise, trees to right, the sheep make an interrogation point.

Photograph by S. Seaman Jones.

## Aboard a Training Ship

Continued from page 462.

arms, single stick and sword exercise; great guns; three-inch rifles for landing purposes. Eight bells at noon is dinner. Then come instructions from 2:45 till 3:30 p. m. Two bells at 5 p. m. is supper. After supper it's scrub and wash down decks. That catches the landsman first pretty hard, but he soon comes to it. Seven bells at night means swing hammocks. At eight bells watches relieve watches and all others turn in.

"But we have some amusement with it all. The band plays in the evening and the boys dance and sing. Sundays, after quarters and the captain's inspection, the chaplain holds service on the half deck, in the morning, and on Friday nights the chaplain gives a lecture, after which somebody gives a recitation or sings a song. At 9 in the morning there is court if there is any cause for it. We call it going before the mast. The court consists of the cap-

tain, the first lieutenant, and the chaplain. They bear any charge which any officer may make against any of the men, and then the captain gives the punishment. They're pretty strict, sir, but I've never yet seen an American sailor flogged. I'm an old one, but I know that discipline is necessary. You can't make a seaman without it."

After a cruise of six months the landsmen, or seamen, are transferred to receiving ships and thence to battle-ships, unless there should be occasion to transfer to the battle-ships immediately. The story of the old gunner of the *Hartford* is given for the benefit of such as contemplate becoming apprentices on a training ship. The *Hartford* carries thirteen 5-inch guns, eight 6-pounders, and four 1-pounders. As understood by the landsman the *Hartford* is a wooden ship. People forget this in recalling her glorious history.

## The Man Who Came Home

Continued from page 478.

But would the service never end? Why did country curates not learn to read? The curate, a slim, white hand over his mouth, coughed.

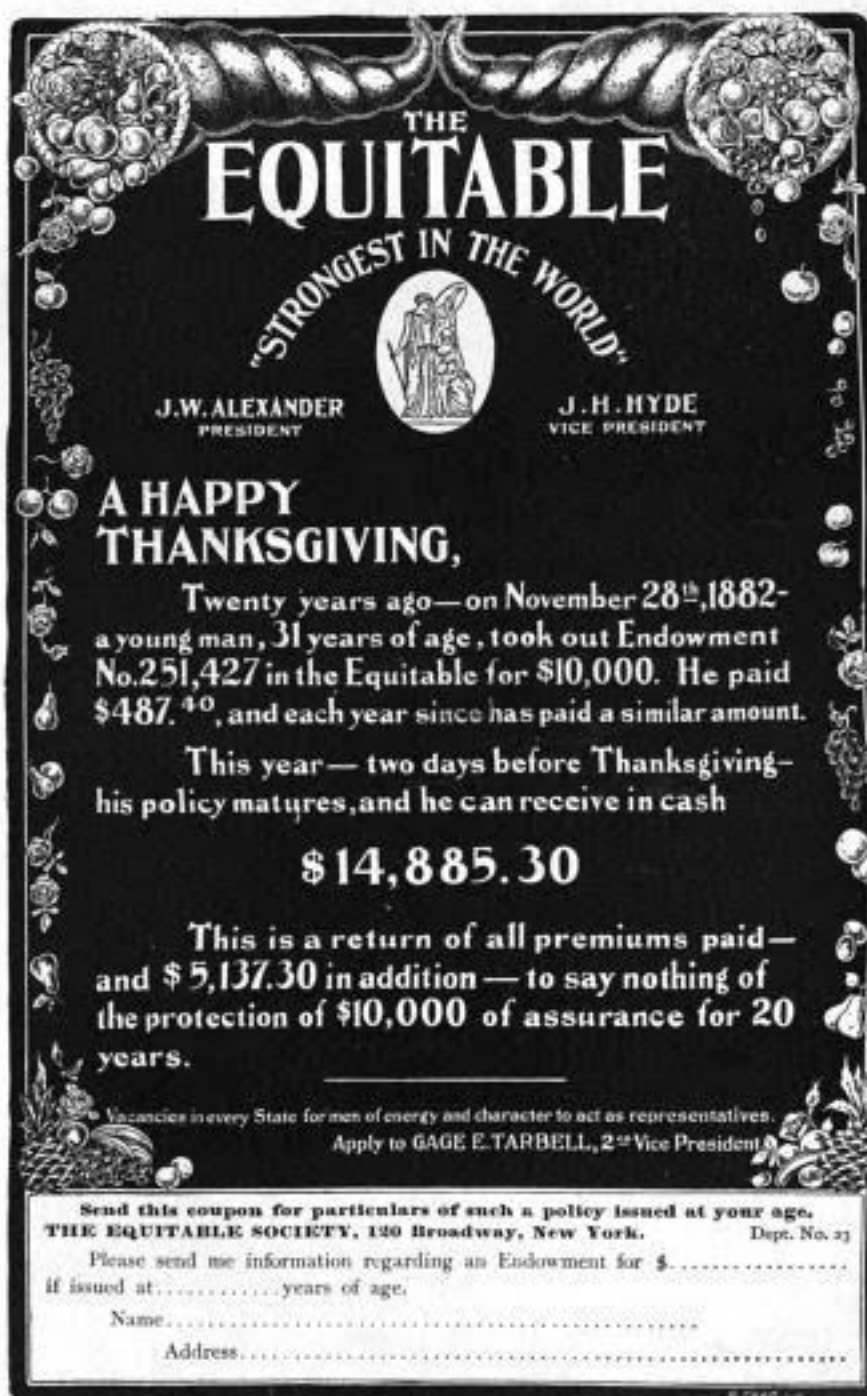
"I publish the banns of marriage," he said, and people turned their heads—a sudden and strange fear went through the man in the trustee's pew—"between James Atherton, of Littleton, and Laura Leigh—"

To the man who had come home the little curate seemed away in a mist; his voice, mild and monotonous, seemed to come from a far distance; the lights of the little church were in a blur, and the colored memorial window in the chancel danced kaleidoscopically before his burning eyes. He was conscious of a terrible desire to spring to his feet and cry that "just impediment" of which he knew—her promise—and the seven years of toil—and his strong nails bit blood as they cut into his palms.

How he got away, past the man in black, without looking at him, he never knew. Had he looked into the other man's face he would have strangled him, for there was hate in his heart—the tenderness of seven years, pent and poignant, turned in one swift and yet eternal moment to illimitable hate. The man in black sat aghast, fearful, for he had never seen such a look upon a man's face. But in a little while curiosity, the courage of triumph, mastered his fear, and he followed as far as the gate.

The man who had come home was far up the dusty road over which he had come. The trustee, standing by the gate, looked after. He smiled; and the blood came back to his face.

"The fool!" he muttered. "He thought I didn't know, but I knew him, by his walk, from the first. I thought it would knock him," he added, as he turned on his heel and walked back to the church.



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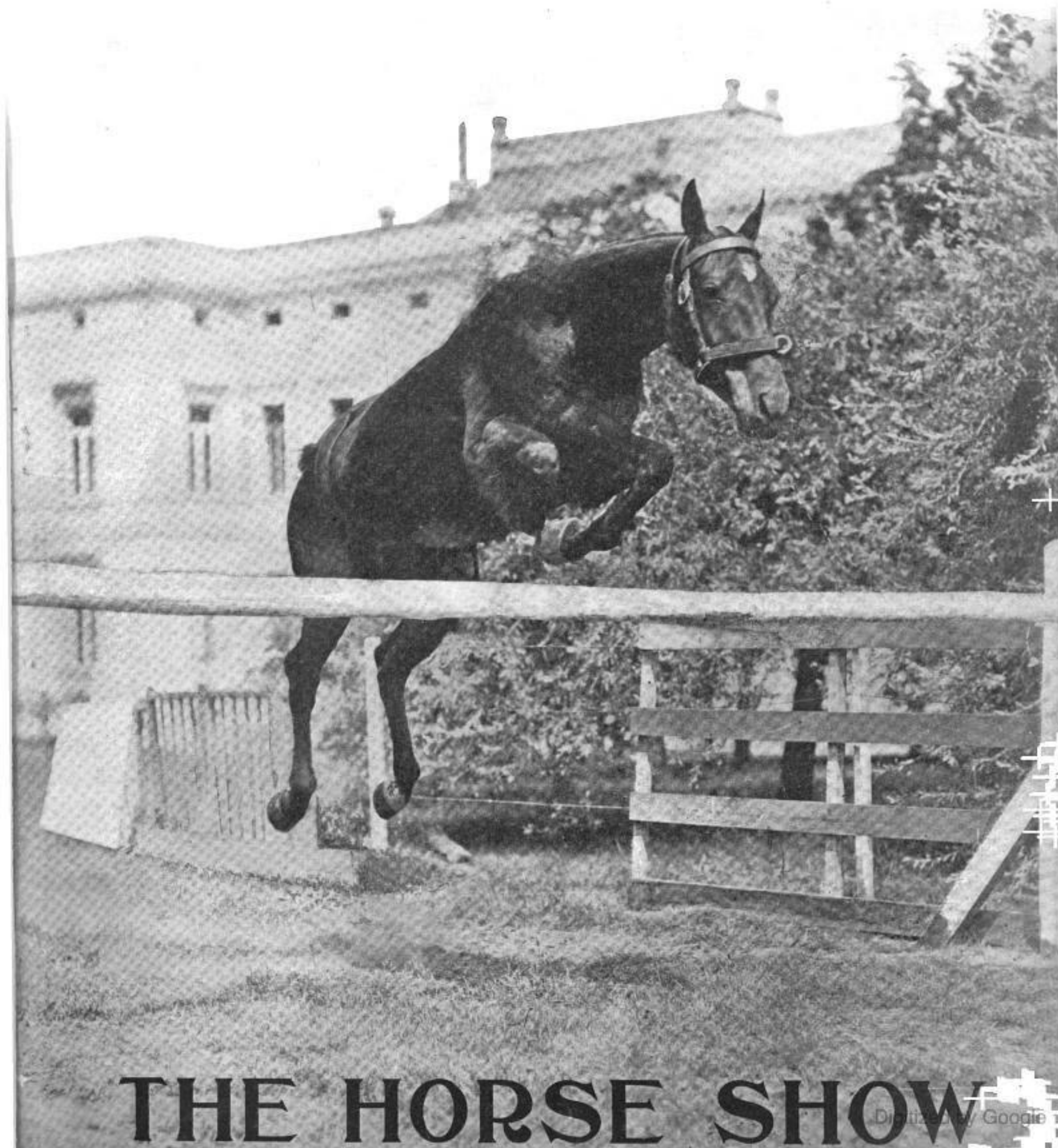
## WEEKLY

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New York, November 20, 1902

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Thursday, November 20, 1902

## Reforms at Our Gateway.

IT HAS been a notorious fact for many years that some of the methods of the immigration office at the port of New York, the point at which the vast majority of the immigrants to this country make their entry, were not of a character creditable to the intelligence and humane feeling of a civilized community. From time to time startling "revelations" and charges have been made in the newspapers concerning the petty swindles and extortions practiced upon poor and ignorant foreigners passing through this station, some committed by government officials themselves, or their subordinates, and others permitted and connived at by these same persons. It has been charged also that immigrants have been brutally treated, kept in filthy and unsanitary shelters, and fed on rotten and unwholesome food. These disclosures, however, seem never to have produced any marked effect in the way of reform of methods or a betterment of conditions surrounding the newly arrived aliens, and until recently matters were allowed to move along in the easy old groove worn deep by a course of official corruption, inhumanity, and injustice.

But the first annual report of the new commissioner of immigration, Mr. Williams, recently submitted to the government, shows that a decided turn has come at last, and that this important office will be administered in the future on a basis of honesty, humanity, and sound business principles. The report furnishes official confirmation of the worst abuses of which we have spoken, the brutality, the robbery and extortion, the rotten food, the filthy surroundings; and shows that they have been in active existence right up to the time of the present administration. The state of affairs thus disclosed shows that newspaper reports have not been exaggerated, and that the bureau, as formerly administered, was in truth a shame to the whole country. Why the higher officials at Washington, who could not have been wholly ignorant of these things, allowed such abuses to exist so long is a marvel.

Commissioner Williams has only been in office since April first of the present year, but during that time, and in the midst of an almost unprecedented rush of immigration, he has found time to correct many of the worst evils, to weed out unfit and dishonest subordinates, and to practically institute an entirely new and improved system in the care and treatment of immigrants. He has secured for them better food privileges, cleaner accommodations, and has reduced to a minimum the time during which they are detained on Ellis Island. And this is only a beginning in the line of improvements which the commissioner proposes.

This is as it should be. It would seem that if there was any one time when, more than at any other, an opportunity offered itself to impress a lesson in good citizenship and respect for law and order upon a newly arrived immigrant and prospective voter, it would be during the period when he is passing through the hands of our immigration officials. Too often, we fear, in the past the impressions given have been quite the opposite of this. It is not at all surprising, when we think of it, that a large number of these aliens who, after their experiences in getting in the country, have remained in New York to fall into the clutches of Tammany rulers, with all their shameless and brutal exactions and tyrannies, have, in time, taken up the same practices and gone to swell the ranks of bribe-givers and bribe-takers. The marvel is that so many of them, in such an atmosphere and with such example before them, have turned out to be honest and reputable citizens.

## Criminals Who Go Unpunished.

THE MOST refreshing feature of the "boodle" exposures in St. Louis thus far has been the vigor and promptness with which the guilty parties have been followed up and brought to the bar of justice. Whether the penalties meted out to the thieves will be entirely adequate remains to be seen. It is to be greatly hoped, for the sake of the example in St. Louis and the country at large, that the punishment in these cases will be made to fit the crimes, and a valuable precedent thus be established for offenses of this sort.

For it is just at this point of adequacy in the penalties inflicted that most cases of this kind have broken down and miserably failed. Here in New York, for example,

we have had exposures of official rottenness and corruption from time to time during the past fifteen or twenty years, some fully as startling and shameful as those in St. Louis, and a good many rascals have been caught, indicted, and threatened with punishment, but that is as far as the matter has gone. For reasons mysterious and unknown to any save, perhaps, the prosecuting authorities, the worst of these cases of malfeasance seldom get beyond the stage of indictment. Some influence, political or otherwise, seems to intervene at this point, the indictment is pigeon-holed, and the indicted party goes his way as free and apparently unconcerned as before.

This has been the history of nearly every case of a public official charged with crime or misconduct in office in the metropolis since the days of Tweed up to the present time. Many persons, such as police captains, convicted or dismissed from the force as the result of the Lexow investigations, meet with a still kinder fate; the courts order their reinstatement in office with back pay for the time they are out. Thus, by one sort of legal legerdemain or another, the exposure of rascals in New York has only served to confirm some of the worst of them in their rascality and give them a new lease of power. Since Tweed no thief and bribe-taker of his stripe has actually been made to feel the lash of the law, although a number are now at large who have probably stolen as much as he, and who could doubtless be convicted and punished were their cases prosecuted with the same vigor and determination that characterize the proceedings against ordinary criminals.

It is to be hoped, as we have said, that a severe example will be made of every member of the "boodle" gang in St. Louis, that the prosecution will not be "called off" at some later stage of the proceedings, nor anything allowed to intervene between the guilty men and the punishment they so richly merit. They should be treated precisely as other thieves are treated, with the added penalty attached to the crime of a gross betrayal of public trust. Similar treatment should be accorded to certain men here in the metropolis, some of whom are now under indictment. Many would like to know why, for instance, the district attorney does not proceed with the case of ex-Fire Commissioner J. J. Scannell, who is under indictment for a grave breach of trust and who deserves severe punishment, if found guilty. And there are others.

Unless stern and vigorous measures are taken here and everywhere with men found guilty of plundering the public treasury and betraying the interests confided to their care, there will be no cessation in crimes of this character, the extent and frequency of which have been the reproach and shame of our municipal government during the past few years. As long as the impression prevails, as it confessedly did among the St. Louis "boodlers," that the acceptance of bribes, and other surreptitious methods of private enrichment at public expense, are a part of the "regular and understood thing" among public office-holders, and that political influence can be generally depended upon to ward off punishment in case of detection, just so long may we expect that selfish, cunning, and unscrupulous men will foist themselves into office for the opportunities for plunder which office gives.

It is right enough, no doubt, that we should pursue with all the terrors of the law the wretch who picks a pocket or steals a loaf of bread, but let us be just and mete out a proportionate penalty to the men who pick the pockets of taxpayers to the tune of thousands, and who steal not one loaf but clean out whole larders which the public has intrusted to their care.

## A Hayseed Victory.

FOR THE first time in thirty-six years a Republican Governor has been re-elected in the State of New York, and only by the slender plurality of a little over ten thousand. Governor Odell's election, like his nomination, was due to the confidence of the Republican party in his sterling integrity, his splendid independence, and his high qualifications as an efficient executive officer.

But it is in order to call attention to the fact that the much-despised and too-often-reprobated hayseeds of the rural districts saved the State of New York from the renewed domination of the corrupt and corrupting forces of Tammany Hall. The rural voters saw in the reduction of their tax bills the result of the removal of the direct State tax, accomplished for the first time in the history of the State, and they gave due credit to the Republican Governor and the Republican Legislature, which brought about this business-like and striking economy. Senator Depew, in his complimentary letter to Chairman Dunn, of the Republican State Committee, on the result in New York, made this acknowledgment: "Our success is in a measure due to the fact that both organizers and fighters were largely men born and brought up in the country, and who know how country folk think and act. I have always had, as you have, an intense admiration for the fighting and staying qualities of the farmer, who, this time, has won our eternal gratitude." No public man is better entitled to speak on this subject than Senator Depew, for no one in this State keeps in closer touch with the people. It is significant that at the close of the canvass Senator Depew declared, as the result of his observation during his extended speaking tour of the State, that the salvation of the Republican ticket would be found in the conservatism and stalwartism of the rural voter.

All honor, therefore, to the despised hayseeds of the rural districts. Once more they have been the saving salt of the Excelsior State, and if the great city of New York is to be finally and utterly redeemed from the blight of Tammany Hall, the work will only be accomplished by a Legislature dominated by these same hard-headed, sober-minded, and everlastingly Republican hayseeds.

## The Plain Truth.

ONE RESULT of the recent election was to bury the Nebraska corpse, which has been dragging after the Democracy for the past few years. The selfish Populist from Nebraska undertook to stump several Western States, but wherever he appeared the Republican vote grew larger. His home precinct, normally Democratic, gave a Republican majority; his prototype in Ohio was snowed under by a hundred thousand; the Republican State ticket in every Congressional district but one in his own State of Nebraska was victorious, and, on top of it all, silver was quoted in London at the lowest record price. And now, if the Associated Press and the great newspapers of the country will only let this political Lazarus lie unnoticed in his tomb, he will never hear the voice of resurrection again. Let him lie.

CURIOUS THINGS may grow out of the New York State election. Already Tammany Hall is talking of nominating Mr. Coler for mayor of greater New York next fall. His success as a candidate for that place, his friends believe, would make him available in 1904 as a Democratic candidate for Governor again, or as the Democratic candidate for Vice-President, in case the presidential nomination goes to some other State. But the election of Mr. Coler as mayor would probably settle his chances for further political preferment, for no mayor could hold the favor of Tammany Hall who did not descend to its level, and when he does that, the cleaner elements of the Democracy will cast him out. A more likely candidate for the governorship in 1904 will be Judge Parker, who, realizing what an opportunity he sacrificed this year, might be in a better frame of mind to run his chances in the presidential year. He could well afford to expect, in case of his election, a renomination and re-election, and then the possibility of the presidency in 1908.

WE ARE gratified to observe that the municipal authorities of St. Paul, Minn., have framed an ordinance designed to mitigate the nuisance of bill-board advertising. The measure will require that bill-boards be placed ten feet back from the sidewalk and that a bond be given to protect the city from damage suits. In addition to these requirements it is proposed to prohibit absolutely the erection of bill-boards in residence districts and to couple with this a provision making public hearings a prerequisite to the granting of any permit in the portion of the city where bill-boards are allowed. The ordinance would be strengthened, it seems to us, if it also provided that a small tax be paid on each square foot of bill-board surface, as is now done in some European cities, and that a prohibitory tax be placed on all advertising in street cars. But as it stands, the St. Paul ordinance is a long step toward the abolition of the sign-board abomination; a step, we may add, which other cities and communities ought to take in the near future.

THE FACT that \$34,000 in cash was found in the desk of a New York police captain who died recently should surprise nobody familiar with the revelations of a Tammany police department in recent years. It is probably true that few even of our multi-millionaires are in the habit of keeping that amount of cash lying around their desks, but for that matter no men outside of Tammany office-holders are such masters in financial arithmetic that they can make a salary of about three thousand a year yield a fortune of several hundred thousand in the course of two or three decades. The *World* recently published a list of thirty New York police captains and inspectors whose fortunes range from \$20,000 up to \$800,000, the average being about \$60,000. Of course the most of these accumulations are explained under the head of "lucky investments," a term sufficiently elastic and ambiguous to cover anything in the range of Tammany's business activities from the enforced tribute of poor push-cart men to the fat "protection" fees of the big gambling houses. The Tammany police captain who testified before the Lexow committee that his sudden rise to great wealth came about through real-estate investments in Japan probably came as near telling "where he got it" as any of his fellows have ever done or ever will do as the course of New York justice runs.

WISER OR weightier words in condemnation of vulgar and ostentatious wealth and the evils it engenders have not been spoken in these days than those recently uttered by Senator Lodge in an address at the opening of the collegiate department of Clark University. "When wealth," said he, "expends in a single evening upon a vulgar, brainless entertainment an amount of money the income of which would mean affluence to thousands of families; when it is used to promote corners in the necessities of life or for desperate gambling in the stock market; when it is engaged in an effort to debauch elections or control Legislatures; when it considers that everything is for sale—Legislatures and courts, public officers, the honesty of men and the honor of women—it is hard to over-estimate the peril which it portends." This is not the cry of the demagogue or a vain alarmist, but the voice of one of the keenest and most clear-eyed statesmen of our time, and it were well if the warning note were sounded until it should penetrate even to the brains of the dullest and most vapid of the creatures who are dawdling away their lives in the midst of luxuries and extravagances purchased with inherited money. It is these living sponges, the shallow, heartless, aimless men and women in marble palaces, who constitute the greatest menace to our existing social order, and whose ways of life are the deepest reproach that lies against Christian civilization. Worthy of more respect is a Zulu savage than a rich degenerate who finds no better use for his money than the indulgence of his vices and vanities.



## PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT

SOME OF the commonly accepted theories as to the influence of heredity fail utterly in their application to the character and tendencies of Sir Ganga Singh, the young Indian potentate who has been favoring England and other parts of Europe with his presence during the past summer. Although twenty-two years old and a pure-blooded native, Sir Ganga, since he succeeded to the ruling office of Bikaner four years ago, has displayed qualities of both heart and mind which would do credit to any youth who



SIR GANGA SINGH,  
The Maharaja of Bikaner.

has enjoyed all the advantages of Western civilization. He speaks and writes English like an educated Englishman, is proficient in all manly sports connected with horse, gun, and rifle, and has charming manners. The Kaiser-i-Hind gold medal awarded to his highness two years ago for liberal and energetic relief measures in time of famine was no empty compliment; nor was it earned by merely signing papers, but by active supervision and personal attention to details. The Bikaner State maintains for imperial service a camel corps of five hundred trained camels and men qualified to act as infantry, and when disturbances broke out in China the Maharaja eagerly proffered the services of the latter with his own, an offer which the government of India accepted, to his great delight. Besides being colonel of the corps he held, at this time, an honorary commission as major in the British army, attached to a regiment of Bengal lancers. On his return from China his highness was decorated as K. C. L. E.

A GOOD story is told of the late Senator Evarts which we do not remember to have seen in print. It relates to an incident which occurred at a Cabinet meeting in the early days of the Hayes administration, when Mr. Evarts held the portfolio of State. The members of the Cabinet were sitting about the room discussing matters in an informal way when President Hayes remarked that he had just made a few appointments to certain offices without consulting his associates, the appointees being personal friends and he being sure that they would give satisfaction all around. As these particular appointments happened to fall within Secretary Evarts's department, that official was taken somewhat aback by the statement, and turning to Secretary Sherman, who sat by, said with a twinkle in his eye: "I have often heard and read about the Western reserve of Ohio, but I must confess that I have never seen any of it."

HONORS ACCUMULATE upon the head of Professor Simon Newcomb, the oldest and most eminent of living American scientists. The degree of doctor of philosophy has just been conferred upon him by the University of Christiania. He had before received similar distinctions from ten or twelve institutions including the degree of doctor of divinity from Yale, Harvard, and Columbia. He is a member of the leading scientific societies of Europe and America, and is author of many scientific text-books.

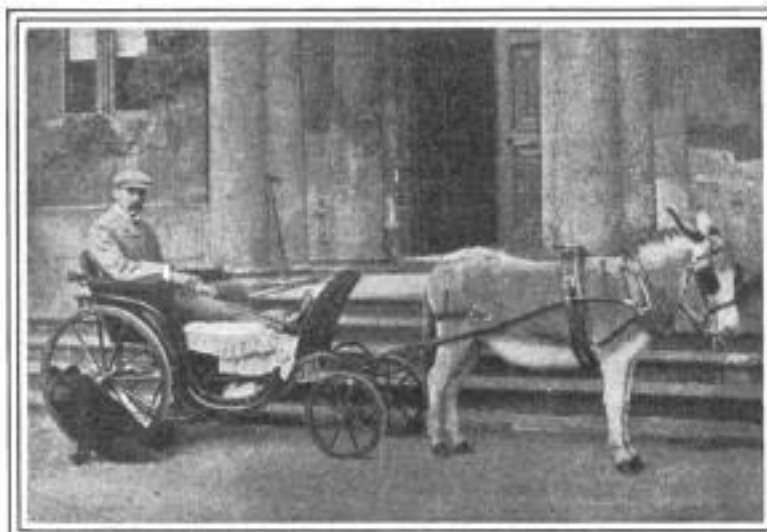
BAVARIA SOME time ago celebrated with every evidence of true joyfulness the eightieth birthday of Prince Luitpold, who is virtually the King, although nominally only regent of the kingdom, the nominal ruler being Otto, who has for many years been hopelessly insane. The life of Luitpold was formerly embittered by much unjust criticism and vilification, by reason of the circumstances leading to his assumption of the regency, circumstances over which he had no control. But in late years popular feeling toward him has been completely reversed and he has become the idol of the people. He has managed the affairs of the kingdom with a prudence and success which are all the more highly appreciated because they contrast so favorably with the condition of affairs during the reign of Otto. The prince has also won the admiration of all Germany. He is the second son of King Louis I. and brother of King Maximilian of Bavaria, and was born at Wurzburg. Joining the army as a young man, he became a fine soldier and rose to be field-marshal and



PRINCE LUITPOLD,  
The regent and actual King of Bavaria.

inspector-general of the Bavarian forces. During the Franco-German War he was attached to the headquarters of the King of Prussia, and in the name of his nephew, King Louis II., handed to King William the letter which invited him to assume the title of German Emperor. In personal appearance Prince Luitpold is rather unassuming. One day as he was walking down a Munich street, a young soldier, a raw recruit, passed him without giving the usual salute, upon seeing which an officer who was close by made frantic signs to him to do so. Unfortunately the soldier, who had no idea who the simple-looking old gentleman really was, mistook the hint, and running after the prince regent, tapped him not too gently on the shoulder, and said: "Come back at once. Alter (literally 'old one'); the captain wants to speak to you."

WITH THE exception of General Kitchener, no prominent leader of the British forces in the Boer war came out of that long and critical struggle with a more creditable record than Lord Methuen. He entered the war at the very beginning and remained to the end, and was the commander in numerous hard-fought battles, in all of which he displayed the highest qualities of generalship. He was captured and severely wounded by the Boers, it will be remembered, in one of the last engagements, but was kindly treated by his captors and soon



LORD METHUEN,  
The wounded Boer war hero, out for an airing.

returned to the British camp. Since his return from South Africa, Lord Methuen has been living in strict retirement at his Wiltshire seat, Corsham Court. Recently, however, he was able to attend a complimentary dinner given in his honor at Corsham, and, in response to the toast of his health, replied in a speech which should be welcome reading to both Briton and Boer. Lord Methuen's chivalry and generosity are appreciated as well



COLONEL ROOSEVELT,  
With his favorite lieutenant, John C. Greenway.

by his former foes as by his own fellow countrymen; indeed, he has been assured of a hearty welcome if he will return and settle down in South Africa.

THE REPORT of the engagement of John C. Greenway to Miss Alice Roosevelt, which has been authoritatively denied, has served to call attention to the interesting career of the gentleman mentioned. Mr. Greenway, who is about thirty years old, is a graduate of Yale, class of '95, and while at that institute made a name in university athletics, that will be handed down for many college generations, as Yale's greatest baseball catcher and one of her best football end rushers. He was the only college catcher who could be found who was able to handle the delivery of the famous "Dutch" Carter. He was quick to enlist at the breaking out of the Spanish-American war and received a lieutenant's commission in the rough riders. He was the first man up San Juan Hill and was afterward known as Colonel "Teddy" Roosevelt's favorite lieutenant. The accompanying picture shows Colonel Roosevelt and Lieutenant Greenway in uniform at the rough riders' camp and on their mustangs. Lieutenant Greenway is

well regarded personally and has a host of friends. is an intelligent but unassuming man of action. Desq his athletic and military record he has never gone in politics or accepted office from the present administration but is quietly engaged in a successful business near Pittsburgh.

MR. EDWARD CLARK POTTER calls his statue of General Slocum, recently unveiled at Gettysburg his "hoodoo," having had more ill luck with that particular piece of work than falls to the lot of most sculptors in a lifetime. It was modeled at Mr. Potter's summer studio at Enfield, Mass., in clay on an iron frame, and after eight months of the hardest kind of work he said as he left the studio at night: "One day's work more and it will be done." Imagine his feelings on going to his studio the next morning



EDWARD CLARK POTTER,  
And his "hoodoo" work of art.

ing to find that the iron had rusted off and the tons of clay lay in a heap on the floor, all of his long labor gone to naught, and his assistant, who had done the preliminary work and who was responsible for the downfall, having literally taken to the woods. Finally the statue was done over again and finished, boxed up, and sent to the station, where it was found it was too big for the car. It had to be unboxed and repacked, and at length was shipped to the foundry, but on the way got lost, and for over a month no trace of it could be found. It finally reached the foundry. Months afterward Mr. Potter received a large box and on opening it found the head of Slocum, which had been shipped back to him, but why he was never able to find out. Mr. Potter is one of the best animal sculptors in this country. His horses on the Peristyle and his colossal horses and bulls on the Court of Honor will be remembered by all who visited the world's fair in Chicago.

ANECIDOTES AND recollections of the author of "Festus" are now in order, although his name was scarcely mentioned for years before his death. It is interesting to remember that Browning was fascinated by many passages in Bailey's poem, which he described as "unsurpassed in grandeur and quite unsurpassable." At an evening party in Piccadilly twenty years ago Browning, discovering that somebody in the room knew Bailey, sought out the poet's friend and talked for half an hour on "Festus" and its author, whom he had come to regard, he said, as a myth. Tennyson's estimate of Bailey's poem may be taken, perhaps, as the general opinion of it. "I have just got 'Festus,'" he wrote to Fitzgerald; "order it and read it. You will most likely find it a great bore, but there are really very grand things in it." Bailey was often accused of having merely copied "Faust," but the charge was quite unjust. At the time he began "Festus" Bailey had not even read the poem which he afterward discovered so closely resembled his own.

IN A CERTAIN district in Kentucky it is proposed to revive the good old custom of conveying the mails in a stage-coach with outriders and postilions. The proposal comes from General John B. Castleman, a noted Kentucky horse lover and whip, who has a plan to carry the mails in this style between his home, Pleasant Hill, and Burgin, a distance of six miles.

Few SOME years past two of the brightest stars in the galaxy of lovely women who adorn English society have been Lady Londonderry and her sister, Lady Dudley. They are both grand-



LADY LONDONDERRY,  
A famous beauty and social leader in London.

mothers, but, like Queen Alexandra, they seem to possess the secret of eternal youth. Lady Londonderry, who is the eldest of Lord Shrewsbury's three sisters, is very popular in Ireland, for she was an ideal Vice-reine, and is devoted to Mount Stewart, Lord Londonderry's Irish home. She has very literary and artistic tastes, and some few years ago contributed a valuable historic paper on the great Lord Castlereagh to the *Anglo-Saxon Review*.

THE POPE, wealthiest of modern rulers, spiritual or secular, has been happy in sharing the fortunes of other men. It has been reckoned that during his pontificate a sum of over five million dollars has been bequeathed to him in various ways, \$600,000 having come to him in one year, and one recent bequest being for no less than two hundred thousand dollars.





COLUMBIA'S RECENT DEFEAT ON THE GRIDIRON BY BROWN.

PROVIDENCE TEAM KICKING ITS FIRST GOAL IN THE ONE-SIDED CONTEST AT THE POLO GROUNDS.—*Early*

## Brothers Who May Be Foes at Football

ALFRED STILLMAN,  
OF HARVARD.

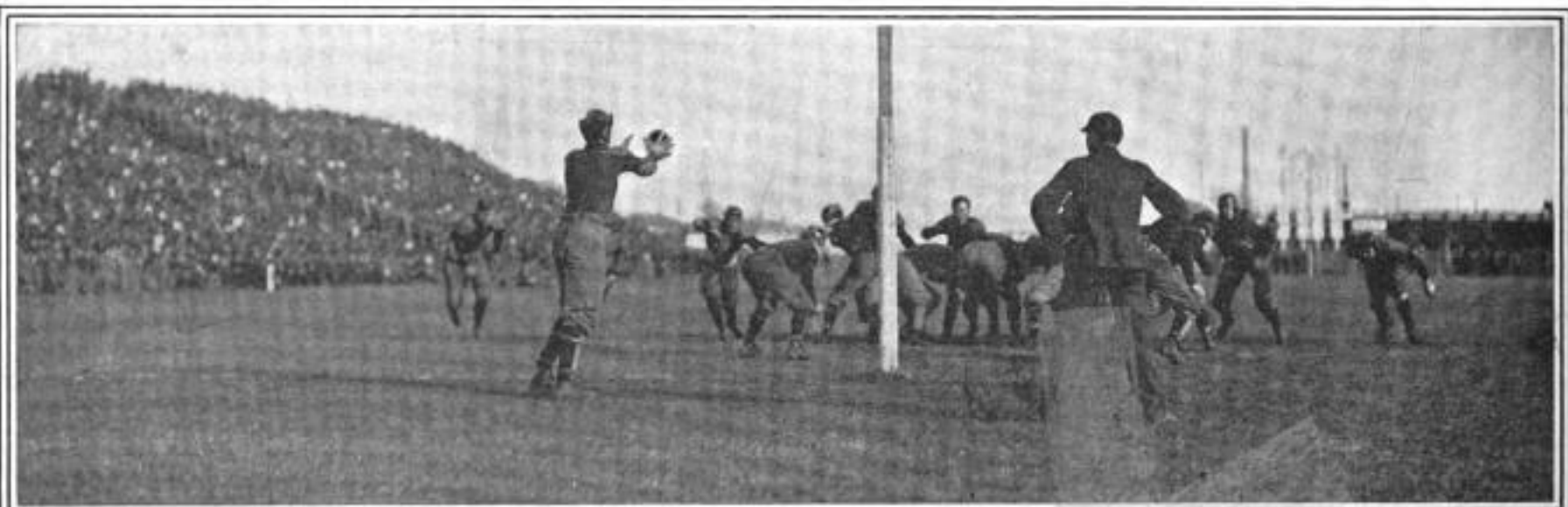
WHEN YALE meets Harvard in the culminating football game of the season, November 22d, two brothers may line up against each other. This has rarely happened in American universities, where older brothers generally hand down the younger members of the family as an inheritance to the same college in which the older sons have made a name. The three sons of Mr. Stillman, a New York business man, have been divided in their allegiance between Yale and Harvard, and consequently the parents have trouble when they attend a Yale-Harvard football game about the colors they wear. No matter what their selection may be, their choice will not be satisfactory to all of their sons. George, their oldest son, played tackle on the Yale eleven for two years, graduating in 1900. He was head coach last fall,

WALTER STILLMAN, YALE QUARTERBACK, IN PRACTICE, TAKING BALL FROM MORTON, CENTRE-RUSH.—*Sedgwick*

and has been a leading coach this season. He was hammer-thrower for the Yale track team for two years. Alfred, his younger brother, is one of the best all-round athletes at Harvard. He is the pitcher for the 'varsity baseball nine and alternates with Captain Clarkson between the pitcher's box and centre-field. He is the heaviest batter at Harvard. He is full-back on the Harvard football team, having played that position two years. The youngest of the three brothers is Walter, a Yale sophomore. He was manager of the Yale freshman team last year. This season he has been substitute quarter-back and end-rush at Yale. He may be obliged to tackle his brother Alfred to prevent Harvard making a touchdown against Yale at New Haven next Saturday.

GEORGE STILLMAN,  
YALE COACH.

PENNSYLVANIA TRYING A VIGOROUS RUN AROUND HARVARD'S LEFT END—PENNSYLVANIA MEN IN STRIPED SWEATERS.

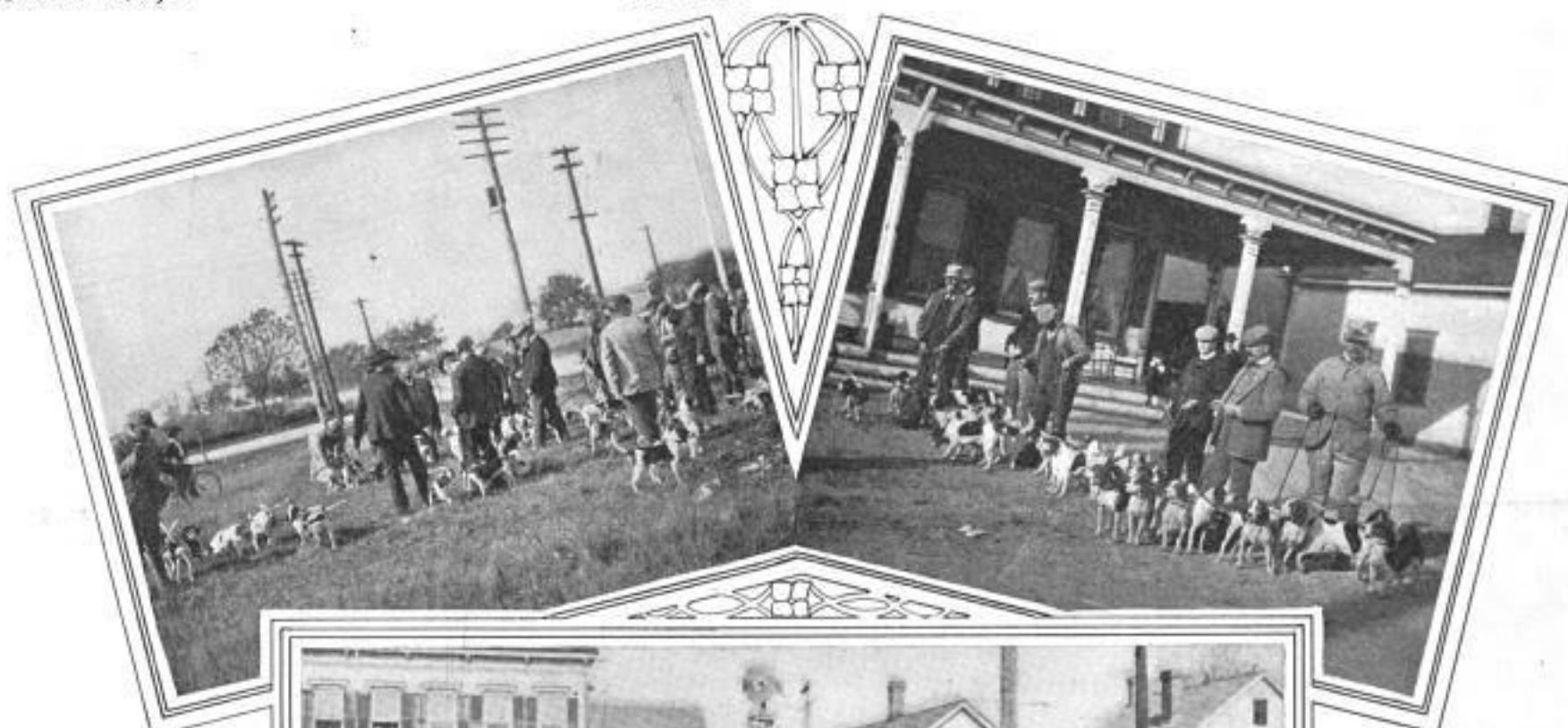


BENNETT, OF PENNSYLVANIA, RECEIVING THE BALL ON HIS FORTY-FIVE-YARD LINE JUST BEFORE A KICK TO MARSHALL.

### HARVARD'S FOOTBALL VICTORY OVER PENNSYLVANIA.

IMPORTANT PLAYS IN THE GAME BETWEEN THE TWO GREAT UNIVERSITIES AT CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—*Ware*





GATHERING OF THE SPORT-LOVING CLAN AT HEADQUARTERS, MINNOLA, L. I.



DOGS IN LEASH STARTING OFF FOR EXERCISE IN THE MORNING.



MRS. THEODORE HAUSER, CHICAGO, AND HER ENTRIES—FIRST WOMAN TO HANDLE A COMPETITOR IN FIELD TRIALS.

GENERAL MUSTER OF THE TRAINED BEAGLES AND THEIR OWNERS.



T. G. MORRISON'S "REX M.," WHICH DIVIDED THIRD MONEY WITH FREELAND IN CLASS A.



ANXIOUS MOMENT FOR AN OWNER—"WILL HE GO UNDER THE MEASURE?"



DISTINGUISHED PASSENGERS TRAVEL BY COACH TO THE TRIAL GROUNDS.



W. G. ROCKEFELLER'S VALUABLE STRING.

ANNUAL FIELD TRIALS OF THE NATIONAL BEAGLE CLUB.  
GRAND PRIZE COMPETITION OF HUNTING-DOGS ON W. C. WHITNEY'S ESTATE, WHEATLEY HILLS, L. I.

Photographs by our staff artist, G. B. Loekey.



# All About the Great Horse Show in New York

By Charles P. Sawyer, National Horse Show Association.

THE MOST successful of all horse shows in this country is that of the National Horse Show Association, which is held annually in the Madison Square Garden during the week preceding Thanksgiving Day. It marks the real opening of the New York social season, and "Queen Woman" is there in all her glory of new gowns to vie with what the newspapers are pleased to call in big headlines "King Horse." With each year the interest has increased and the opening show of the new century was a record breaker in many ways, especially in regard to attendance, for the exhibition of 1901 was given to something like 20,000 more spectators than were in the garden the previous year. With an increased number of horses this year, many new exhibitors, and a record-breaking sale of boxes, there is every prospect that this year's show will be even greater than those which have preceded it.

To those who watch the running of the machinery and see how smoothly the show goes on its way, it would seem an easy task to prepare for the hundreds of horses and thousands of people, no hitch being apparent to the closest observer. It is by no means simple, however, or the thought of a moment. The experience of seventeen years has to be added to with each show, and the exhibition of one year is scarcely over before plans are laid for the next. Lessons are learned every year, and there is always something not apparent to the lay mind that needs to be cared for. During the progress of one year's show the officers, judges, and even attendants, have on their thinking-caps and make suggestions which are listened to and jotted down for future reference. Some of these are in regard to management, others relate to classification, and others to the thousand and one things that go to make up the harmonious whole.

Early in the summer work is begun upon the premium list and the selection of the judges which must go out with it, as the intending exhibitors are very particular as to whom they send their horses before. Classes of which much has been expected may not have filled well, and the cause has to be sought in an effort to remedy possible defects in the conditions and increase the interest in a class, or to drop it altogether. Conditions under which well-filled classes are formed may not be just what are needed to bring into the ring and give the blue ribbon to the best type, and need changing, and new classes may have to be formed to meet new conditions. Then comes the question of judges. It is manifestly impossible to please every exhibitor, so when judges give an average amount of satisfaction they are retained from year to year if possible. Some classes require three judges, while others have but one, for it has been found with years of experience that some classes actually require three, while in others the best results are obtained when the decision is left to one man. With these things settled the premium list goes to the printer, and about two months before the day for closing the entries it is sent out all over the country.

The entries come in slowly at first, and then, as the time of closing approaches, the clerks who receive and tabulate them are swamped by each mail, and day and night they are kept busy getting the horses in their proper classes and preparing the "copy" for the printer of the catalogue. The time between the closing of the entry list and the day for the opening of the show is so short that every effort has to be made to get the elaborate catalogue ready for the first day. As soon as the entries are closed the work of the press agent begins, and he must familiarize himself with the horses and their records, so that he will be ready at all times to give out the information and call attention to special features of the year.

The programme of the week comes next, and for some time the secretary is at work arranging the classes so that there shall be no tedious waits between them or contests prolonged far beyond the hour of closing. To do this he has to take into consideration the size of the classes, the speed of the judges, and the necessity for giving the morning to weeding-out processes among

jumpers and the less interesting animals. When it is ready the large and small classes are so sandwiched in that rarely does the time come for closing the morning, afternoon, or evening session with the judges still at work.

Next is the sale of boxes, for which there is so great a demand that they have to be disposed of by auction. An afternoon is given to this, and when the auctioneer is through the boxes that are desirable are disposed of, and for the whole week. The allotment of seats to members comes next, and there are so many in the association that in a day or two few of these are left. Then the box office is thrown open for two days for the sale of seats for the week, followed by the sale of seats for single performances, which does not stop until the show is over, although the first two and the last night's seats are the only ones left on the opening day.

One week before the show opens a small army of men is put at work preparing the garden for one of its many metamorphoses during the year. The big ring is laid out and earth to cover the ground is brought from a long distance, carefully selected, so that it shall be the virgin soil, free from taint of gas. It is carefully rolled and then covered with a thick layer of tan bark, which is rolled and re-rolled until it is as smooth as a barn floor, and raised a little at the turns to prevent accidents. The yellow and black decorations are put in place, and the boxes and seats are refurbished and cleaned up, in order that the daintiest gowns may not be injured. Finally the big board-walk around the ring, where everybody goes to be seen and to see in the great society promenade, is put in place, and the garden is ready for the visitors.

During this time the secretary has his hands full allotting the stalls and boxes, of which there are altogether too few to accommodate the eight hundred or more horses, and his task is by no means easy, for no one will be satisfied with what has been given. Box stalls are wanted by many more than can be accommodated, and those who do get them are envied by those who do not, and are likely to make "remarks." Then, too, the garden stalls down in the basement will not take more than half of the horses entered, and it is necessary to seek quarters outside. In other years it was necessary to build an annex in Twenty-seventh Street covering half the street, but the abandonment of the Thirty-second Street car stables has given the Association a place to accommodate the overflow much better, although exhibitors do not care particularly for the quarter-of-a-mile trip to the garden to be judged.

The horses begin to arrive on the Saturday before the show, and all that day and night and the next day and night they come in, the veterinaries being kept busy all the time examining the animals, for with the thousands of dollars' worth of horse-flesh great care has to be taken that only well horses are brought among the exhibits, for if disease creeps in it would be an expensive proceeding. The men who do the examining are keen observers and watch every arrival like hawks, and so far no horses have been hurt, although, of course, an occasional cold is developed and the horse is promptly isolated.

Next in order is the private opening of the show on the Sunday prior to the public opening. Then comes the annual luncheon, which has become an important feature of the show. In the restaurant, grouped around the big horseshoe table, will be found representatives of almost every walk in life, horsemen, judges, and newspaper men being found in greatest numbers. It is a time of jollification, for the show is ready, the hardest of the work is over, and the celebration of the event is on. After the luncheon an adjournment is taken to the side of the arena and the pick of the horses in the show are brought out for inspection, the grooms, class callers, stable hands, and messengers, all in neat uniforms, are paraded, led by the ringmaster in immaculate dress, and ushered in by the bugler.

At nine o'clock on Monday morning the doors of the garden are thrown open. The four ring grooms station

themselves at the four corners of the judges' stand, the ring committee take their places within, the judges are ready, the ringmaster stands at attention, and the bugler sounds "boots and saddles." The first class comes into the ring at the call and the show is on for a week. From 9 A. M. until 1 P. M., from 2:30 P. M. until 6 P. M., and from 8:30 P. M. until 11 P. M., the ring is rarely empty, horses of all types and sizes passing in procession before the judges. For some unknown reason the greatest number of spectators visit the show on Thursday, possibly because in one year an exalted personage was there on that day, although Wednesday and Friday nights generally test the capacity of the great amphitheatre. Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday, the attendance, although large, is less than on the other three days.

Frequently classes under inspection are so large that it would require a ring ten times as great as that in use to accommodate all the entries, so they are brought in in squads. Each division is called in by the bugler separately and each has its chance at a drive around the ring under the inspection of the judges and is then lined up in the middle of the ring. Those that look the least promising are placed on the east side of the stand and the best are put on the west side. Some, of course, are by no means up to the standard set by others, so they promptly get the "order of the gate" and retire at once. Then, when all are in, those on the east side are sent around again and generally are promptly dismissed, although one or two may be left for a time. Then the lot in the west half have their trial, and they are sifted down again. This weeding-out process goes on until four or five are left on the west side and none on the east. Then these are put through their paces over and over again, until finally the judges decide upon the winner of the blue, whereupon he is triumphantly driven up to the stand for the plaudits of the crowd and his rosette. Then quickly follow the red, the yellow, and the white, and the next class is called.

Once in a while there is a dispute over the height of a horse, or the judges suspect that something is wrong with an animal before them, and again the veterinary is called upon; he makes a careful examination of the animal, and his judgment is final. The measurement is also made to settle that dispute, and sometimes the horse has to be measured several times before he is accepted in the class or turned out as over or under size. The complaints over the judging are few and far between, and not one was made in the show of last year.

The importance of the show in the public estimation is told readily by the press room. Up at the end of the garden in the first balcony, where every movement of a horse under inspection may be seen, is a long row of desks for those who keep their eyes glued on the ring while the judges are at work, while off the gallery is a big room where writers may work in peace. It is a busy spot at all times, and on some occasions fully one hundred and fifty men have been at work there, each city newspaper having specialists in the various well-known types of horse, who see nothing but horse and can talk nothing but horse. Among them, too, are the "star" writers, who are there to get local color for the "introduction," while down on the floor are the society reporters taking notes, and the artists looking for material for sketches, which will be worked up in the quiet of the press room or down town in the newspaper offices.

All the week this whirl goes on, and one by one the winners are selected, until Saturday afternoon comes, when the blue-ribbon winners come together again to select which shall be the best of the breed without regard to special conditions, and by eleven o'clock that night all the championships are awarded, the lights go down, the bugler blows "taps," and the band plays the last stragglers out with "Auld Lang Syne." They are scarcely out of the place before the workmen swarm in again, and before the midnight hour strikes the place is being dismantled for the next show in the garden, which may be of an entirely different nature.

## Ancient Fables for the Horse Show

### Ye Olde Horse.

AN OLDE horse who for twenty yeares hadde notte so much as pawed ye earthe or even snorted in a loud tone one day happened along where some colts were kyeking uppe their heels & having some funne.

"Ho, Ho!" nickered ye olde horse prancing uppe & looking devilish. "Verrie goode, boys, verrie goode! But watch me & see howe we used to do itte fortie yeares ago!"

Thenne ye olde horse snorted ferrely, arched hys taile & rose uponne hys wobbly hind legges, pawing ye air & squealing raucously.

& all ye colts putte their beddes behind one another's shoulders & smiled. "Gad-zooks!" they snickered, "Watch ye Olde Manne gette gaye!"

Just thenne ye olde horse stubbed hys toe uponne a corn cobbe & turned a flippe-floppe, rolling uponne ye grounde alle tangled up, with hys fore legs in a bow knot & one hind legge over hys eare.

"Alas!" he wheezed after he hadde unravelled himself & was limping away. "Itte took me forty yeares to learn that a youthful spirit can notte loosen uppe olde joints!"

& all ye colts kicked one another inne ye ribs & laughed gleefully.

& this is ye lesson:

- (1) Never gette gaye inne your olde age.
- (2) Whenne Time scores onne you, throw uppe your handes & confess it.
- (3) Never butte inne whenne you are out of ye gayme.

### Ye Horse and ye Ass.

YE HORSE and ye Ass once hadde a dispute as to whych was the better known.

"I," said ye Horse, "am ye star actor of ye whole coon show. I coek my taile and prance, and all who pass by regard me with awe and say, 'Lo! What a wonderful Horse!'"

And ye Ass said nothing—though hys under lip trembled slightly. Also hys eyes were sleepy and he looked sad.

"And whenne people fayle to notice me," continued ye conceited Horse, "I rise uponne my hind legges and paw ye air and snort! Yen, I snort with exceeding greate vigor and many people see and admire!"

Then did ye meek Ass give a tired sigh.

"Behold!" he murmured. "Itte is true I am but a lowly Ass, modest and retiring inne my habits. I am seldom seen of menne."

"Yette am I welle-known."

"I rise notte uponne my hind legges and prance;

neither do I do stunts to catch ye eye of ye rabble. But whenne uponne some lonely hillside I lift my voice inne a little song, thenne verily there is something doing. Yen, of a truth ye rocks are jarred loose uponne ye mountains and ye beasts and foules falle over themselves trying to gette in ye clear; also ye sky cracketh and ye milk soureth in ye cellars!"

"And it cometh to pass as I warble, that all ye people of ye whole country-side pause to listen; and they say one to another:

"Lo! itte is ye Gentle Ass singing himself to sleep uponne yonder hillside fourteen miles away!"

Thenne ye conceited Horse laid hys ears back uponne hys neck and walked away switchng hys taile spitefully; for well wotted he thatte ye Meek Ass was It!

(Ye Lesson.)

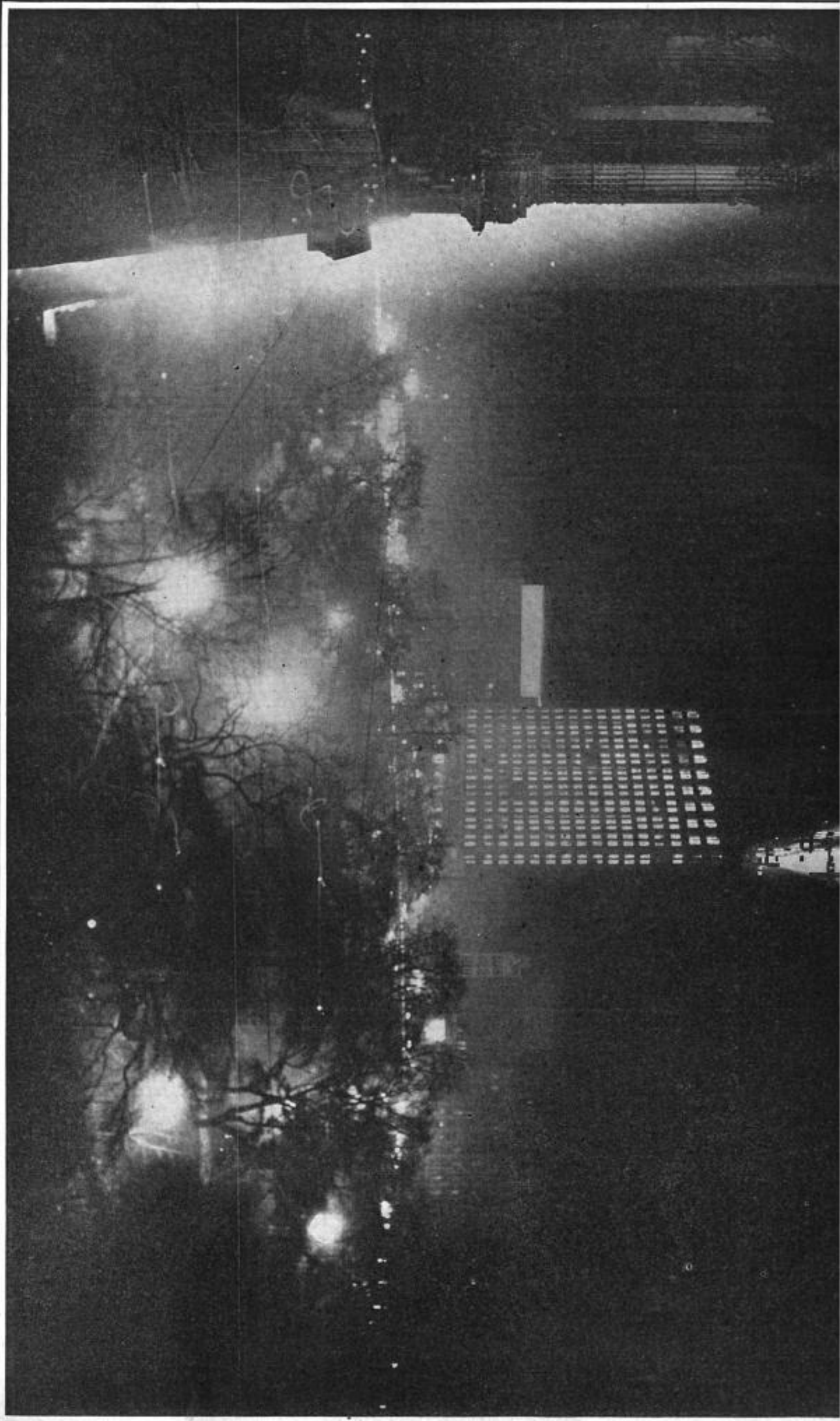
First Wise Bunch: True worth can notte be hidden—even though itte be buried inne obscurity.

Second Round: If thy talents wille notte of themselves bring thee fame it booteth notte to do stunts in ye public eye.

Third Sneeze: Ye song of ye obscure poet cutteth more ice than ye cake-walk of ye Mountebank.

LOWELL OTIS REESE.





ELECTION-NIGHT HORROR IN MADISON SQUARE, NEW YORK.

SOLE PHOTOGRAPH OF FIREWORKS EXPLOSION WHICH KILLED TWELVE PERSONS AND BADLY HURT FIFTY.

*Photograph by James H. Han, for "Lester's Weekly."*



## Tars on Shore-Leave Buy Many Mascots

WHEN ANY vessel of our navy after a cruise reaches port there is always a strong desire among the men on board to obtain "shore-leave." A naval seaman's lot is largely one of hard work and much monotony. He is separated for months, sometimes for years, from the cheerful influences of home life, and while his ship is at sea he rarely or never gets a real good sleep. Owing to the system of dividing the crew into "watches," the sailor is allowed only four hours continuous slumber before he is aroused for four hours of duty. At the end of that period he is permitted to take another nap of four hours, but the break "between watches" has tried his nerves. The officers also have to submit to this unnatural mode of living. The consequence is "that tired feeling" in the case of all concerned. The officers often grow melancholy and some, as was the case lately, commit suicide. The men, too, chafe under the irksome conditions, and whenever they are released for a time from their floating prison they are irrepressibly happy. In the exuberance of their joy they frequently, when once on land, indulge in what is almost a free fight. They engage in rough horse-play and fall to pummeling one another. Occasionally in the mêlée hard blows are struck and knives are drawn, and the wild frolic ends with a number of bruised or cut and bleeding participants. When the frenzy abates, amicable relations are resumed and the men scatter to other scenes of amusement as if nothing had happened.

Jack Tar is notoriously improvident, and most of our naval seamen, when they get ashore, spend their money, be it more or less, with a lavish hand. Shore leave is limited to twenty-four hours, but in that brief time the unrestrained sailor manages to run through about all the cash he carries with him. He plunges into a whirl of dissipation and is oftentimes cheated or robbed of a good share of his ready assets, but a percentage of the latter is also apt to go for anything that happens to strike his almost childish fancy. Mascots are the seafarer's delight, and whatever he may come across which seems to him to have a talismanic property he is bound to buy if he can. Hence, when the "pier jumpers," as those on shore leave are technically called, return in well-filled barges to the ship and under direction of the master-at-arms climb up to the deck, they are likely to bring with them a miscellaneous collection of goats, dogs, parrots, monkeys, roosters, etc. One sailor on the *Kearsarge*, either in or out of his senses at the time, went so far as to purchase as a mascot a colored baby from its mother for the sum of forty cents and came aboard with it in his arms. He was not allowed to retain it, however, and the child was eventually restored to its repentant and hysterical parent.

How many of the mascots may be kept on board lies within the discretion of the captain. A liberal policy is pursued in this matter. But manifestly there is a limit to the number of those that can be accommodated. The surplus is sent ashore without delay. When the returned "pier jumpers" are lined up while the ship's writer calls the roll to discover the luggards, it is one of the most perplexing duties of the officer of the deck to decide what dumb creatures may or may not be added to the vessel's menagerie. If the vessel is on her way homeward from the tropics she usually carries a large variety of living presents for the home friends of the sailors. But these are only temporary tenants of the hold and would not be permitted to remain on board long.

The permanent pets simmer down to comparatively a few, and some of these have become famous throughout the navy. One of the most notable of them is Mike, the wonderfully intelligent goat of the *Kearsarge*. Mike is the ever-ready playfellow of the sailors and he is daily provoked into exhibitions of his battling abilities. He is the terror of all other mascots and, if not prevented, at once attacks any dog, monkey, or other goat that he spies on deck. When weary of skylarking Mike retires to the quarter-deck for rest, the officers being less given to teasing and disturbing him. When the marines prepare for a march on shore Mike is all eagerness and excitement, and bleats loudly as if giving orders by bugle. He dashes down the gangplank with the expedition and sticks close to the officers wherever they go. A forty-mile jaunt does not lessen his pluck. If there is practice firing he swells the noise with his bleating. Mike is particularly fond of battling with mascots of his own species. Should the *Kearsarge* be moored at a wharf near another war-vessel Mike will steal ashore and take up a position on the gangplank of the other ship until an adversary appears. The two of them butt away at each other until one of them has had enough, when both return to their quarters. On days of target practice, when the big guns are fired, Mike, who is troubled by the concussion, runs down into the hold, where he stays until the discharges cease. For his many accomplishments Mike is regarded by the entire crew with pride and affection.

Another highly valued mascot on the *Kearsarge* is a huge rooster. He came to his noble estate in a peculiar way. A case of eggs for the vessel was secured at Martinique just a week before the disastrous eruption of Mont Pelée, and one of these hatched in the intense heat of the tropics without aid of incubator or hen. The chick developed into the *Kearsarge's* chanticleer, which is kept in the baker's department. He is a great favorite with the men, and has many a bout with them. He likes to be up with the bakers while they work at night, and his interest in the proceedings and his lusty crowing enliven the hours for the nocturnal workers. In addition to the two described the men of the *Kearsarge* have several pets of lesser note.

Every other vessel of the navy has its mascots, some

of them having as many as a dozen. Bulldogs are quite numerous on our naval ships, and the goat is a general favorite.

## Timely Praise for American Public Schools.

JUST NOW, when the introduction of our American public-school system in our new dependencies is being bitterly opposed in certain quarters, it is important to note the valuable testimony to its efficiency which comes in the shape of a census report covering the decade from 1890 to 1900, showing a steady increase in the proportion of children between ten and fourteen years of age able to read and write in this country, notwithstanding the large infusion of a foreign element during this same period. The figures in this report show that in 1890 there were thirteen States, and in 1900 twenty-seven States, in which the percentage of children of the ages named able to read and write was more than ninety-eight. These twenty-seven States in 1900 included 62.2 per cent. of the population. The rapid decrease of illiteracy among children in many of the Southern States is especially noteworthy. Alabama, for instance, gaining seven points in the decade, South Carolina nine, and Louisiana ten. On the whole, the report shows a far higher average grade of intelligence than any other civilized country on the globe, a result unquestionably due to our free public schools.

Another tribute to the efficiency of our public schools, equally timely and significant, appears in the recently published results of an investigation into our educational system by experts detailed for the work by the London board of education. In the judgment of these experts the moral and educational value of American public schools is incalculable. The attachment of the whole people to them is attributed partly to their high level of intelligence and partly to their perception that the public schools constitute a bulwark against plutocracy and all

## Indiana—The Mother of Great Men

BETWEEN the blue of inland seas  
And sunset's golden gate  
She sits among her fertile farms  
And weaves the web of state.  
The weft and warp of power and fame  
Slip smoothly through her hands;  
The whirring of her busy loom  
Is heard in distant lands.

FORTH from her log-built cabin-door,  
With running roses red,  
Full many a sturdy son has gone  
The nation's halls to tread;  
So when on fame's immortal scroll  
You place the good and great,  
Among the Union's glorious names  
Write high the Hoosier State.

MINNA IRVING.

subversion of the spirit of American institutions. One of the investigators, Sir Joshua Fitch, notes that "the exclusion of sectarian and clerical influence from the common school appears in many places to have had the incidental effect of quickening the zeal of the churches, making them more sensible of their responsibility." It is this very exclusion of sectarian influence, it should be noted, which is made the chief basis of opposition to the public schools by certain elements in the United States. In commenting on the report in question, the *London Daily News* expresses the frank opinion that it would be an immense gain to England if the American public school system could be transferred to that country where it would help to do away with what it calls "the fabric of mediæval feudalism," still preserved in England.

Intelligent American citizens generally have no need of testimonies like these from foreign or domestic sources to heighten their sense of the practical value of our common schools, but it is well, for various reasons, to give special prominence to the facts thus adduced at the present time. Our educational methods have their faults, no doubt, and we may profitably take some lessons from Germany, for instance, in the matter of technical instruction, but taken as they are to-day our institutions of learning, from the lowest to the highest, constitute a feature of American life and activity of which we may be justly proud. It may be positively affirmed that one can not be a true and loyal friend to our system of government and our free institutions, and at the same time be an enemy of our free public schools.

## Sending Letters by Electricity.

THE CHILDISH delusion that telegraphic messages are conveyed bodily along the wires in some mysterious fashion bids fair to be not so much of a delusion after all, according to a reported invention in Italy, by which letters are to be sent from one point to another by electricity. Experiments are to be conducted under the Italian postal authorities with this very novel apparatus between Rome and Naples.

## The New York Dramatic Season.

HOW LONG can a comedian continue to be funny? Many remember the success of Harrigan and Hart's eccentric Irish comedies, which were the vogue for several years. There were crowded houses, high prices, and new plays every year, but in the course of time the Harrigan and Hart strain ran out. Poor Hart died in an asylum and Harrigan was left to seek engagements, I believe, on the vaudeville stage. Will a similar fate overtake Weber & Fields? Thus far this season they have given the expectant public nothing but disappointments. "Twirley Whirley" is a farrago of nonsense, and the addition of "Humming Birds and Onions" does not make the performance more attractive. Those who see the show once are satisfied not to see it again. It is too bad that, with a company embracing so much talent and with the originality that Weber & Fields themselves have displayed in other years, a better and more satisfactory entertainment cannot be given.

A bright young woman, Doris Keane, and an admirable student of eccentric acting, Miss Helen Travers, both made a hit in "A Young Scapegrace," the three-act comedy which had its first performance at the Empire Theatre, at the recent entertainment of Sargent's dramatic students. The programme was long and rather heavy, but the young ladies and gentlemen acquitted themselves very well.

A performance that rivals the Passion Play, as a religious lesson, is "Everyman," now running at the New York. It is a singular entertainment, a revival of the most notable of the fifteenth-century English "morality plays," and has attracted in New York City, as it did in London, large and fashionable audiences, mainly from among church-goers. No applause is permitted, the names of none of the actors are printed on the bill, and the whole performance is more like a mediæval service than a performance of the modern stage. Miss Edith Wynne Matthison, who plays the title rôle of "Everyman," has remarkable gifts, and the sincerity of her acting makes a lasting impression.

A distinct success is scored to Mary Mannering, in Clyde Fitch's new and very original four-act play, "The Stubbornness of Geraldine," which, under the management of Frank McKee, is running at the Garrick. Mr. Fitch aims at stage novelties and he certainly secures one in the first act of his new comedy, in which he gives a very correct representation of the deck of a great passenger steamer. Miss Mannering has plenty of work to do and does all of it exceedingly well. The play is clean, bright, lively, and interesting. The honors of the star are shared by Miss Amy Ricard, who takes the part of the vivacious *V. Thompson*, and Arthur Byron and Mrs. Hone are both emphatically good. I predict a long and successful run for Geraldine.

Those who had the pleasure of seeing John Drew in "The Mummy and the Humming Bird," at the Empire, before this admirable comedy was withdrawn, appreciated the distinct and clear enunciation with which the two principal ladies in the cast spoke their lines. I refer to Margaret Dale and Marie Derickson. It is too bad that other leading ladies, not to mention the gentlemen of some of the New York theatres, cannot be taught the art of elocution a little better.

Thanks are due to William Gillette for his decisive action in behalf of the comfort of theatre-goers who take their seats on time. The curtain at the Knickerbocker rises promptly, whether the seats are empty or full. This should be the rule in every theatre. The revival of "Sherlock Holmes" by Gillette is most satisfactory and is attracting crowded houses.

Duse, the great, had a superb welcome at the Victoria. This famous artist, regarded by many as the most eminent actress of her period, is always assured of a cordial greeting by those best qualified to appreciate the highest dramatic genius. The earnestness of her work, her profound attention to every detail of her art, her fine elocutionary attainments, as well as her graceful acting, give her a charm that few possess.

JASON.

## Turks Again Persecuting Christians.

IT IS unfortunate that the world Powers that are so insistent upon preserving the integrity of this or that weak, rotten, and effete monarchy that curses and darkens some spot on the globe should not be able to inspire the tyrants who rule over these countries with a little integrity of another sort. This is apropos of the reports, now of frequent occurrence, of a renewed and growing persecution of the Christians by the authorities in the Asiatic provinces of Turkey. It is to be hoped that our government, at least, will get prompt and accurate information from its agents as to what is going on, and that resolute measures will be taken. At present we hear of justice being systematically denied to Christians in the courts, and generally of the paralyzing influence of the officials on their communal and private affairs, and things are steadily growing worse. Resentment against the attempts to initiate reforms after the Armenian massacres is said to be at the root of the present persecutions, as no doubt it is. The tiger whose lair is by the Bosphorus has not changed his stripes. Those who think so should read his biography, written by a former member of his court and recently published in this country. The actual truth of the matter is, a more cruel and bloodthirsty despot has not lived since the days of Nero and Caligula than the present Sultan of Turkey.

BRACES the nerves, builds up the blood, strengthens every way—Abbott's, the Original Angostura Bitters.





BADLY SEATED RIDER TAKING A HEAVY CROPPER.



MARVELOUS FEAT OF AN ITALIAN MILITARY OFFICER—RIDING DOWN A CLIFF ON HORSEBACK.



CLEARING A STONE-WALL WITH A MIGHTY BOUND.



GOING OVER A FENCE WITH THE EASE OF A BIRD.



EQUESTRIENNE'S STEED VAULTING OVER A BIG OBSTACLE.



LOFTY LEAP OF A POWERFUL HUNTER.



PRANCING HORSE CARRYING SKILLFUL HORSEMAN.



UP IN THE AIR AND SAILING TOWARD THE MOON.

### THRILLING FEATS OF EXPERT HORSEMEN.

VENTURESOME ITALIAN RIDERS ON WELL-TAUGHT JUMPERS, PRACTICING DARING FEATS.—Photographed by Pietro Shisa, of Rome, with the Goetz Max.



# A Famous Singer's Stories about "On the Stage and Off"

By Zelig de Lussan

EVERY SINGER has a collection of amusing experiences, but the trouble of it is that, while away from the stage one has the advantage sometimes of being able to give way to laughter, on open scene no such happy chance presents itself. To make things still more aggravating in this latter situation, funny things seem bound to happen at the gravest moments, moments when the slightest touch of the humorous would turn tragedy into laughter.

The very worst of these that I recall happened in a "Carmen" presentation, in the final tragic scene between *Don José* and *Carmen*. The lighter moments of the opera and gradual development of the tragedy had gone without a ripple to break the performance. Had anything happened earlier we might have been on our guard to meet humorous episodes, for on the stage, as everywhere else, misfortunes never come singly. The scene arrived where *Don José*, heartbroken and desperate, comes back to beg the woman who has ruined his life to return to him, and, mad at her refusal, stabs her. In that critical moment, with its swift action and passionate music, what do you think happened? *Don José's* wig caught in the buttons of my sleeve, and to make things more unfortunate, his hair was sparse. A gesture, a movement, no matter how slight, and the youthful luxuriance of *José's* curls would have dangled from my waist. The music was beating relentlessly on; a pause, however short, was impossible. Have you ever thought what advantage actors in the spoken drama have over singers? They may delay, may pause, may act in silent pantomime until the memory of the situation is recovered. But in the case of the singer the baton of the conductor beats on, a little black imp that knows no rest, and gives us none into the bargain.

That night, to save the scene was the one thought dominant. Not a moment was left for reflection. "Come," gasped *Don José*, darting between the curtains of the tent where the bull-fight was supposed to be in progress. I strode after with raised arm to avoid the catastrophe of scalping him. All the time we were singing as if our lives depended upon it. There was a swift wrench. He was free! Back we went again, and the scene, which had not been broken for a moment, went forward. After *Carmen* had died that night and gone to her dressing-room, she found hanging from the buttons at her waist a tuft of *Don José's* once luxurious tresses.

Rehearsals, tiring as they may be, though the artist is generally cheerful to get the best opportunity to perfect himself in his rôle, give one a chance to indulge in a little fun. And how a little fun does bring sunshine to the darkest stage. We were rehearsing Verdi's "Otello," in which I created the rôle of *Desdemona* in English, and the moment had arrived for the cruel Moor to smother me. In that instant a London bobbie on duty at the theatre, and not knowing that the stage was set for dress rehearsal, peered in.

"Not vet!" I cried to *Otello*. "I'm saved! Here comes the bobbie."

Even the orchestra was convulsed, not to mention the bobbie, who had, doubtless, never expected to figure in Shakespeare.

In the cathedral town of York something less apropos happened, and in the public performance at that. The scenic resources of the theatre were none too rich, and

in the balcony scene of "Romeo and Juliet" I had to stand on a soap-box placed behind the pictured railing that the audience saw. As the music grew more impassioned I stepped on a weak spot in my pedestal, and through went one foot with an accompaniment of crack-



Copyright by Dupont.

*Zelig de Lussan*

ing wood. That foot stuck quite fast, but with the other safely on the ledge of the box I sang ahead. When the time came for *Juliet* to leave the touching scene I simply sat down on the soap-box, and raised up when she was again needed in the music.

At some theatres of this same type in the English provinces I found it always wise to be prepared against surprises. One night, I know, I came out for the last act of "Carmen," which is, of course, supposed to be in Seville—and what do you think I saw? Chester Cathedral, and in the side wings a shop over which was flaringly painted the sign, "Jones, Baker." But it is not only that which happens behind the footlights, but in front of them, which tends to upset the poor singer. Never shall I forget the night that some kind admirers, whom

I did not know, brought me a big basket of flowers that caused all parties distinct embarrassment. They sat in an upper box, and every movement was quite visible to the audience; certainly a disquieting state of things considering what followed. When an aria of mine would come they would lift up the basket in the middle of it, rest it conspicuously on the box rail, and then take it down. Presently it would bob up again, and again disappear, the donors evidently deciding not to present it just yet. This went on for half the performance until I had an uncomfortable feeling that the people in the parquette were making bets as to when I should get it—if at all. Suddenly it shot downward, missed the stage, and landed with a lunge in the lap of a violin player. How the audience applauded! And I am not certain to this day whether it was because the donors had at last made up their minds to part with the basket or because I finally got it.

Once, at a country fair in France, I strayed with some friends into a booth where a pantomime was announced for performance. A nurse and two children made up the audience when we arrived. We waited and we waited. The curtain still dropped its limp folds on the stage boards, and there was no sign of its eventually rising. Going to a side curtain leading behind the scenes, I interviewed my colleagues.

"Why don't you begin?" I asked.

"The accompanist has gone to tea," came the answer.

"I will play in his place," I proposed.

"But you don't know when to stop and when to begin," was the reply, in a tone of mild rebuke.

Remembering the nurse and the two children in the audience, I felt ashamed of my forgetfulness of professional etiquette. But the next words lightened my conscience.

"You see we want our tea, too. But if many people come and we don't get it, and the accompanist doesn't get back, we'll be glad if you do play for us."

So I went and sat down—and waited, and knew how an audience felt when the artists were contrary.

Not the least entertaining things in a singer's life are the letters she has sent her. In seeing and hearing an artist on the stage a degree of sympathy is established that, I suppose, makes the auditor appreciate a certain kind of acquaintance with the singer. This seems, at least, to account for many letters I get. But sometimes they do seem a little personal. One gentleman, I remember, wrote: "You remind me of a lovely purring cat. You come on the stage and never look at the gallery." Another wrote that he neither smoked, chewed, nor drank, and that when I came his way he would show me about the town. One practical letter I recall, and the compliment it contained was of the kind that is always dear to the singer's heart. I had given the man a pleasure in life by my songs, and he wrote me a letter of advice. He said he knew singers were a careless, frivolous, spend-thrift lot of people, and that I ought to save my money. Following was a list of safe investments that he recommended, bearing three per cent. interest. "You have given me some happy hours that I shall never forget," he said in conclusion. "Perhaps as a man of experience I have given you some advice that will be useful."

And did I take it? Who knows? Perhaps I did.

## A Notable Example in Civic Duty.

IT HAS often been a source of just and well-founded complaint that men of large wealth in this country pay too little attention to their civic and political duties, many of them not exercising even their right to vote. It was not many years ago that on the occasion of a critical election in New York City it was found on investigation that only fifteen votes were cast by the electors in a mile of brownstone fronts on a fashionable up-town avenue. This neglect of the commonest public duties is felt, perhaps, more keenly in the suburban communities surrounding all large cities, the saying here being that men of wealth and fashion only make a sleeping room of such places and take no interest whatever in local concerns, religious, social, political, or educational.

A refreshing and noteworthy exception to what we believe to be the rule in such matters occurs in the case of Mr. Adrian Iselin, Sr., and his sons, all of whom are well known in business and financial circles in New York, and who together are worth many millions. The Iselins have their country homes and voting residence at New Rochelle, on the sound, a few miles from the metropolis. Here they have been known for years not only for their intelligent and conscientious exercise of their citizenship rights in every detail, but also for the equally conscientious and generous interest which they manifest in everything that concerns the development and progress of the town and the well-being of the community, and their quiet, modest, and unostentatious manner of life. During the past fifteen years the members of this family have given to local churches and schools nearly half a million dollars, and an immense sum besides, in the total, to such institutions as the Young Men's Christian Association of the town and to local charities and philanthropies. No worthy and well-approved cause of local benefit appeals to them in vain. The elder Iselin for years maintained at his own expense a model street through the centre of the town as a standing object-lesson in highway improvement.

More noteworthy still, perhaps, as an illustration of their interest in the civic affairs of New Rochelle, was the work undertaken within the past year by Columbus

Iselin, one of the sons, in bringing to light the corrupt and extravagant management of the city's finances by a local administration modeled on Tammany lines. To accomplish this, Mr. Iselin, at his own initiative as a citizen and taxpayer, and at his own expense, brought to the town a corps of the most expert accountants in the United States and set them to work on the town books turned over to him by the officials of a new and honest administration. It required months of hard and continuous service to get at the facts and figures in all the muddle into which two years of studied crookedness and wilful stupidity had thrown them, and to put them into coherent shape and where their true meaning and significance could be understood by all the people. The results of this investigation were finally published a few months ago by Mr. Iselin in a neat pamphlet, a copy of which was furnished free to every voter and taxpayer in New Rochelle.

No comment whatever accompanied the publication; it was simply a putting together in a systematic and tabulated form of the figures showing how the finances of the town had been administered during the two years of the local Tammany government. These figures interpreted themselves and told their own story so plainly that he who ran might read. It is not known how much this expert investigation cost Mr. Iselin, but it is believed that it could not have been less than \$20,000. The example is well worth recording for the possible inspiration it may give to wealthy citizens in other communities suffering, as did New Rochelle, from the rule of vicious, incapable, and dishonest men. The pity is that there are not enough men of the Iselin fibre to go around.

## A Tramping Bishop.

BISHOP LEIGHTON COLEMAN, of the Episcopal diocese of Delaware, is a man who believes that the surest and most direct way to get at the masses of the people and know their needs and how to meet them is to go down among the people and live their life, as near as may be, and see for yourself. Every year the bishop dons a rough suit of clothes and starts on an expedition out somewhere in some remote region away from the

beaten routes of travel. His latest tour was two hundred miles in the mountains of Virginia, Tennessee, and North Carolina, all on foot. He travels incognito, stopping over night wherever he finds it most convenient, and mingling with all sorts of people. The result of years of these experiences has been to make the worthy bishop of Delaware one of the broadest, most far-sighted and great-hearted men in the ranks of his profession.

## New Coffee

FOR THE U. S. ARMY.

SOME soldiers are badly affected by coffee drinking. The Hospital Steward in one of the Army Posts in the West, says: "Though in the medical service of the Army, I suffered agony for two years from a case of chronic gastric indigestion, and now that I am free from all the tortures attendant upon it, I attribute it to the good effects of Postum Food Coffee, both as a food and as a beverage."

"I used medicinal and mechanical means to relieve myself during those two years and even though I had left off the use of coffee, I did not find myself in any measure free until I had commenced using Postum."

"Being in charge of a detachment of the Hospital Corps, U. S. A., I, of course, had supervision of the mess, and by degrees I have initiated into using Postum, every member of the mess, some of whom were formerly very loud in their denunciation of anything 'manufactured.' And, going still further, I have supplied it to our patients in lieu of coffee; none have found fault, while many have praised it highly, and when returned to duty, have continued the use of it when it was possible, for a soldier has an extremely hard time in trying to choose his own food."

"For the past eight months, not a grain of coffee has been used in this Hospital, and—thanks to a cook who prepares Postum just right—there is a brilliant prospect of coffee taking a permanent seat in the background."

"One who has passed through the horrors of indigestion as I have, shudders as he looks back upon his sufferings and when cognizant of the cause, will shun coffee as he would a rattlesnake." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.



# Educating Awkward Sea Lions and Seals

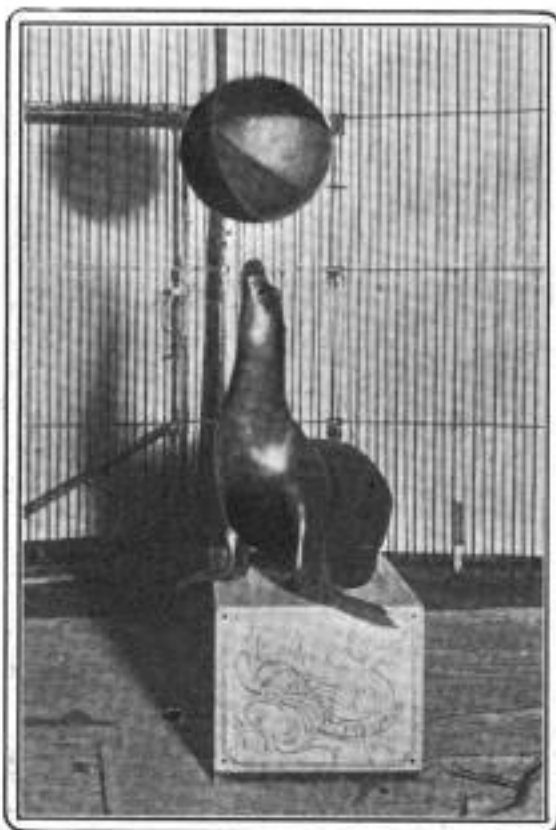
By Oliver Shedd

A HALF dozen slippery, shapeless seals and sea lions floundering about on the stage, croaking and barking—and doing some very wonderful things besides—do not seem in the least dangerous or formidable, but there is hardly anything more painful and serious than the bite of one of these curious beasts. Mr. Charles Judge, who has trained them for years and has a company of them in the Hagenbeck show, is badly scarred from the attacks of these peculiar half land-animals, half fish. The bite of the sea lion is poisonous; besides, it is an ugly wound from the manner in which it is inflicted. Although the creature moves painfully and slowly on land, the motion of its head and neck is extremely quick. The neck seems to have an almost elastic quality. One is surprised at its reach. The sea lion is like a bulldog. When he has caught hold he does not let go at once, but sets his teeth firmly in the flesh. Then he twists his head, the teeth being still embedded in the flesh; and without relinquishing his grip he gives a quick jerk. The result is to pull out a rugged piece of flesh, if the animal has gotten a deep hold.

The seal's method of attack is different. He snaps like a collie and is, therefore, not so dangerous as his big brother. The seal in Germany is called the sea bound or dog. His bark is the same, which is probably the most conspicuous likeness. The big brother has in him more of the lion. His mode of expression is a roar, and he is stronger, bigger, and more ferocious than the seal. They attack a man, however, in substantially the same way, striking at his legs or stomach. And no one excepting the man who has trained seals and sea lions appreciates the peril there is in it, particularly at the beginning of the course. Mr. Judge ("Alaska" on the programme) says that no one ever attempted to train a full-grown sea lion, because of the great risk there would be in it. The instruction begins always when the animal is young and before it has reached its growth. It is individual teaching and nothing else. A horse or an elephant, or even a lion, the trainers say, will follow the example of others of his species which have been thoroughly tamed and taught. They are to a certain extent imitative, and conduct themselves under new circumstances and in new surroundings as they see others of their kind doing. But each sea lion or seal requires a special and individual course of training.

This fact impresses upon one the wonderful patience of the man who trains these beasts to the skill which they possess. Among the most remarkable feats of the troupe which obeys the signals of Mr. Judge are the juggling and balancing. One sea lion tosses to another a clown's cap. The other catches the cap on his nose and tosses it back. Another beast of the same awkward tribe balances a large ball on the end of its nose and throws it up in the air continually, without allowing the ball to fall to the floor. Another tosses and turns about in the air

a lighted torch—and lighted at both ends, by the way—catching the flaming thing repeatedly in its mouth and not dropping it until the command to do so comes from the master. These feats are the most difficult for this



REMARKABLE SKILL OF THE JUGGLING SEA LION.

water beast to learn. Mr. Judge told me recently how he went about teaching a sea lion to be a juggler.

"The first thing you have to teach one of these chaps," said Mr. "Alaska," "is to come out of the water. Whenever he sees anything unusual in which he thinks there may be danger the sea lion plunges under the water. You have no idea how hard it is to get him out. It has to be done by coaxing him with fish. If there are several of the animals in the tank, I call each by name as I try to lure him out with a fish. It is necessary to keep this up a great many days in some cases—calling the sea lion by name and giving him a fish when he comes out of the water. This has to be done until it becomes a habit with

the animal, so that when he hears his name called, untarably he leaves his pool.

"Then I take the sea lion into a room and begin training him. We go by ourselves so that we won't be disturbed, and sit hour after hour together, a private session I am just teaching Charley, over there, to toss the ball. He's a hard one to handle, too. The first thing with him was to drop the ball on his head." The spoken of was of leather, very light, and nearly a foot in diameter.

"Charley dodged it at first and tried to get a continued Mr. Judge. "You notice he doesn't now. I kept tossing it at him over and over again, at a time and day after day as we sat alone together. Finally he began to hit it with his nose instead of turning his head to one side and allowing the ball to strike his body. But he didn't toss it up and catch it again as he will do later. He simply struck it with his nose and knocked it away from him as far as he could."

"I sit close to him and catch the ball when he hits it, immediately tossing it back again. If you follow his training as I will you would see that he is to comprehend that whenever the ball strikes him it is to come back again, and he begins to do his part bring that about."

"It will take about six months of almost daily practice to get the sea lion to understand this. When he learned it, the next thing is to get him to perform, ever you want him to. These are the two things—training and the execution. In the training it will do to use a whip or punishment of any sort. The reason is that it would distract the sea lion from what he is doing. Instead of having his eyes on the ball he would be watching the trainer's whip. The thing is to make the animal repeat over and over again the same action it becomes a habit, so that whenever you toss the ball at him he knows what to do with it. If he is a little born then, you may have to remind him to be up doing. Sea lions and seals have a good deal of affection. They will do more, I think, through friendship than through fear. Yet they differ in dispositions."

"One of the best seals I ever had—I mean one of the best performers—was so ugly that it was dangerous to go near him. He would perform his tricks with break, but he had no affection to give away. Others are as gentle as babies. They are hard animals to for they are very susceptible to sickness. Your seal, to all appearances, in a perfectly healthy condition and eating his food as usual; and then in an hour he will be dead. And you won't know what killed him. Nobody seems to know much about the diseases of seals. Not long ago I lost five seals and sea lions at once. All died, I think, from colds. Such accidents as this

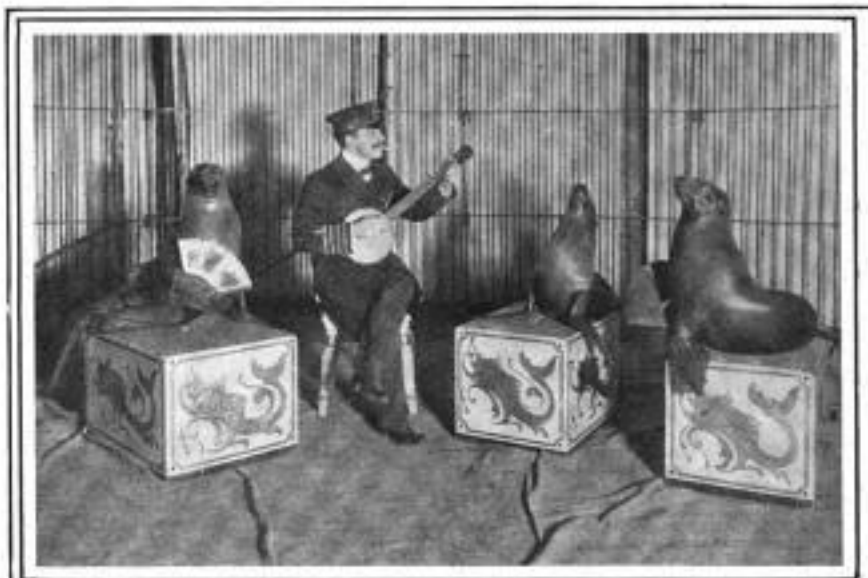
Continued on page 303.



OPENING INSTRUCTIONS AS THE PERFORMANCE BEGINS.



THE SEAL BAND IN THE TROOPS OF THEIR "MUSIC."



A SENTIMENTAL SEA-LION SERENADE.



ANXIOUS FOR THE EXIT, FOR A FISH-DINNER FOLLOWS.





**JOLLY JACK TARS RETURN FROM SE**  
OFFICER OF THE DECK ON THE FLAG-SHIP "KEARSARGE" PUZZLED BY THE Q

*Drawn for Leslie's Weekly by*  
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## FORE LEAVE WITH NUMEROUS PETS.

QUESTION OF WHAT TO DO WITH ALL THE NEW MASCOTS BROUGHT ABOARD.

*C. Dart Walker. See page 488.*





MR. DODSON, AS HE APPEARS  
OFF THE STAGE.  
*Biograph.*



AS "JOHN WEATHERSEE" IN  
"BECAUSE SHE LOVED  
HIM SO."—*Sarony.*



"RICHELIEU" IN "UNDER  
THE RED EWE."  
Copyright, 1897, by Falk.



"CAPTAIN WARREN" IN  
"MIRANDA OF THE BAL-  
CONY."—*Melitosch.*



"SIMONIDES" IN THE LONDON  
PRODUCTION OF "BEN-  
HUR."—*Langder.*

## J. E. Dodson on the Deceptive Art of "Make-up"

By Eleanor Franklin

WITH POWDER puff, hare's foot, paint stick and pencil, to say nothing of rouge-pots, cosmetic spoons, orange sticks, curled hair, wigs, false beards, nose-putty and the thousand and one other things which bestrew an actor's dressing table—it is with these he brings about each change in the many-colored life he lives. With these and an India-rubber personality, perhaps, which can be stretched to fit any character he may be called upon to portray. Yes, perhaps—and perhaps not; usually "not," one is sorry to admit—but that is a detail to come to in the discussion of the evolution and importance of the art of theatrical make-up.

"Yes, I know, but why don't you have one made of papier-maché or something, so you wouldn't have all that trouble every night?"

Mr. Dodson laughed and gave his putty nose a vicious tweak which turned him into the most grotesque figure imaginable.

"Not a bad idea!" he said. "Why not have a whole face of papier-maché? What a deal of bother it would save and how natural and flexible the effect would be."

"No; but really, don't you find that rather an arduous task every night of your life, to say nothing of matinees?"

He was squeezing his nose back into classic lines and his voice in consequence took on a nasal twang as he answered.

"Oh, I don't know. It's a part of the business."

Just so! It is part of the business and until Mr. Dodson granted me this little heart to heart talk on the subject, I didn't half realize how important a part. And yet not so very important a part either, one might contend, since Garrick, Macready, the Kembles, and their great contemporaries won undying fame in the sputtering glim of candle footlights and without the aid of either the costumer or this wonderful art of maquillage.

It is said that even during Phelps's day at Sadler's Wells in London—and that is not so long ago since Phelps but just preceded Irving in the history of the English stage—the actors in his supporting company, and they were the best of their generation, used to come into the theatre just before time for the rise of the curtain, take a little whitewash from the wall and spread it on their faces by way of a foundation powder, scrape some dust from a red brick for rouge, and burn a match with which to blacken their eyebrows or make any necessary lines, and amble forth into the "glare" of flickering candles and cover themselves with glory.

Now the question naturally arises, were they better actors than those of the present generation, or was the public less exacting in its demands? But it must be remembered that all this delightful inattention to artistic detail was before ye actor knew what it meant to stand in the searching glare of the calcium light. If the value of "make-up" materials had not been discovered before the era of electricity, the advent of the electric light would have proven the truth of the adage "necessity is the mother of invention," and the art would have developed in natural sequence. Did you ever see anybody without "make-up" on, standing in the lime-light? If Venus, Minerva, or Juno should step down from ancient mythology and fall into the clutches of Charles Frohman, as they undoubtedly would, you know, they would have to be smeared their lovely features with modern "make-up" or be a great disappointment in a world where their reputation for marvelous beauty would have preceded them some centuries.

When grease paint was first invented or concocted or discovered, it was used only for the purpose of joining a bald wig on to the forehead so as to cover up the line and make it look natural. It was used first in the German theatres, and according to most authorities the honor of its invention belongs to one Carl Baudin, a member of the Leipziger Stadt Theater. It seems most natural, doesn't it, that after a paint was made with which to join wigs to the forehead, any actor using it should discover that by spreading it on down over the face, he would have a fine foundation on which to lay his powders and rouge; and after this discovery the coloring of this same paint to produce any kind of complexion would seem

to follow naturally, would it not? But "make-up" is an art, and the mere possession of materials with which to work hardly ever makes a workman.

"Make-up," properly understood, covers the entire scope of dramatic representation or characterization. Mr. J. E. Dodson is without doubt past-master in this art, and presents the best possible illustration of what remarkable changes may be wrought in a human face by the clever application of grease paints and powders. When Mr. Dodson first announced to his family and friends his intention of adopting the dramatic profession he was laughed at, scoffed at, and discouraged to the greatest possible degree. He succeeded on the stage! Impossible! He was small and unprepossessing. He had at that time, so he says, a little voice of an unpleasant quality and he was without friends or influence in the ranks of the profession. And yet he might have been a perfect specimen of physical manhood, like some of the so-called "matinée idols", who cloy upon one so easily. He might have had the voice of the ideal Claude Melnotte and the face of Apollo; but without that which he does possess in his seemingly insignificant self, he never could have attained the success which crowned his ambition some years ago.

To be a successful anything in this busy world one must have a bit of impressionable gray matter behind one's eyebrows, and five wits kept keenly sensitive, through right living and right thinking, to every influence that may touch one. Who is it says "If you would know the world, look within yourself; and if you would know yourself, look about you"? Now the principal word in that bit of advice is look. Look, look and listen. We may all hear "voices" and know what is to know if we will listen.

We most of us look about and we look within ourselves. We know somewhat of life and we will not accept from those who seek to teach through the medium of book—any automaton specimens of humanity without blood-vessels or vital organs. We must have known them, else we don't care to spend three hours in their society of an evening. That is why, when we are satisfied with a characterization, we so often exclaim, "How true to life!" Just so—"true to life"; and that must be the thought uppermost in the mind of the actor who seeks to portray humanity in its strongly drawn phases.

"How do you first begin to make up a character?" I asked Mr. Dodson.

"By finding the character in real life I wish to study."

There are few faces which lend themselves as readily to the art of make-up as does that of Mr. Dodson, as there are few minds capable of actually taking on or leaving off at will the peculiarities, the eccentric characteristics of the many and widely diversified types of humanity.

The importance of this mental conception of a character cannot be too strongly emphasized. An actor should know somewhat of the influences that may have been at work in the life he wishes to present to us. He must be able to feel and appreciate these influences and to reach his audience through this conception of the mental life of his character. This might seem to bring up the much-bruited question, "Should an actor feel what he is acting?" but that this question has been discussed at all seems to me to be due to the fact that every one approaches it from a distinct and individual standpoint, whereas there should be but two sides to a question and one of these should be the wrong side.

Every actor who has played a part successfully, knows he must feel a peculiar and intense sympathy for, and have a well-defined understanding of, the character he is personating, else he builds a stone wall between himself and his audience and becomes a mere automaton, speaking an author's lifeless words. Make-up is of first importance if the portrayal of a character, but not by any means of greatest importance. It is of first importance, because the actor appeals first to the eye of his audience. Let him first look the part and then be able to play it, but if he must lack either requisite to complete success let it be by all means be the former, for how quickly we tire of an actor, however satisfactorily he may impress the eye, who lacks that subtle and indefinable quality which must appeal to the mind alone.



"DR. PENGUIN" IN "A SCRAP  
OF PAPER."—*Falk.*



"HON. VERE QUECKETT" IN  
"THE SCHOOLMISTRESS."  
*Dawson.*



"JAM" IN "THE QUEEN'S  
SHILLING."—*Sarony.*



"JOHN BRAINARD" IN "AN  
AMERICAN INVASION."



"GUNNION" IN "THE SQUIRE."  
*Sarony.*



THE "FIRST SISTER" IN "CEN-  
DRILLON."—*Roger.*



"RADFORD" IN "ALL FOR HER."  
*Sarony.*



"SCHUMAKER" IN "BOHEMIA."  
*Sarony.*



"BARON CROCODILE" IN "THE  
MONEY SPINNER."—*Falk.*



THE DECEITFUL "GUNNION" IN  
"THE SQUIRE."—*Sarony.*





(PRIZE-WINNER.) SMILING BABY IN A BOWL, "A FAIR SIGHT TO SEE."  
Clarence Newkirk, Pleasantville, N. J.

AMATEUR SURGERY FOR "A THORN IN THE FLESH."  
Frank E. Foster, Iowa Falls, Ia.



IDOL OF THE HOME ON HIS THRONE.  
Anton Schatzel, Binghamton, N. Y.



"ONE, TWO, THREE, LOOK OUT FOR ME."  
Emma B. French, Parkplace, Ore.

TWO LITTLE FILIPINOS, "THEIR EYES WITH WONDER FILLED."  
H. P. Cook, Cambridge, Mass.



A CONFIDENTIAL MOMENT.  
C. M. Van Arsdale, Charlton, Ia.



IN AT THE FINISH.  
James O. Rogers, Dorney, N. M.



FAREWELL TIDBIT FOR THE PET ABOUT TO BE SENT TO THE HORSE SHOW.  
F. E. McIntyre, Pine Ridge Agency, S. D.

AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHIC CONTEST—NEW JERSEY WINS.  
STRIKING PICTURES OF CHILD LIFE IN VARIED ASPECTS, CONTRIBUTED BY TALENTED AND EXPERT CAMERISTS.  
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HE CALLED to one of his passing warriors, said a few rapid words to him, and the latter, on the instant, raised his tomahawk and buried its blade in the head of the prostrate man. Then he bent over him, and with a yell of exultation tore off the scalp. Nor was that all, for a moment later two other warriors coming up, under orders from the first one, ripped open the body, cut out the heart, and divided it into a dozen pieces, one, as I afterward learned, for each of the tribes present." The foregoing is a passage from Burton Stevenson's latest story, "The Hermitage" (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.), the incident being one of the many savage and blood-curdling deeds committed by the Indians and their white allies in the massacre that followed the rout of General Butler's forces in the ill-starred expedition in northern Ohio a few years after the Revolution. The fiend who orders the commission of the particular atrocity narrated in the paragraph quoted is Simon Girty, the notorious renegade, and the victim is General Butler himself, who had fallen mortally wounded in the fight. The whole story is full of the sound of conflict, the breath of the trackless forests, and the romance of the wild and eventful life of the brave and hardy men who led the vanguard of civilization out over the prairies, the lakes, and forests of the West. While the story, located amid such scenes and at such a time, must necessarily have a sanguinary and adventurous flavor, it would be unjust to give the impression that it belongs to literature of the dime-novel order. On the contrary, "The Hermitage" is a piece of historic fiction above the average in skill of construction, in real interest, and genuine literary grace and charm.

IT HAS long been known that the present head of the Roman Catholic Church, Pope Leo XIII., in addition to other rare attainments, had a genuine poetic gift, as evidenced by various productions in verse given to the world during the past few years. As these poems, however, have been composed in Latin or Italian, they have remained outside the range of the great mass of English readers until now, when we have a collection of them translated by Dr. Hugh T. Henry, principal of the Roman Catholic high school of Philadelphia, and published by the Dolphin Press of that city and New York. The first poem in the book was written in 1822, eighty years ago, a quarter of a century before, in days that now seem ancient history, Landor, in his classic letter, hailed the present pontiff's predecessor, Pius IX., as the saviour of society. But the next, "De Invalitudine Sua," is even more striking. At twenty the Pope despaired of long life, almost of life at all, so feeble was his health:

"Pulvis hic densos Josaphat ex cinis in annos,  
Mortuorum heu quanta vi muner obsequia."

He confronted the prospect of an early death with Christian resignation and fortitude, and seventy years later was writing his remarkable "Ode to a New Country." The secret of his life, and the most beautiful thing in the book, is not a poem, but a short piece of prose composition—it is the vow which he made when he became Pope. We give it in English. In it he resolves—"For the rest of my life daily to offer the Sacred Host, and so cleave closer and closer to God, and with ever-increasing diligence to labor with watchful spirit to procure the eternal salvation of mankind."

ALMOST ANYTHING from the hand of Edgar Allan Poe is certain to have a wide reading nowadays, and more than ordinary interest attaches to the letters, written by him, recently brought to light and soon to be published by the Century Company. They were written to Dr. Chivers, a Southern poet, who was quite as erratic as Poe, and whose career was almost as remarkable. Along with Poe's own letters are to be presented in an early number of the magazine documents by Chivers concerning Poe. The material to be published is being carefully edited by Professor George E. Woodberry, the author of the best biography of the poet yet written. Apropos of Poe, I have on several occasions recently passed by the cottage at Fordham where that unhappy and ill-starred genius lived during the closing years of his life, and have been interested to note the changed and changing conditions of the neighborhood, now rapidly filling up with a fine class of suburban homes in the midst of pretty parks and noble boulevards. Immediately across the street from the cottage is Poe Park, a beautiful little breathing space adorned with groups of stately and ancient trees and lovely stretches of open lawn whereon, I am glad to see, are no impertinent and unnecessary "Keep off the grass" signs. In Poe's day this locality was "way off in the country," and it must have been a long and weary tramp for the poet to cover the distance between the cottage and the office of Griswold's magazine, near City Hall Park, where he performed so much excellent but thankless and ill-requited work. Thanks to a recent extension of the elevated road this distance of ten miles or more can now be made in a little over an hour.

ELLEN THORNYCROFT FOWLER'S latest book, "Fuel of Fire" (Dodd, Mead & Co.), has to do chiefly with the fortunes of a young Englishman by the

name of Laurence Baxendale, whose ancestral home at Baxendale Hall is under a curse pronounced upon it some centuries before by a young woman falsely accused of witchcraft and burned at the stake, her dying malediction being put in these words:

First by the king and then by the State,  
And thirdly by that which is thrice as great  
As these, and a thousand fold stronger and higher,  
Shall Baxendale be made fuel of fire.

Twice in the course of time had the doleful prophecy pronounced by the dying victim of fanatical hatred and superstition come true. "First by the King and then by the State" had Baxendale been reduced to a heap of ashes, and then comes the period of this story when history repeats itself once more in the lives of Laurence Baxendale and Nancy Burton, the woman whom he loves. That is, it repeats itself so far as the fulfillment of the third part is concerned, the burning down of Baxendale Hall by means of a power "a thousand fold stronger and higher" than King or State, the heat of a midsummer sun. Laurence himself is suspected of firing the old mansion for the sake of the insurance money, and things look dark for him for a while, although Nancy's love and faith remain true and unshaken. At last the mysterious origin of the fire is discovered by a scientific expert, and all ends happily in the marriage of the devoted lovers and the lifting of the curse from Baxendale Hall, the prophecy having been fulfilled to the letter.

THERE ARE many excellent "take-offs" on current fiction in "Condensed Novels," the latest volume of the lamented Bret Harte (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.), but none so good in my opinion as the skit, "The Stolen Cigar Case," in which Sherlock Holmes, who appears under the thin disguise of "Henlock Jones," is made to figure in a light which must be somewhat disconcerting, to say the least, to Dr. Doyle, the creator of that remarkable individual, for the story winds up by severing the tie that binds the great discoverer of crime and criminals to the doctor who has hitherto served as the narrator of all his wonderful and never-to-be-forgotten deeds. In the course of proceedings in "The Stolen Cigar Case" we are told of a room in Henlock Jones's apartment wherein are to be seen "small glass jars containing earthy substances, labeled 'Pavement and Road Sweepings' from the principal thoroughfares of London, with the sub-directions 'for identifying foot-tracks.' There are several other jars labeled 'Fluff from Omnibus and Street-car Seats,' 'Cocoanut Fibre and Rope Strands from the Mattings in Public Places,' 'Cigarette Stumps and Match Ends from Floor of the Palace Theatre, Row A, 1 to 50.'" In the ending the astute and never-to-be-baffled Henlock Jones proves to his own satisfaction that the real thief in the case is none other than the doctor himself, who is therefore taken "firmly by the ear" and thrust from the sight of the aforesaid Jones, never to return, even, we are led to infer, to tell another story.

WHILE ALGERNON SWINBURNE'S true place among the poets of his day is a question still open to discussion, it is the general agreement among good critics that in melodic sweetness, lyric beauty, and warmth of color, his verse has rarely, if ever, been surpassed in the history of English literature. The gravest charge against him is that his poetry is often vague and meaningless, and that certain of his writings border close upon open sensuality. Mr. Swinburne lives at Putney, a suburb of London, in a house called "The Pines." Of later years he has lived in great retirement, neither seeking nor desiring the attentions of the age. His great love is still the sea, though he lives far from it, and to this day nothing delights him more, it is said, than a good swim. He reads omnivorously, but his heroes have always been Victor Hugo and Walter Savage Landor. With the latter he spent some months at Florence just after leaving Oxford, and the memory of that happy time is always with him. Mr. Swinburne's income is said to amount to \$5,000 a year—not an enormous sum to be gained by a muse which, as E. C. Stedman says in his "Victorian Poets," "is in his hands like the violin of Paganini."

MRS. SARA BEAUMONT KENNEDY, of Memphis, Tenn., whose new novel, "The Wooing of Judith," was published recently by Doubleday, Page & Co., had an amusing experience lately with her great-great-granddaughter. This may seem surprising to friends of Mrs. Kennedy, but she herself claims to be the great-great-grandmother of a friendly reader in Memphis. It fell in this wise: The woman of Memphis read Mrs. Kennedy's novel, "Joselyn Cheshire," a Revolutionary story laid in North Carolina. She was pleased with the heroine, in whom she recognized a revered ancestor, and wrote to the author of this interesting fact. She inherited, it seemed, among other things, many of Joselyn Cheshire's traits of character. Then Mrs. Kennedy replied to say that Joselyn was entirely the child of her imagination, and that, therefore, the descendant must be still more the author's descendant. But the contemporaneity of these disparate generations is rather unsettling—as the Idiot of "Coffee and Repartee" would not say—to certain minds.

ONE WHO bears a very close relation to William Stearns Davis, the author of three successful novels, the latest of which is "Belshazzar" (Doubleday, Page &

Co.), tells me that the first of these productions, "A Friend to Caesar," was accepted and in the hands of the publishers before the young author, then a student at college, knew that its publication was contemplated; surely a most remarkable incident in the history of authorship. The story was written by young Davis from a pure love of literary diversion and with no thought of immediate publication at least. He sent it home for perusal to his father, who, being himself a man of fine literary tastes, thought he saw in the story the evidences of real genius, an impression which was quickly confirmed when he forwarded the manuscript to a well-known firm of New York publishers, by whom it was accepted at once with a goodly sum in payment cash down. How different this experience was from that of many young and unknown authors with their first books one hardly needs to say.

ALFRED H. HENRY, whose novel, "By Order of the Prophet," is issued by the Fleming H. Revell Company, completes a trio of brilliant contributors to American letters, all of one family. Mary Henry Rossiter, his sister, has written a life of her mother that has gone to five editions, and there is now in press a work of collaboration entitled, "The Story of a Living Temple," a study of the human body, in which she joins effort with her husband, Dr. F. M. Rossiter. Mr. Arthur Henry, well known to the newspaper world of New York, has lately issued through McClure, Phillips & Co., "An Island Cabin." The mother of these three young authors during her life wrote several books, all of which attained a high place in their respective field of effort, and her influence is now making itself felt through her sons and daughter in the production of literature of the distinctively constructive sort.

UNTIL A long-felt want is filled and some author appears who can write stories for girls and boys with the abiding interest, sweetness, and charm of Louisa M. Alcott's work, the publishers of Miss Alcott's stories (Little, Brown & Co.) will continue to find a host of eager readers for successive editions of "Little Women" and "Old-Fashioned Girl," such as they have recently issued. The first is brought out with fifteen full-page illustrations by Alice Barber Stephens, and the second with twelve full-page pictures by Jessie Wilcox Smith. It is doubtful, indeed, whether any writer of future days can displace Louisa M. Alcott in the affections of the young, no matter how brilliant, original, and otherwise captivating he, or she, may be. It is certain that no writer of recent times, with the possible exception of Mary Mapes Dodge, has approached Miss Alcott's standard.

IT IS A fact not generally known that Neltje Blanchan, the author of that most charming of out-door books, "Bird Neighbors," is none other than the wife of Mr. Doubleday, one of the firm by whom the book is published. That Mrs. Doubleday is a close and sympathetic student of the lives of the people in "tree-top country," this work furnishes the best attestation. It has already run through several editions and is doubtless destined to appear in many more.

DAU'S "Society Blue Book" for Albany, Troy, and vicinity, handsomely printed and bound, is out for 1903. It maintains the reputation of this publishing house for careful and accurate work and is the most complete publication of its character that we have seen. Dau Publishing Company, 54 West Twenty-second Street, New York, publishers.

## Made a Turn Over.

ANY ONE CAN DO IT.

A PRINCIPAL in a public school in Ohio had a food experience that will be familiar to many school teachers.

"The hard work of the school-room was so wearing that I was completely worn out and could barely walk home at night, and at other times I was so nervous that it was with much difficulty I ate or slept. I attributed my failing health to improper food, and felt that it would be necessary to quit my profession or get some food that would sustain my nerves.

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"I use Grape-Nuts every day because it is the best food for my system, has restored my health and I am correspondingly grateful." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.





Mr. Woodruff. Mrs. Fiske. Miss Eytinge.  
SCENE FROM THE SECOND ACT OF MRS. FISKE'S MAGNIFICENTLY-MOUNTED PLAY, "MARY OF  
MAGDALA," AT THE MANHATTAN THEATRE.  
Henry Woodruff as *Ananias Flavius*, Mrs. Fiske as *Mary*, and Rose Eytinge as *Rachel*.—*Byron*.



MRS. FISKE  
In her rôle of the Magdalen, one of the  
most exacting she has ever played.  
*Klim & Gottschalk*.



MRS. LE MOYNE  
In Glen McDonough's play of a  
"Among Those Present," at the  
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MARY MANNING,  
As she appears in her new play by Clyde Fitch,  
"The Stubbornness of Geraldine."—*Marietta*.



THE FIRST FLASH-LIGHT PORTRAIT OF DUSE EVER TAKEN.  
Showing the famous tragedienne at the close of "La  
Gioconda," at the Victoria.—*Byron*.



THE YOUNG BOHEMIAN VIOLINIST, KOCIAN  
Called "The Paderewski of the violin," at Car-  
negie Hall, November 22d.



WILLIAM FAVERSHAM,  
Who appears at the Empire Theatre, the scene of  
many of his former successes, as the star in  
H. V. Emmond's new play, "Imprudence."  
*Savoy*.



SCENE FROM "EVERYMAN,"  
The remarkable Medieval play which has created profound interest at the New York Theatre.  
*Byron*.



MISS FAY DAVES,  
The young American actress who has been so suc-  
cessful in London, appearing in New York  
for the first time as William Faver-  
sham's leading woman.—*Savoy*.

# DRAMATIC EVENTS OF IMPORTANCE.

THE LATEST OFFERINGS IN DRAMA AND MUSIC NOW BEFORE THE METROPOLITAN AUDIENCES.





# In the World of Sports

FONDNESS FOR SPORTS INCREASING—BIG FOOTBALL EVENTS IN PROSPECT.  
RACE-TRACK IRREGULARITIES.



**SPORTING FEVER RAGING.**—The football fever is raging at present as it probably never raged before in this country. The great college game, in the estimation of the college enthusiasts, has never been more popular than it has been during the present year. The rough-and-tumble field sport has simply held its own with other recreations and pastimes. The country at large is feeling the benefits of healthful outdoor recreations, and coming generations will be the better for it. It is not so many years ago that men of wealth and social position shrank from seeing their names mentioned conspicuously in connection with any sporting event. To-day one cannot pick up a publication and not find the leaders of the mechanical, social, business, and political worlds mentioned in some connection with some branch of sport. This is one of the reasons why the American people have taken to pastimes and recreations. Once interested, the value of open-air exercise becomes apparent, and it is only the foolish who go back to the old way of living. Even the faddists, though they flop from one sport to another, never quite get out of the sporting atmosphere. If one wishes to feel this sporting influence, all he has to do is to visit one of the great competitions in any of the large cities of the East or West. Or one can find it on any of the great boulevards in any of the big cities on any pleasant afternoon. The millionaire, the clerk, the baker, and the butcher are there in one guise or another, and everybody is enjoying himself. Even the slow-moving cobbler feels the sporting contagion and picks up his feet in livelier fashion than is his wont. The hard-worked grocer's horse, hitched to the Sunday carriage and brushed up as he is only brushed up for the Sunday outing of his master, has forgotten his week of hard toil and steps out his prettiest. There are brushes between the fast steppers, and between those who can't travel so fast, but the spirit of competition is there. After seeing all this without being impressed the dyspeptic is indeed hopeless and there is no further chance for him in this land that was one of trials and troubles, but is now decidedly sporty.

**COMING GREAT GRIDIRON BATTLES.**—The eyes of the football world are focused at present on New Haven and Philadelphia, where the two great gridiron battles of the year are to be fought. Yale and Harvard meet at New Haven on November 22d, and the sturdy teams representing the army and the navy at Quakerstown one week later. Then the armor, face guards, and canvas jackets can be packed away, and the players will have a chance to try to straighten out their countenances so that their folks will again recognize them when they go to their respective homes to enjoy the holidays. The season as a whole has been replete with surprises, and while the critics are more or less confident that Yale will beat Harvard and that West Point will win from Annapolis, still the odds offered by some of the more enthusiastic are really not as large as have been stated in some quarters. Yale stock has not been quoted as high since her disappointing showing against West Point. The soldiers gave the sons of Old Eli about the biggest scare of recent years, and Trainer Murphy's men were played to a standstill and were satisfied at the end to break even with a score of 6 to 6. In this game alone a line is shown which would seem to make the West Point-Annapolis battle something of a cinch for the soldiers. Still football is a mighty uncertain game and the middies have had plenty of time to get into condition for the struggle. Harvard bent West Point, 14 to 6, and those figures are mightily reassuring to the sons of John Harvard. The Princeton-Cornell game proved to be one of the best of the year. Singularly enough, DeWitt won all the honors, for his two goals from the field were all that saved the Tigers. As a punter, the champion college weight-thrower seems to be in a class by himself this year. The game recalls that in 1899, when Cornell and Princeton had another sensational battle on the gridiron. George H. Young, called "Bobby" by the entire college, kicked a beautiful goal from the field at Ithaca,

in the last four minutes of the final half, and won the game for Cornell by the score of 5 to 0. "Bobby's" name has been in Cornell's sporting hall of fame ever since. While many players have been injured this season, it cannot be called a year of football fatalities. Considering the speed and fierceness of attack practiced this year, serious accidents have been remarkably scarce. This can be accounted for in a measure by the fact that the trainers and physical directors at the different universities have been closer students of physical development than before, and youngsters who would have been accepted as candidates in previous years, but really unable to stand the severe strain of football, have been rejected at the outset this year.

**QUEER DOINGS ON RACE-TRACKS.**—The racing season in the East comes to an end with the closing of the present meeting at Washington, which winds up on November 29th. Then the millionaire horsemen will retire their thoroughbreds to the farm for the winter, while the less fortunate owners will go to New Orleans or California, where the sport will be kept up all winter. Racing is today a perpetual sport, and there are some men who wager on the chances of the horses every week day, right through the year. This can be said of no other sport. With the ending of the racing in the East the well-wishers of the sport of kings are beginning to think that the Jockey Club has been entirely too lenient with evil-doers during the year. Admitting that a thoroughbred is a mighty uncertain animal to bet on, still reversals of form have been so frequent and flagrant, that it seems almost incredible that the stewards have not been more active. President Riley, of the Aqueduct track, tried to protect his patrons by giving an order to refuse entries from a certain stable in the future, but the stewards of the meeting failed to sustain him and established a bad precedent. The result was that some of the most glaring reversals of form immediately followed the action of the stewards. The members of the Jockey Club are men of wealth and position, and they have unquestionably done much for racing. Still, in the opinion of many, the Jockey Club makes a grievous blunder when it practically winks at fraud on the tracks, simply because its members believe the scandal will injure the sport. The stewards at each meeting should be paid regular salaries, and should not be allowed to have any financial interest in any stable racing at that particular track. Then their judgment would not be biased, and their rulings would be sure to give satisfaction. Lyne has proved himself to be about the best jockey of the year, while Redfern is unquestionably the best light-weight seen in many years.



KAPER (PRINCETON) HURDLING THE LINE IN THE RECENT PRINCETON-COLUMBIA FOOTBALL GAME.—Earle.

**AUTOMOBILE LEGISLATION.**—While nobody has any sympathy for the reckless driver of an automobile who gets into trouble, there is undoubtedly much ill feeling against the horseless vehicle for which there is no reason. The bright men in control of the various automobile clubs throughout the country realize this, and they have done much good work quietly to bring about different conditions. The case in Yonkers, where the driver of an automobile was hurried to jail, had his hair clipped and was otherwise treated like a criminal, seems to call for something more than an official apology. It was admitted that the trolley car ran into the automobile from the rear, and yet the driver of the motor vehicle was hustled to a cell and treated with as little ceremony as if he had been a bank burglar or a murderer. Drivers of automobiles have been stoned while driving through the streets of New York, Boston, and Chicago. All innovations are accepted slowly, but the auto's fight for recognition is becoming a severe one.

**THE STABILITY OF HOCKEY.**—The strenuous, scientific and spectacular game of ice hockey is bound to continue popular during the coming winter. The colleges have adopted the game with a zest which insures continued prosperity to the sport. Even at this early date, arrangements are being made for the amateur and intercollegiate championships. Yale turned out a good team last year and promises to have an even better one this year. The invasion of the Canadians during the winter will help to enliven the sport. Both the New York and Crescent athletic clubs will put strong teams in the field, and other cities East and West will do likewise. The rinks in New York and Brooklyn will open early in December, and the games will be continued up to April.

GEORGE E. STACKHOUSE.

## Sporting Queries Answered.

**W. G. G., INDIANAPOLIS.**—Animals are not supposed to be raced in this country until they are two-year-olds. Still many have raced as yearlings. Roserint won several races before she was fully two years old. Onward Silver, who created a new two-mile trotting record recently, is credited with being artificially bred.

**M. C. K., PHILADELPHIA.**—We never had a professional football league of the sort you mention. An association league was formed in 1894, but it lasted only a few months. New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Brooklyn, Washington, and Pittsburg furnished the teams, and all lost money.

**R. E. O., PHILADELPHIA.**—Small game is said to be unusually plentiful this fall in Virginia and North and South Carolina. Comparatively few of the farms are posted. It is, however, best to obtain permission before shooting in a strange country.

**Y. E. H., CHICAGO.**—Lead pads are placed in the saddle to make up the required weight which the horse is supposed to carry. If any of these pads slip out during a race the horse can be disqualified, even if it won by a city block.

**M. A. L., LOUISVILLE.**—The minor leagues have a national board of arbitration for the settlement of all baseball controversies. The smaller leagues are neutral in the fight between the National and American Leagues.

**J. A. L., MASSACHUSETTS.**—James R. Keene did not issue a statement regarding betting. He merely said that there was too much heavy plunging on the turf and consequent notoriety of a sort not desirable.

G. E. R.

## Lie Awake Nights?

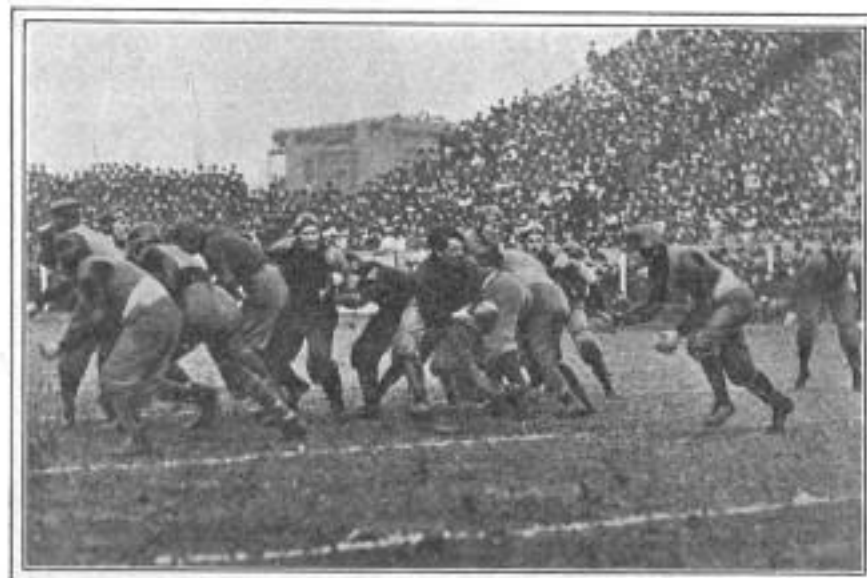
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TIME, said Franklin, is the stuff of life. Telephone service saves time. Verb. sup. Rates for Residence Service in Manhattan from \$48 a year. N. Y. Telephone Co., 15 Dey St., 111 W. 38th St.



WEEKS (MICHIGAN) PASSING THE BALL TO JONES FOR FIVE-YARDS' GAIN IN MICHIGAN-WISCONSIN GAME.—LATER, STAND AT LEFT COLLAPSED, WITH 1,500 PERSONS, MANY BEING HURT.—Wright.



SHANNON (WEST POINT) PASSING THE BALL IN YALE-WEST POINT GAME ON NOVEMBER 187, A HOT CONTEST, IN WHICH THE SCORE WAS TIED—SIX TO SIX.—Burton.



## OFFICIAL LEGAL NOTICES.

## IMPORTANT TO TAXPAYERS.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.  
BUREAU FOR THE COLLECTION OF TAXES  
NO. 57 CHAMBERS ST. (STEWART BUILDING)  
NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 1, 1902.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons whose taxes for the year 1902 have not been paid before the first day of November of the said year, that unless the same shall be paid to the Receiver of Taxes, at his office in the Borough in which the property is located, as follows:

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, No. 57 Chambers Street, Manhattan, N. Y.

BOROUGH OF THE BRONX, corner Third and Tremont Avenues, The Bronx, N. Y.

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN, Rooms 2, 4, 6 and 8 Municipal Building, Brooklyn, N. Y.

BOROUGH OF QUEENS, corner Jackson Avenue and Fifth Street, Long Island City, N. Y.

BOROUGH OF RICHMOND, corner Bay and Sand streets, Stapleton, Staten Island, N. Y.

before the first day of December of said year, he will charge, receive and collect upon such taxes so remaining unpaid on that day, in addition to the amount of such taxes, one per centum on the amount thereof, as provided by sections 916 and 918 of the Greater New York Charter (Chapter 378, Laws of 1902).

DAVID E. AUSTEN, Receiver of Taxes.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD OF November 6 to 10, 1902, of the confirmation by the Supreme Court and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessment for OPENING AND ACQUIRING TITLE to the following named street, in the BOROUGH OF THE BRONX:

24TH WARD, SECTIONS 11 AND 12, EAST 194TH STREET OPENING, from Valentine Avenue to Webster Avenue. Confirmed August 4, 1902; entered November 5, 1902.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller, City of New York, November 5, 1902.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD OF October 24 to November 7, 1902, of the confirmation by the Supreme Court and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessment for OPENING AND ACQUIRING TITLE to the following named avenue in the BOROUGH OF THE BRONX:

24TH WARD, SECTION 11, MONROE AVENUE OPENING, from Claremont Park to the Grand Boulevard and Concourse. Confirmed July 10, 1902; entered October 23, 1902.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller, City of New York, October 23, 1902.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD OF October 20 to November 13, 1902, of the confirmation by the Supreme Court and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessment for OPENING AND ACQUIRING TITLE to the following named streets in the BOROUGH OF THE BRONX:

23RD WARD, SECTION 9, EAST 162D STREET OPENING, from Teller Avenue to Park Avenue, West. Confirmed August 12, 1902; entered October 29, 1902.

24TH WARD, SECTIONS 12 AND 13, WEST 252D STREET OPENING, from Riverdale Avenue to Broadway. Confirmed August 8, 1902; entered October 29, 1902.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller, City of New York, October 30, 1902.

## Jasper's Hints to Money-Makers

NOTICE.—This department is intended for the information of the regular readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY. No charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. Correspondents should always inclose a stamp, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. Inquiries should refer only to matters directly connected with Wall Street interests. Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, at regular subscription rates, namely, \$4 per annum, are placed on a preferred list, which entitles them, in emergencies, to answers by mail or telegraph. Address "Jasper," LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 110 Fifth Avenue, New York.

THAT THERE is dynamite under Wall Street, the knowledge of which is carefully concealed from the public, is beyond question. We were much nearer to a frightful explosion, a short time ago, when Secretary Shaw sprang to the relief of the market, than the public had any idea of. The real truth regarding this critical situation was not disclosed by financial writers, whose interests all lie with the heavy holders of stocks and with financial leaders on the bull side. But secrecy cannot always be maintained. The remarkable sluggishness, indecision, hesitation, and languid aspect of the market on the week beginning November 10, with the quiet and persistent liquidation of thousands of shares of stocks, quietly carried on from day to day, caused more than one observer to apprehend acute trouble of some kind, and when the market broke sharply at the close of that week, the disclosure of the financial difficulties of one of the new trust companies, having behind it the names of some of the wealthiest men of the country, could no longer be suppressed.

It came out that The Trust Company of the Republic, which had undertaken to float the newly organized United States Shipbuilding Company, had found itself in deep water. The French underwriters of

\$4,000,000 of the shipbuilding securities repudiated their agreement and the trust company was compelled to look around on this side of the water for the necessary capital. A new syndicate, in which Mr. Morgan was interested, was organized to subscribe the necessary \$4,000,000, and a sigh of relief was heard when it was reported that, though with much difficulty and at great sacrifice, the deficit had been made up. The State superintendent of banks, it was then discovered, had had an examiner at work, looking over the affairs of the trust companies of New York, and another sigh of relief was heard when this examiner announced that, after having examined three-fourths of the local trust companies, he found them all in excellent condition.

This revelation proves what I have heretofore said, that foreign capital is getting to be very timid of our new industrial combinations and new railroad propositions; secondly, that we are short of money ourselves, and that our overloaded syndicates and combinations, many of them backed by the trust companies, must look out for themselves; and thirdly, the possibility that other trust companies, who have been floating industrial enterprises and new issues of railway bonds and stocks, may find themselves in trouble if gold is exported, if money rates continue high, and if the public refuses to buy the new securities. Finally, all these incidents are danger signals, justifying my repeated warning that prices are on too high a level, that there must be still further and more general liquidation, and that the speculators on the short side of the market are about to have their inning.

Speculators and promoters are fond of giving out for public consumption the statement that the Standard Oil crowd is interested in properties for which these speculators and promoters are seeking to find a market. We were told, for instance, that the Standard Oil was behind National Salt, when it was paying its unearned dividends, while insiders were unloading it upon the public. Similar reports have been printed regarding a number of other industrial propositions, and great railroad deals and combinations are often helped along by stories regarding Standard Oil backing which they are supposed to have. Those who really want to know what the Standard Oil banking interests, represented in concrete in the great City National Bank of New York, really think of the financial outlook, should observe the interesting address of the Hon. Frank A. Vanderlip, vice-president of the City Bank, recently delivered at Wilmington, N. C. This address has attracted very general attention, but it was exactly on the lines which have guided the declarations of this column for many months past.

Mr. Vanderlip, who has just returned from a journey abroad, pointed out that the financial signs in this country could not be regarded as wholly auspicious. He finds that "the edge is off our invasion of foreign markets," and that our domestic industrial condition is "not in every respect satisfactory"; and that we must "recognize unfavorable conditions that threaten a break in the unparalleled magnificence of this story of industrial growth." Worse than this, he finds a situation of peril in the enormous expansion of our deposits in the national banks, footing up over four billion and a half of dollars, as compared with three and a quarter billions, in 1899, without any increase in that period, worth mentioning, of the specie and legal tenders held by these institutions.

In this remarkable development of bank credit, largely attributable to the establishment of the trusts, and the vast expenditures of corporations, railroads included, Mr. Vanderlip finds a serious menace to our prosperity, and he advises the practice of wise discretion, with the alternative of continuing to borrow against the future until we are "brought up against a wall." Mr. Vanderlip sees in the possibilities of gold exports cause for further apprehension, and he may well do so. If this is the opinion of the Standard Oil and City Bank interests, it is only that of every other conservative observer of the events of the past two or three years.

Some of my readers have occasionally questioned the soundness of my judgment regarding the climax of our prosperity, which I have said was rapidly being attained. Some have found fault with my prediction that lower prices were inevitable and that a continuance of existing "boom"

conditions could not be anticipated much longer. The fact that the independent financial writers and many leading financiers are now pronouncing precisely the opinions that I have so long expressed, is only pointed out by me at this time to add emphasis to the argument in favor of the greatest conservatism in Wall Street operations and in business enterprises generally. I have shown more than once that the laws

Continued on following page.

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OUR NEXT SERIAL, NO. 14, WILL BE DEVOTED TO A REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF

## READING.

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We are not promoters, and we sell every thing at less than regular rates, especially stocks, etc. We know how. Now we want a little capital in a free gold proposition. Drop us a postal and we'll tell you why it's all right. Ellis & Hensler, 117 Columbia St., Seattle, Wash.

## Would You Invest \$100.00 to make \$10,000.00? If so, BUY HIDDEN FORTUNE

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Stom 14 and 15, Brown Palace Hotel, Denver, Colo.

References: Western Bank, Denver, Colo.  
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International Trust Co., "

"This Beats New Jersey"  
CHARTERS PROCURED under South Dakota laws for a few dollars. Write for corporation laws, blanks, by-laws, and forms to PHILIP LAWRENCE, late Asst. Secretary of State, Huron, Beadle Co., South Dakota.

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Risk a postal. Send us your name for prospectus of the Rayo Mining and Developing Co. of California. Every dollar invested in these shares will return you regular, handsome, dividends. MILLIONS of ore values ready to mine! Electric Water-Power Plant in connection. Not the ordinary mining proposition. Shares now selling at ground-floor price. Bank References.

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The Company has no debts, no mortgages, no bonds, no preferred stock—all profits go to the purchasers of the stock now offered to the public.

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A. H. HANSON, G. P. A., CHICAGO.

## Life-insurance Suggestions

[NOTICE.—This department is intended for the information of readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY. No charge is made for answers to inquiries regarding life-insurance matters, and communications are treated confidentially. A stamp should always be inclosed, as a personal reply is sometimes deemed advisable. Address "Hermit," LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 110 Fifth Avenue, New York.]

A GRATEFUL reader writes to thank "The Hermit" for an answer to an inquiry made nearly a decade ago. It was in reference to the order of the Iron Hall, then perhaps the strongest, most aggressive, and assertive of the so-called fraternal insurance orders. In answer to the inquiry at that time, I said that, in spite of the apparent prosperity of the order, it could not survive, because its system was unbalanced, unbusiness-like, and impracticable. I received many letters from members of the Iron Hall, some of them severely denunciatory, and many of them inspired, no doubt, by the managers of the order, who were enjoying a comfortable living out of the pockets of their victims. The disastrous failure which wiped out the concern came suddenly—like a shock—and all the much-vaunted promises of great returns to the members, to recompense them for their heavy assessments, were thrown to the winds. I am glad to see that recently a Baltimore company, which guaranteed certain policies of the Order of the Iron Hall, has been held responsible by the courts for guarantee.

The experience of the Iron Hall is that of all the other fraternal assessment orders which have failed, and it points out the probable end of all organizations which only provide for temporary and not for permanent life insurance. The Iron Hall ran along and was apparently successful for many years, until its certificates began

to fall due in large amounts. Then came the real test of its strength, and it fell, just as every fraternal assessment order must fall when its death rate begins to overtake its assessments. Many orders are endeavoring to save themselves from their inevitable fate by proposing a gradual and steady increase of assessments, so that the older the member the greater the burden he must bear. In an old-line company the older the member the easier his burden, for his policy has increasing value from year to year, while its cost never increases, and sometimes, by the payment of dividends, decreases.

"G." Belvidere, Ill.: They promise too much. "C." St. Matthews, S. C.: Reply by letter. Have asked a reliable party to send you the information in confidence.

"H." Buffalo: I have had a number of similar propositions, but obviously it would not be right to accept any of them, and all have therefore been refused.

"S." Detroit: The verdict of \$2,500 against the Modern Woodmen of America, rendered at Grand Rapids, was for physical damages for injuries received by a member while being initiated. "D. H. B." Wheeling, W. Va.: (1) I do not regard it by any means as perfectly safe or even reasonably safe. (2) If I sought an annuity, I should get it in the strongest old-line company I could find. Safety is the first element to consider.

"L." Buffalo: (1) The suit against the Safety Fund Insurance Society of New York, begun by Mr. Hausmann, charges the directors with having illegally sought to turn over the business and assets of the society to the American Guild, a fraternal organization of Richmond.

"L." Braumont, Texas: I believe, considering all the circumstances, that your first duty is to protect your own personal interests and I would therefore recommend the joint survivorship annuity. It is safe, expedient, and gives you the assurance of maintenance in case of later misfortune. Your children may be better able in your declining years to look out for themselves than you have been.

## The Hermit.

## Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

Continued from preceding page.

"D." Newport, R. I.: Not in my judgment. "H." Big Stone Gap, Va.: Will make inquiries and answer later.

"H." Mendville, Penn.: Will endeavor to correct the difficulty.

"L." Mansfield, O.: I do not advise the purchase of Occidental.

"H. E. S." New York: I thank you for your letter of information.

"F." Philadelphia: Will make inquiries regarding the Suburban Development Company.

"H." San Francisco: The broker is wrong, though he may juggle with the figures to mislead you.

"D." Ballston Spa: I do not advise the purchase of United States Steel, or Union Bag, at present, though of the two I would prefer the latter. Industrial propositions are not in the highest favor.

"Hancock": Lehigh Valley has suffered with the rest of the coal roads, but an impression has gone out that large interests are piling up the stock on every sharp decline. I would therefore wait for developments.

"W." New York: The Union Pacific Convertibles do not pay handsomely, but their convertible property is virtually an option on the common stock, and that is why they are favorably regarded both by speculators and investors.

"C." Dover, N. H.: It is said that the dividend on United Box, Board and Paper Company preferred was deferred because the company lost about \$40,000 on account of the increased price of coal resulting from the strike.

"C." Manchester, N. H.: The president of the Pam Rubber Plantation Company, Mr. Cudahy, is a gentleman of wealth and successful business experience. Any mercantile agency would no doubt give you a detailed report.

"D." New York: As an employee of the concern, you might be expected to know something of the business. Its earnings certainly are large and its dividends generous. There is always danger of competition in industries.

"W. G. W." Brooklyn: (1) You could only lose in case you were unable to make your sheet sales good. You must guard against this. (2) The shrinkage would be inevitable if bankruptcy proceedings were impending, unless the stock is now selling at its real value.

"Z." Napa, Cal.: One dollar received. You are on my preferred list for three months. The business is very speculative and I would have nothing to do with the so-called "specials" or the "mutual investment," or with any other concern promising 10 per cent. monthly dividends.

"C." Johnston, N. Y.: Two dollars received. You are on my preferred list for six months. (1) I am inclined to agree with you that it is being picked up on the new low level. I have been making careful inquiries, but it is difficult to get at the real facts. I think something "is done."

"N." Little Rock, Ark.: Much depends upon the demonstrated practicability of the plan. A gas and electric-light franchise in a city of that size, would immediately command the necessary money. The experiment of a public heating plant has been tried in this State, but has not succeeded.

"G." Nashville, Tenn.: (1) It is true that the demand for iron rails and railroad iron generally is greater than the supply, but the demand for structural iron, wire nails, steel bars, sheet steel, tubes, etc., is not by any means greater than the supply. On the contrary, cuts in prices are being announced.

"C." Providence, R. I.: In the present temper of the speculative market, you would do wiser to hold on to your money and await the developments of the situation. It is not a good time to speculate unless you buy shares which you can dispose of at any time on the Stock Exchange. None of those to which you refer have a quotable value there.

"R." Shiremanstown, Penn.: (1) There are indications that it has been picked up on the decline by insiders. I do not advise its sale, but cannot get inside information. (2) All the iron and steel stocks are liable to suffer during the next year by a decreasing demand for iron and steel and the consequent reduction of prices of such commodities.

"Wheeling," W. Va.: One dollar received. You are on my preferred list for three months. I do not regard the stock as a permanent investment. At present it is making good returns on its capital, but it is an industrial proposition in a sense, and would suffer, like all other industrials,

from depression of business, which, sooner or later, must inevitably occur.

"Banker," Charleston, S. C.: A good bond, netting a little over 4 per cent. and recommended by Spencer Trask & Co., the well-known bankers, of 27 Pine Street, New York, is the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis first consolidated 5 per cent. mortgage, selling around 116. A bond paying a little better, recommended by the same firm, is the Oregon Short Line 4 per cent. participating gold bond, selling around 90. Both of these have merit.

"J." Plattburgh, N. Y.: I would take my profit in Southern Pacific. The pool that undertook to advance it toward par is still loaded up with a good deal of the stock and will endeavor, no doubt, to market it before next spring, when the pool will expire. You might get a higher price for it, but a profit is a good thing to take at this time. No doubt if the leaders could relieve themselves of their burdens, Keene and Gates would both be found on the bear side.

"L." Memphis: (1) The declaration of a dividend of 6 per cent. on American Cotton Oil common, 4 per cent. payable next month and 2 per cent. way off in June next, may signify a possible alliance with a large concern and a distribution of the surplus meanwhile. (2) A great many small speculators began to realize that the bullish talk given out at intervals has for its purpose the unloading of certain stocks on the dear public. Talk is the cheapest commodity in Wall Street.

"F." Hartford, Conn.: (1) The stockholders of Greene Consolidated have ratified the proposed increase in the capital stock from \$6,000,000 to \$7,200,000. The unsubsided stock, it is said, has been underwritten at \$20 a share. The stockholders of the Greene would do well to select their own expert and make their own examination of the property. (2) The syndicate that underwrote the Allie-Chalmers stock, I understand, is loaded up with the shares, for which it has been unable to find a market.

"S." Cohoes, N. Y.: (1) The disposition of leading traders is more and more toward the bear side, as it always is when the factors point to liquidation. (2) American Locomotive preferred is not a standard investment. While the locomotive works are overrun with orders just now, they are all adding to their producing capacity, and the railroads are in many instances building their own locomotives. The Pennsylvania Railroad shops at Altoona, for instance, are increasing their capacity to the extent of ten locomotives a week.

"A." Akron, O.: (1) The losses to the coal roads, growing out of the strike, have not yet been fully disclosed. It is said that the Lehigh Valley's deficit will amount to \$3,000,000 and the Reading's to nearly \$10,000,000. The loss to the Erie will no doubt be considerable. (2) The earnings of Toledo, St. Louis and Western last year showed less than 1 per cent. on the preferred stock, after the payment of fixed charges. On the basis of earnings, Kansas City Southern preferred, which is earning about 4 per cent., looks cheaper.

"N." Tonopah, Nev.: I hardly understand your question. It is not unusual to have both common and preferred shares of industrial and railway corporations. The preferred has a prior claim on the company for dividends and is a prior lien on the company's property, but neither the common nor preferred can be retired unless that fact is expressly stipulated. In other words, whatever the owners and issuers of the concern, at the organization of the company, legally decide to do may be done. I will be glad to explain further if this is unsatisfactory.

"S. E." Vancouver, B. C.: (1) So little is revealed about the possible traction combination that I can give you nothing definite. Manhattan seems to be a natural outlet for the New York Central system. That may be its destiny. Vanderbilt association with it would of course add greatly to its value. (2) I do not advise the purchase of United States Steel common at a time when the shareholders are beginning to regret that the crest of the wave of prosperity in the iron market has been reached. (3) I have so many similar requests that it is impossible to comply. Can only answer inquiries as they are received.

New York, November 13, 1902. JASPER.

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### Business Chances Abroad.

**THE** importation of bicycles into Japan has more than doubled in the past two years, the value of the imports in 1901 being \$269,027, over 95 per cent. of which came from the United States. The bicycle has not yet penetrated into the interior of the islands; it is used chiefly as a cheap method of locomotion in the seaports and large cities. Being employed principally for business rather than for pleasure, it is not subject to the caprice which caused such an extraordinary increase and decline in its use in this country. The demand for bicycles in Japan, we are informed by Consul-General Bellows, of Yokohama, is likely to grow for some time yet, after which it may be expected to continue fairly steady. He says there is a fair prospect that automobiles may generally come into use in Japan for purposes of business. The postal authorities are now considering the advisability of purchasing automobiles for the transportation of the imperial mails to Tokyo.

Business men interested in Madagascar state that a profitable cattle trade may soon be opened between that colony and the Transvaal. The southern part of the island is a rich field for raising cattle, and is good for little else. The cattle now there, owned by the natives, number from 800,000 to 1,000,000. In Madagascar cattle can be bought for \$19.30 per head, or less, and they will sell in the Transvaal for \$67.50. Any one wishing to engage in this business may obtain information by correspondence with M. Louis Jausaud, Tulear, Madagascar.

The French government has awarded the transport service between the coast of Madagascar and Tannanrivo, the capital and largest city on the island, to Mr. Edouard Giquel, a merchant of long standing in Madagascar. Mr. Giquel, who has studied the different patterns of hand-carts and "pousse-pousse" used, in the last two years, has come to the conclusion that the strongest, lightest, and most durable vehicle of the kind can be produced in the United States and, consequently, he is desirous of entering into correspondence with American wagon and carriage manufacturers in order to obtain something of purely American type.

### Special Prizes for Amateur Photographers.

LESLIE'S WEEKLY was the first publication in the United States to offer prizes for the best work of amateur photographers. We offer a prize of five dollars for the best amateur photograph received by us in each weekly contest, the competition to be based on the originality of the subject and the perfection of the photograph. Preference will be given to unique and original work and for that which bears a special relation to news events. We invite all amateurs to enter this contest. Photographs may be mounted or unmounted, and will be returned if stamps are sent for their return. All photographs entered in the contest and not prize-winners will be subject to our use unless otherwise directed, and one dollar will be paid for each photograph we may use. No copyrighted photographs will be received, nor such as have been published or offered elsewhere. Many photographs are received, and those accepted will be utilized as soon as possible. Contestants should be patient. No writing except the name and address of the sender should appear on the back of the photograph except when letter postage is paid, and in every instance care must be taken to use the proper amount of postage. Photographs must be entered by the makers. Silver paper with a glossy finish should be used when possible. Mat-surface paper is not suitable for reproduction. Photographs entered are not always used. They are subject to return if they are ultimately found unavailable in making up the photographic contest. Preference is always given to pictures of recent current events of importance, for the news feature is one of the chief elements in selecting the prize-winners. The contest is open to all readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY, whether subscribers or not.

N. B.—Communications should be specifically addressed to "Leslie's Weekly, 110 Fifth Avenue, New York." When the address is not fully given, communications sometimes go to "Leslie's Magazine," or other publications having no connection with LESLIE'S WEEKLY.



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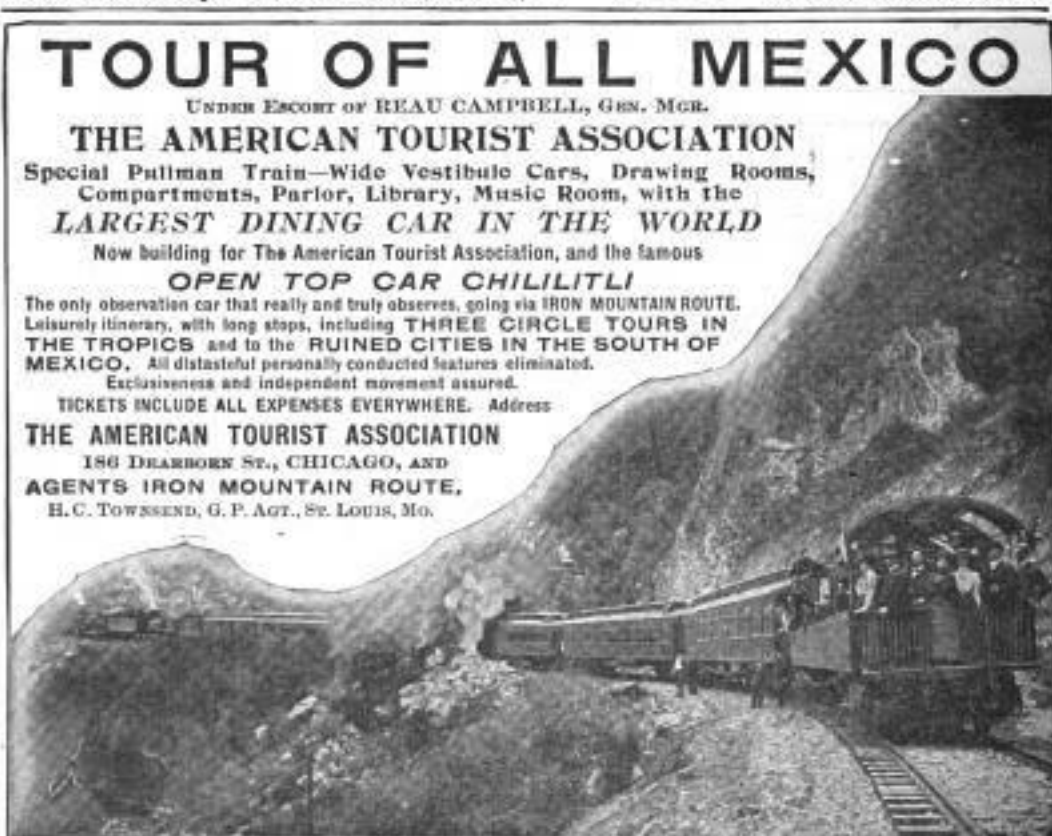
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## Educating Awkward Sea Lions and Seals.

Continued from page 481.

it necessary for me to keep at least two or three understudies, and to be continually training new seals in the tricks of the old ones.

"Charley, there, is one of my substitutes, and he is learning to clap his hands to show the audience that he appreciates the music of the seal band and the other tricks of his comrades. I am making him lie on his back and slap his front fins together. If you should see the performance a few months from now you would think that Charley was a good deal of a humorist. He's a stubborn little beast. I have to put him on his back and hold him there at first, to let him know what I want. Then I tap his front flippers so that he flaps them together."

While Mr. Judge was telling me this he was suiting the action to the word. Charley was considerably excited and a little unmanageable at being photographed. He had broken loose from his master and had loped away repeatedly. Finally he was made to lie still, for Mr. Judge caught him and held him down, and then when the trainer's little whip touched the sea lion's fins he clapped them together rapidly.

"Now when he has learned that," remarked Mr. Judge, "I can tie the tambores on his fins and Charley can play in the band."

The saddest fact about these seals and sea lions who are public entertainers is their tendency to blindness. In the collection of "Alaska" is one old lion, Nero, who is totally blind. His brown eyes have each a faded blue spot in the centre. It is his profession which has brought this about, for the calcium lights of the stage have burned away the animal's sight. Used in their native state to spending so much of their time under water, the eyes of the sea lion are not strong enough to withstand the strain of glaring, artificial light. Nero has been an actor eight years. He is between ten and eleven years old and his blindness has come on gradually. He was once a juggler, but he has been forced to give that up because he can no longer see. He still takes his place on the stage, however, and you wonder how he can find his way about and follow instructions.

"He does it entirely through knowing my voice," said the trainer. "He knows the direction from which it comes and that guides him. While I call him to his perch he will move forward until he strikes it with his nose and then he will climb onto it. His box always occupies the same relative position to the entrance of the stage, so that he can go to it alone, if necessary, simply by his recollection of the distance."

Although it was so exacting, it was evident that these awkward, blundering fellows enjoyed their performance on the stage. They were eager to "go on" and huddled pell-mell from their tank to the centre of the stage. It was apparent, too, that they were just as glad when it was over, for they crowded in an indistinguishable heap at the exit. Perhaps the sight of the man with a bucket of fish had something to do with this.

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# LESLIE'S

## WEEKLY

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New York, November 27, 1902

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PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT SIGNING HIS THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION.

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### THE PROCLAMATION.

According to the yearly custom of our people, it falls upon the President at this season to appoint a day of festival and thanksgiving to God.

Over a century and a quarter has passed since this country took its place among the nations of the earth, and during that time we have had on the whole more to be thankful for than has fallen to the lot of any other people. Generation after generation has grown to manhood and passed away. Each has had to bear its peculiar burdens, each to face its special crises, and each has known years of grim trial, when the country was menaced by malice, domestic or foreign levy, when the hand of the Lord was heavy upon it in drought or flood or pestilence, when in bodily distress and anguish of soul it paid the penalty of folly and a froward heart.

Nevertheless, decade by decade, we have struggled onward and upward; we now abundantly enjoy material well-being, and under the favor of the Most High we are striving earnestly to achieve moral and spiritual uplifting. The year that has just closed has been one of peace and of overflowing plenty. Rarely has any people enjoyed greater prosperity than we are now enjoying. For this we render heartfelt and solemn thanks to the Giver of Good, and we seek to praise Him not by

words only but by deeds, by the way in which we do our duty to ourselves and to our fellow-men.

Now, therefore, I, Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States, do hereby designate as a day of general thanksgiving Thursday, the twenty-seventh day of the coming November, and do recommend that throughout the land the people cease from their ordinary occupations, and in their several homes and places of worship render thanks unto Almighty God for the manifold blessings of the past year.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this 29th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-seventh.

By the President,

JOHN HAY, Secretary of State.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

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# LESLIE'S WEEKLY

THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY IN THE UNITED STATES

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS

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Thursday, November 27, 1902

## Are We a Grateful People?

IT IS one of the curious and unhappy traits in human nature that leads men to be least thankful when they have the best and greatest reasons for being so. Seasons of peace and prosperity among a people are the very times when selfishness and extravagance, heartlessness, injustice, and the still grosser vices and the crimes springing out of luxury and idleness, attain their most noxious growth. Some of the saddest and darkest chapters in human history are those recounting this fact. It was so with the ancient Jewish commonwealth, and thus also with the Roman empire.

In brief, so generally has it been the rule that national degeneracy, decay, and ruin have followed close upon the footsteps of great national prosperity that the thoughtful historian may well regard it almost as a fixed principle in the philosophy of human events, while to the student of current history—the genuine lover of his country—such a period of material wealth and national advancement as we now enjoy may well give rise to grave apprehensions of coming evil and general decadence. The United States at the present time is undoubtedly in the full tide of the proudest, happiest, and most prosperous period in all its history. This may be truly said in spite of various untoward events of recent occurrence, such as the so-called meat famine, the long and disastrous coal strike, and also in spite of the alleged and imminent perils to our industrial peace arising from the rapid increase of great combinations of capital.

Notwithstanding these real or imagined shadows across our national pathway, it is a fact that the American people, as a whole, were never in the enjoyment of so many material blessings as they are at the present time, and had never, therefore, so many reasons for profound gratitude and thankfulness to the Father of all good and the Ruler of nations as they have to-day. Unprecedented crops of wheat, corn, and other staples, together with a ready market and good prices, have brought a larger measure of solid benefits to our farming population than they have ever known before, and in these benefits all the country shares to a greater or less degree. And the passing year has seen also a marked and notable increase in the output of our iron, copper, and gold mines, in the volume of some exports, and the growth of our manufacturing industries, especially in the South, where industrial development is needed most. Neither war, pestilence, nor famine has invaded our borders, and no great calamities of any sort have occurred to darken the chronicle of the year.

Must we then, as we stand under this smiling sky and in the midst of our bountiful harvests, our busy factories, and thriving marts of trade, be forced to the melancholy conclusion that this happy condition is a precursor of calamity; that it portends the near approach of a period of weakness, misery, and national decline? Will the philosophical principle of which we have spoken again hold true and history repeat itself in our case? We are optimistic enough to hope and believe that it will not; that we, as a people, have gathered wisdom from the experiences of the past; that we will not be so vain and foolish, so rash and blind, so neglectful of the true sources of our happiness and strength, as to permit selfish ease, wanton extravagance, and unbridled luxury to turn our prosperity into a curse and make what should be the pathway to still higher and more enduring good a broad road to national degradation and shameful disaster.

Yet our faith in the inherent virtue and robust sense of the American people is not so great as to blind us to the dangers of the situation or to make us realize less keenly than before the necessity of safeguarding ourselves at every possible point from a recurrence of the evils attendant upon a wide distribution of wealth and its luxuries and the deadly vices which ease and idleness have ever been wont to breed. Because of the perils which lie this way we may be specially thankful that we have a Thanksgiving Day, that we have a national custom whereby our President joins with the Governors of our States in a solemn proclamation setting aside a specified day for the single purpose of "giving thanks to Almighty God for the blessings He has bestowed upon us as a nation and a people."

Of all times in our history it is well just now that we should be thus directly reminded by the voice of official authority of the true source of our prosperity and the obligations we are under to render a just and heartfelt

tribute of praise and gratitude to Him to whom we owe it all. If this observance is not purely perfunctory; if it leads us, as it should, to a deeper and more abiding sense of the value and necessity of pure, honest, and righteous living as the basis for true national greatness, then, indeed, may we regard our present prosperity not as a precursor of evil but only as the beginning of still better and happier things in the days to come.

## Peace in Delaware.

THE STATEMENT that President Roosevelt, in appointing Mr. William M. Byrne as United States District Attorney for Delaware, signifies that hereafter he will recognize the Addicks Republicans in that State, ought not to be surprising. Last summer the President, at Oyster Bay, warmly criticized the factional Republicans of Texas, and gave out that hereafter he proposed to recognize Republicans who fought for the party rather than for personal success. No one disputes the fact that the redemption of Delaware from Democratic control has been mainly brought about by the persistent efforts of Mr. Addicks. At the recent election the Addicks Republicans, it is estimated, polled fifty per cent. more votes than the opposing faction, known as the "regulars." Had both factions united on the candidate for Congress, he would have been elected, and his defeat, therefore, is to be charged as much, if not more, to the regulars than to the Addicks Republicans. Delaware, having no Republican Congressman, the President, following his custom, will advise, regarding appointments, with the national committee man from the State, Mr. Addicks.

That the Republicans have control of the Delaware Legislature this year is due in a great measure to the efforts of Mr. Addicks, and it does not detract from the merits of the case to say that he had a selfish view in mind because of his candidacy for the United States Senate. But for factional quarrels, Delaware would be represented in the United States Senate at present by two Republicans. We are glad that President Roosevelt has finally reached the conclusion that Delaware shall have the two Republican Senators to which it is entitled, and to whose support he has a right to look in his determined efforts to secure legislation for the public good. All sorts of accusations have been made by Republican opponents against Mr. Addicks, most of them the echoes of the assaults of his Democratic enemies, who have never forgiven him for taking the State from their control. Nothing has been said against him that has not been said against nearly every other Republican who has made a successful fight for leadership in any State.

The Republicans of Delaware would be better off if they would cease recriminations against each other and unite to secure the legitimate fruits of the victory they have won. Mr. Addicks cannot be blamed for believing that he should share in the fruits of this victory, and his ambition to seek a seat in the Senate, therefore, has both justification and precedent to support it. President Roosevelt proposes to have peace in Delaware, even if he has to fight for it. And he will get it.

## How to Expand Our Trade.

THE ARGUMENT in favor of a wise, liberal, and enlightened policy toward our foreign carrying trade was put in a forcible and convincing way by Secretary Shaw in a recent speech in Detroit. Mr. Shaw said very truly that the greatest public question before the American people to-day is a foreign market for our products. We have the corn, the wheat, the cotton, the beef, the products of our fields, factories, and workshops, sufficient in volume to supply the markets of the world; the only thing we lack to reach and hold these markets is the ships. These we can secure best, as Germany, France, and other foreign nations have secured them, by liberal grants, under proper conditions, to our shipping interests.

Secretary Shaw made a special plea for such aid from Congress as would enable us to obtain our rightful share of the South American trade. He pointed out the humiliating fact that we have no regular steamship communication with any of the countries lying south of the Caribbean Sea, and that, chiefly because of this, only ten per cent. of the \$120,000,000 of goods annually imported into Argentina comes from the United States, and that we sell about the same proportion of the \$100,000,000 imported by Brazil, and other South American countries in like ratio. Our exports to these countries, such as they are, nearly all go in foreign bottoms. Of the \$2,000,000 we exported to Uruguay only \$100,000 went under our flag. In support of a government subsidy in this particular direction, Secretary Shaw said:

"It is idle to suppose that steamship lines will be established to those ports without government aid. There is little freight now to carry, and no inducement, and a steamship line would perish before a sufficient trade could be built up to make it profitable. It took long years to establish sufficient transcontinental commerce to make our Pacific lines of railroad profitable. It will take perhaps longer still to make steamship lines to those ports, far to the southward, profitable, and in my opinion, any ship-subsidy bill that will meet the approval of both houses of Congress will contain special provisions for these new lines, and at rates far in excess of what is necessary to induce competition with European lines in transatlantic commerce."

It ought to need no argument to persuade thinking and intelligent men that the state of affairs thus depicted is not only humiliating to our national pride, but utterly unjust to American interests. As matters stand, when our manufacturers desire to venture in the South American markets they must reach that point by steamship lines via Europe, or by the slow and expensive method

of sailing vessels or chartered tramp steamers. Here lies a large and growing market for our manufactured products at our very doors, which we are debarred from simply because, under the present conditions of American shipping, we cannot compete with England, France, and Germany in the carrying trade. The one and only way to end this unhappy situation is to pass a subsidy bill that shall encourage and justify our ship-builders and steamship companies in establishing the necessary communication with South American ports. Let every workman, as well as every businessman, fairly and carefully consider these unanswerable arguments for the protection and enlargement of American industries.

## The Plain Truth.

THE RESULT of the election in the State of New York may ultimately be felt in the politics of the nation. Western politicians are intimating that New York is no longer the pivotal State, but they overlook the fact that the political pendulum is swinging more strongly toward the Democratic party. They forget that the South, in 1904, will be substantially solid for the Democratic ticket. They fail to perceive that the obliteration of the Populist planks of the last Democratic national platform is becoming the rule in every State, and that the calm and convincing leadership of William McKinley no longer safeguards the interests of the Republican party. New York will not only be a great factor in 1904; it will be the greatest. Here will be the battle-ground of the contending armies, and many predict that, casting nearly a tenth of the electoral vote, New York will be the prize-winner.

THE WEALTHY woman who died in New York recently and left a will bequeathing generous sums of money to her cook, her butler, and several other working people who had served her long and faithfully, set an example in the disposal of riches worthy of general emulation by other possessors of fortunes. The leaving of little mementos and many good wishes in such cases have been common enough, but substantial sums of money are far better, especially when they fall into the hands of persons who have become aged or, perhaps, incapacitated for earning a livelihood elsewhere by reason of previous long and hard service for the testators. It is not enough, in every case, to say that such persons have received generous wages and good treatment during the period of service. That may be true, but there are some kinds of services, which are not fully compensated in this way and a recognition of this fact in a bequest or in some other form is an act which should always be in order among men who wish to deal kindly as well as justly with their fellows.

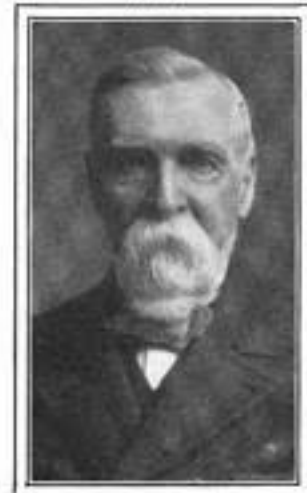
WHILE WE are as ardent believers in the strenuous life as any rational being should be, and have nothing but approval for all manly and healthful forms of outdoor sport, we do not find anything in these feelings and beliefs to justify us in indorsing and encouraging a game conducted after the fashion of up-to-date football, a so-called pastime which was responsible within a single week, recently, for the death of five young men and the serious injury of an uncounted number of others. These were college students, too, all, therefore, presumably young men of high character and intelligence, and thus a greater loss to the world than some young men would be. When the rage for risk takes off, as it has done in numerous instances, the reckless Alpine climber, the venturesome automobilist, or the foolhardy performer in the show-ring, we can afford to regard these casualties with more complacency than we can these sacrifices of young and valuable lives taking place under the auspices and almost within the shadow of our college walls. If a decent regard for and a just estimate of the value of human life and limb are not among the things taught in these institutions, where, then, shall such teaching be found? Will it be necessary for some new St. Justus, some holy and venerable man, to sacrifice his life on the football field in order to make an end at once and for all time of these bloody and brutal exhibitions as the gladiatorial shows of old times were ended?

THERE NEVER has been a doubt in the mind of any well-informed Republican of New York State that if the Hon. Thomas C. Platt desired, at the close of his term, to be sent back to his seat in the Senate, his wish would be gratified. So generally was this understood and conceded that when members of the Legislature were nominated, their selection involved no reference to the Senatorship, for but one name was in the minds of all. The fact that Senator Platt has decided to accept a re-election this winter is, therefore, not in the nature of a surprise. The abortive effort to arouse a show of opposition to his return counted for nothing. The hope of its backers was in the support of Governor Odell, but the Governor, at the first opportunity, took pains to indicate, in his customary frank, straightforward, and honest way, that he was not a candidate for the Senatorship, nor for any other place, for two years to come; that he was in favor of Senator Platt's re-election, and had no doubt that the Republican members of the Legislature would unanimously tender to him the office for a second term. It has been said that Senator Platt is not a great orator, but it has been a peculiarity of all the best Republican leaders of New York State, with possibly the exception of Roscoe Conkling, that they have been thinkers and workers, rather than speakers. Even the political enemies of Senator Platt concede that, as a successful party worker and leader, he stands without a rival, in years of service and in the record of achievements.



## PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT

AMONG THE host of capable men who have contributed largely to the industrial progress of the United States none is more



MIL JOHN FRITZ,  
Eminent American ironmaster and  
inventor who rose from machine-  
shop boy to millionaire.—Eggert.

worthy of honor than Mr. John Fritz, the ironmaster and inventor, of Bethlehem, Penn. In recognition of his eminent services in developing the country's resources, Mr. Fritz's eightieth birthday was celebrated recently at the Waldorf-Astoria, in this city, by a banquet attended by five hundred persons, including many of our foremost iron and steel manufacturers. The guest was presented with a magnificent album containing the pictures and autographs of nearly five hundred men prominent in the steel industry, and with a loving cup by Mr. Irving Scott, the San Francisco steel manufacturer.

He also received the first "John Fritz gold medal," given for his achievements in industrial science, and which is hereafter to be awarded annually to the person who adds most to the world's industrial advancement. The medal was instituted by the four leading engineering societies of the United States. Mr. Fritz's career has been a typical American one. Born in poverty, receiving but little school education, and going to work when a mere lad in a machine shop, he finally rose through industry and ability to the head of great enterprises, success, and wealth. His more notable achievements include the construction of plants which developed respectively into the works of the great Cambria and Bethlehem steel companies, and the designing and building of the plant needed for creating an American navy. Mr. Fritz is known throughout the world of iron and steel, and is widely esteemed for his attractive personal traits. He is still hale and vigorous, and active in business.

FEW GREAT preachers of the day have a more dramatic and impressive manner in the pulpit than the venerable Dr. George Lorimer, now pastor of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, of New York, although he is far removed from being a sensationalist. He speaks entirely without notes, and when warmed up to his subject often strides rapidly to and fro across the pulpit platform, emphasizing his points with vigorous but graceful gesticulation, and speaking in a voice that penetrates to the uttermost parts of the edifice. As a pulpit orator uniting eloquence and earnestness in a remarkable degree Dr. Lorimer has rarely been equalled.

THE RUSSIAN press censorship has forbidden the publication of the contents of the signals exchanged as farewell greetings between the German imperial yacht *Hohenzollern* and the Russian *Standart*, on the occasion of the recent meeting between the Czar and the Kaiser. It has now been ascertained that the Kaiser's signal ran thus: "The lord of the Western seas sends a farewell greeting to the lord of the Eastern seas." The Czar, in schoolgirl style, replied "Eternal friendship." It is not easy to see where the danger could come in from giving publicity to these high-flown compliments, but since the Russian censor has laid them under ban there must be something wrong, of course, from his point of view.

IT IS said, to the credit of the three young men now at the head of three great nations of the world, the United States, Germany, and Russia, that they are men whose personal character and private life are above reproach, that they are men of strong domestic tastes, faithful and devoted husbands and fathers. All have large families of young children, the largest being that of Emperor William of Germany. He has seven children, the six oldest being boys and the youngest a daughter, the Princess Victoria Louisa.



PRINCESS VICTORIA LOUISA,  
The German Emperor's only daughter.

Princess Victoria Louisa, who was born on September 13th, 1892, and is therefore ten years old. The princess, it is said, closely resembles her mother, so far as her form and features are concerned, but possesses certain of her father's characteristics in her mental make-up. She has a somewhat impetuous temper,

but is remarkably bright, vigorous, and quick to learn. Both the Emperor and the Empress of Germany have advanced ideas in regard to the education of women, and are giving their daughter the best education that the times afford.

AMONG THE Englishmen who have recently come to the United States to study our institutions, our social, industrial, and economic conditions, are Mr. G. H. Ferris, a well-known London journalist, formerly of the staff of the *Speaker*, and editor, among other things, of *Concord*, the organ of the International Peace and Arbitration Society, and Mr. John H. Hobson, a well-known writer and lecturer on economics. Both of these gentlemen are also prominent in the anti-imperialistic movement in Great Britain, it being their view that English colonial experiments have been, on the whole, a disastrous failure.

AN EVENT of especial interest in educational circles was the recent inauguration of Dr. Frank Strong as



DR. FRANK STRONG,  
The newly-inaugurated chancellor of  
the University of Kansas.—Shelley.

chancellor of the University of Kansas, at Lawrence. Among great numbers of invited guests were delegates from over forty of the higher educational institutions of the country. There were eight or ten university presidents, including the presidents of Yale, Leland Stanford, Chicago University, the University of Missouri, and the University of Nebraska. Three days were given up to the inaugural ceremonies. Perhaps the leading address was that made by President Hadley, of Yale. Dr. Strong, a native of Auburn, N.Y., was graduated with high honors from Yale, and subsequently rendered that institution professional services. Dr. Strong has had wide experience as an educational executive. He was principal of the high school in St. Joseph, Mo., superintendent of schools in Lincoln, Neb., and chancellor of the University of Oregon. He is about forty years of age, six feet four inches in height, and is in every way qualified to render most vigorous and effective service to the splendid institution of which he has taken charge. The University of Kansas is a comparatively young institution, but it is in possession of fine facilities and its student body has always been remarkably earnest and intelligent. The institution now has about fifteen hundred students and is making rapid gains in every direction. The State of Kansas has always given it liberal support.

OUT OF the few who read the excellent consular reports sent to our State Department from Vladivostok, Russia, now the eastern seaport of the great Trans-Siberian railroad, fewer still probably are aware that the consul who sends them, Mr. Richard T. Greener, is a colored man. Mr. Greener enjoys the distinction of being the first colored graduate of Harvard College, and afterward served for a time as professor of metaphysics and logic in the University of South Carolina, and later still was a member of the faculty of Harvard University. He was admitted to the Bar in Washington in 1877 and came to New York in 1885, where he was appointed an examiner on the municipal service board in the days of Mayor Grace. Professor Greener was appointed consul at Vladivostok in 1898 and has made an excellent record as a faithful and competent official.

THE RE-ELECTION of Governor Robert Marion La Follette, the Republican chief executive of Wisconsin,

will deservedly continue in office a man of great ability, firm convictions, and faithfulness to the public weal. Mr. La Follette was first chosen to his present position in 1900, by a plurality of 103,745, receiving more than 50 per cent. of all votes cast for gubernatorial candidates, and despite considerable opposition within his own party he carried the State by about 50,000 plurality this year. The Governor's hold on the people in general is strong because of his determined stand for equal and fair taxation and his successful efforts to secure the passage of a law requiring the nomination of all candidates by direct vote at primary elections. He was nominated for Governor both times under this statute, whose workings have greatly satisfied the voters of Wisconsin. The Governor's success is largely due to his thorough understanding of the best popular sentiment. He is a man of the people, having been born in a log cabin in Wisconsin forty-seven years ago, and having spent his early years in lowly surroundings. He was aspiring, however, and managed to obtain a good education and was admitted to the Bar in 1880. That very year he was elected district attorney of Dane County, and was re-



ROBERT MARION LA FOLLETTE,  
Who rose from a log cabin to the Governorship of Wisconsin.—Curtiss.

elected two years later. After that he was given at terms in Congress, serving in his last term on the Ways and Means Committee and framing several schedules of McKinley tariff law. He was defeated in 1890 and practiced law for ten years before he was again summoned to the service of the people.

NO CHURCH edifice within the limits of New York is so rich in rare memories and noble associations

as the historic past, none has stood for so much in the religious and philanthropic life of the metropolis as Old Trinity. From its place among the time-stained tombs in the old churchyard on lower Broadway, looking down on Wall Street, the realm of the money kings of America, and in the very centre of the rush and roar of the busiest city in the modern world, this venerable building stands, with its lofty spire, its shadowy aisles, its chiming bells, as a perpetual reminder to the restless, hurrying throngs below, that



MORGAN DIX, D.C.L., D.D.,  
Who has just celebrated his fortieth  
year as rector of Old Trinity,  
New York.  
Copyright, 1902, by Rockwood.

"It is not all of life to live,  
Nor all of death to die."

It is surely a signal honor for any man to be the chief occupant of a pulpit like that of Trinity, and that for full forty years in the life of a city like New York, for such eventful, crowded, expansive, wonderful years this old church has looked down upon, and in which it played a conspicuous and a noble part. But such is the distinction that belongs to the present rector of Trinity, Dr. Morgan Dix. Fifty years ago, then a young man twenty-five, he began his ministry, three years later came connected with Trinity parish, and seven years after that, in 1862, in the days when his father, General Jo A. Dix, was gaining fame as the great war Governor of New York, he became rector of Trinity, and there he has remained to this day. What a power this church has come to be in all these years may be judged somewhat from the fact that it takes nearly two full pages of the "New York Charities Directory" simply to give the titles, locations, and objects—the latter in briefest outline—of the guilds, chapels, schools, societies, relief bureaus, and other agencies for good connected with this parish, most of the auxiliaries having been developed and added during Dr. Dix's rectorship. Not only as a preacher and an organizer does Dr. Dix rank high, but his influence has been widely extended by many books from his pen, including two-volume history of Trinity itself. Considering the magnitude of his noble career, his splendid achievements, it is not surprising that the recent fortieth anniversary of his rectorship and the golden jubilee of his ministry should have been marked by testimonials of a rare and notable kind, among these being the gift of a sterling-silver loving cup from the clergy and congregation of St. Paul's Chapel, Trinity's oldest and largest auxiliary society. The cup is a fine piece of repoussé and etched work by Tiffany.

TWO LITTLE schoolboys in Holland recently sent Queen Wilhelmina a quaint little letter, which translated, reads: "Dear Queen—Do, please, say to our teacher is not to be sent away. She is so good to us and we love her so much, and really she hasn't done anything. Father says you are powerful and good, and that you even pardon murderers, because you wish to see people to become good again." Queen Wilhelmina sent a reply promising that the case of the teacher threatened with dismissal should be investigated.

THERE IS probably no other country in the world and certainly not in Europe, where women pro-

port in society devote so much time to outdoor sports and are so expert in many of them as in Ireland. And of all these recreations the favorite one with Irish ladies seems to be hunting with hounds; and it is said to be an exception to meet a girl or matron in Ireland who does not excel in horsemanship. It is therefore something to claim, as is claimed of Mrs. Love, whose portrait we give herewith, that she is one of the best sportswomen and riders in the Emerald Isle. Like all really good riders Mrs. Love wears the simplest and plainest of riding habit and looks with disfavor upon some of the showy innovations proposed in this direction.



MRS. LOVE,  
A leader in Irish society and a keen sportswoman.



# The Rescue of New York's Foundlings

By John Mathews

**D**ARKNESS IN the narrow hallway; the sickening odor of the tenements; a woman stumbling along, her hands outstretched; the small, weak, pathetic cry of the very little child; a bundle in the corner which the woman lifts into her arms; the flutter of excitement in the tenement, and the crowding in of neighbors; a policeman arrives; and the baby, a foundling, is taken to Bellevue hospital. Then a blank like this is filled out:

No. 30. Police Department of the City of New York. Precinct. . . . . Lost Children. . . . .  
September 23, 1902.  
Foundling Name—unknown. Brown hair, blue eyes, white cotton undershirt, white cotton flannel petticoat.  
Age—One month.  
Sex—Male.  
Found by whom—C. Collins.  
When—9 P. M.  
Where—In hallway, . . . . East Sixty-eighth Street.  
JAMES LYNCH, Sergeant.

And such is the beginning of two hundred and fifty lives in the great city of New York every year.

When the little child, most helpless of all living things, lifts its tiny arms in appeal the answer is spontaneous. Whether you are man or woman you do not hesitate; your hand at once would give the little suppliant a gentle caress; your voice assumes a tone of soothing; the spirit of protecting kindness has entered into you. It is this same spirit which is saving the lives, every year, of these two hundred and fifty foundling babies, who, until recently, for the very want of it, died. It is the balm of the mother's kiss and the cradle of a mother's arms that give health and growth and happiness to New York's little foundlings; and the system by which this beautiful work of mercy is done is one of the most unique and interesting in the metropolis.

For these, its very youngest charges, the city had made provision in the usual way. On Randall's Island was a home and hospital supplied with good equipment, provided with competent nurses, and furnished with long rows of little white beds, with all the regularity and order of a properly conducted public institution. Into this place the city's babies were taken. Some of them when found were only a few hours old, others had been kept for some weeks by their frightened unfortunate mothers before they were secretly left where some one else would have to provide for them. No matter what their age or condition, the foundlings were forwarded to Randall's Island, beginning their lives as infant paupers in one of the small iron beds of the long wards of the institution.

When one of them was sick with some specific affliction it was ministered to in the regular way. When it was only lonesome it was left alone in its white crib, crying; and it lay there helpless during the long days, wailing softly and monotonously, its instinct calling for the mother which it had lost, until the little face grew small and thin and the eyes grew big; then the voice was hushed at last, and another little body went to the potter's field. For years the city carried out this system. Ninety-nine per cent. of the foundlings died on Randall's Island.

"Well, the little fellows are better off dead," the attendants would say; "they wouldn't have much to look forward to, any way."

And so year after year the motherless babies in the long rows of white cribs were not even encouraged to live. Then their cries reached the hearts of some charitable women, and four years ago the institution which now gives mothers and homes to these most pitifully unfortunate little ones came into existence. It supplied that which the hospital could not give, the comforting and fondling and the little attentions, as well as the food and love of the mother—in a word, the "mothering," as it is all summed up by those who have made the new system so successful. It is this "mothering" that has reduced the death rate among the foundlings of New York from 99 to a per cent. lower than that among all the other children of the city—a remarkable fact when one considers the conditions under which these foundlings begin their journey through the world, the lack of care and the exposure to which they are subjected at the outset.

In the new method of saving the lives of the little foundlings the city co-operates with two charitable organizations. These are the State Charities Aid Association, a Protestant institution, and the Guild of the Infant Saviour, Roman Catholic. A child found is taken at once to Bellevue Hospital, and lodged in the children's ward. Every morning Miss Walker, superintendent of the work for the State Charities Aid Association, and Miss McIntyre, superintendent of the Guild of the Infant Saviour, call at the hospital for foundlings. The children are taken away in turns by these young women—Miss Walker has possession of the first and the next is taken by Miss McIntyre. There are usually about four foundlings a week. The system in both cases is the same. Each child is carried away in the superintendent's arms the morning after it is found, so that no foundling remains in Bellevue as long as twenty-four hours.

It is first baptized in the hospital ward—those in charge of Miss Walker are christened by the Protestant clergyman at the hospital and those which are cared for by Miss McIntyre receive the baptism from a Roman Catholic

priest whose parish includes Bellevue. So that half of the little ones which are found are made Protestants and half Catholics, no matter what their race or color, unless there is some indication of an expressed preference by some one who had a right to decide. Such indication is, however, almost unknown. Whether or not the child is to be reared in a Protestant or a Roman Catholic home becomes purely a matter of chance. And all the foundlings of New York are baptized in one of the two branches of the Christian Church. This fact has led to some peculiar situations. Among the foundling children there are those of Hebrew parentage, but these, too, like all the rest are baptized either Protestant or Catholic.

Not long ago there was a protest from a Hebrew mother whose child, neglected by those in whose charge it was placed, was carried to Bellevue as a foundling and baptized in the Roman Catholic Church. When she learned of this the shock against the strong religious faith of the mother was so great that she fainted. The woman, herself sick, was unable to care for her child and it has remained in the care of the Guild of the Infant Saviour. Although the baptism is the first step of the foundling in its new path, the human and not the religious feeling is supreme in its rearing. Those whose lives are devoted to the work which unfortunate mothers, through want or shame—or through

superintendent who has placed it there. If the child is sick the foster-mother calls a doctor employed by the State Charities Aid Association or the Guild of the Infant Saviour, whichever may be the sponsor for the infant. When the little foundling's period of nursing is ended there is usually a pathetic scene in the Italian home. The foster-mother has learned to love the little "bambino" for whom she has cared, a love the strength of which she does not appreciate until the parting. Italian mothers with half a dozen children of their own and depending sometimes on the wages of a day laborer for support plead fervently to be permitted to keep the child as their own, but the plea must be refused, and the system moves on. These first homes of the foundlings are far up town or in the suburbs, where there are free air and green grass. In the second home the foundlings are no longer nursed, but are fed as befits children of their age, and those who care for them receive the same pay from the city as the foster-mothers, \$2.50 a week.

Only the persons who are engaged in the work of finding homes for children appreciate the number of childless homes in America. There are more of those who would adopt children than there are children to be adopted. And none of New York's foundlings in good health has reached the age of two years before it has been placed in a permanent home, and the child cannot be legally adopted then until it has been in this home a year, so that the new parents before they bind themselves by law will fully appreciate the responsibility which they have assumed. These families are investigated, too, as to their character and circumstances before they are permitted to adopt any child. Neither of these societies wishes to put a child into the bondage which has sometimes been the lot of unfortunate children.

Of the children who are abandoned by their mothers there are more boys than girls. Perhaps there is a feeling in her who abandons the helpless little one that the boy can "shift for himself" better in the great world than the girl. Perhaps the unfortunate mother has learned this by her own experience. But the greatest demand for children to be adopted is for girls. The desire for the child comes from the mother, and she wants a daughter who will grow up and become a companion to her. And those who come to adopt the foundling children are usually very precise in their demands.

The child, they say, must have blue eyes and curly, golden hair and be old enough to talk—at the age, in other words, which is called "interesting." But all foundlings are not blue of eye and golden of hair. There are some little black-eyed strangers among them, and when the woman who would adopt a child visits the office of the superintendent the little black-eyed child, perhaps, is put in her arms, and perhaps the baby puts its little hand softly against the woman's cheek or neck, and she usually says at once:

"This one will do very well for me."

"People very often ask me," said Miss Walker, superintendent of the care of foundlings for the Charitable Aid Association, "if it is not a dangerous thing to take into the home one of these foundling children, about whose parents nothing is known or will ever be learned. The question cannot be answered from the experience of our own society, but a medical inspector who followed for twenty years the careers of foundlings who had been boarded out and adopted in Massachusetts has said that the foundlings compare favorably when they reach their growth with the children among whom they live, that there is no greater tendency apparent among them toward vice or crime. After all, the parents of these foundlings are the unfortunate and not the vicious ones."

These two hundred and fifty little charges of New York are found in the greatest variety of places. One day some boys playing in a vacant lot saw a tall young woman hide a basket down in some weeds which grew there, and then hurry away. The curiosity of the children led them to the basket, and they found that its cover was strapped down and that two round holes had been cut in the straw at each end of the basket. They lifted the lid and disclosed a baby only a few days old. In great excitement the little boys ran to find a policeman. The baby was clothed in fine garments. It was carried to Bellevue Hospital and there baptized and put in care of the foundling society. Nothing more of its parents was ever known. They were, perhaps, well-to-do, and peculiarly considerate, too, for the holes which had been cut in the basket were there so that the baby should not suffer for breath.

Most of the foundlings are left in hallways of the tenements. One was found lying in a pool of water in a vacant basement; another was left on an elevated station; another was left in a hansom cab; a policeman found a little girl in Central Park; one was in an ash barrel; one on a Jersey ferry-boat; another was in a church; another on the front stairway of a home in a fashionable street. In Brooklyn is a theatre where mothers may check their children at a nursery at the play-house entrance while they go inside and enjoy the performance. A baby was checked at this theatre once for which no one ever called. And these foundlings grow to manhood and

Continued on page 525.



A LITTLE FOUNDLING AND ITS GOOD FOSTER-MOTHER.  
Lucky.

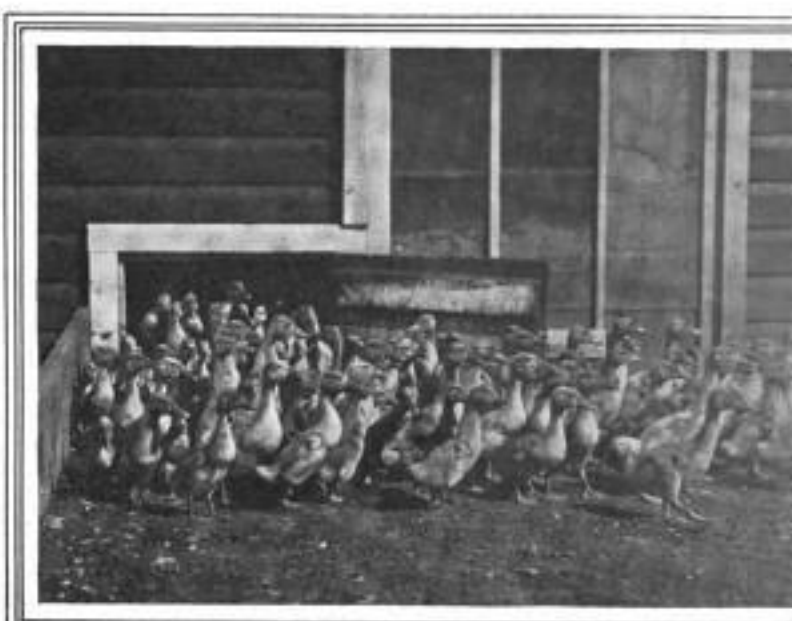
perhaps—neglect are touched by the sight of the frail bit of flesh struggling for life; they hear the pitiful pleading of the little voice; and the tiny hands and feet, the soft eyes, the little body all speak in irresistible argument. The religious ceremony is a formality to be quickly disposed of, so that the real personal care of the child may begin. The baptism takes place always in the infants' reception ward. The minister or the priest is called; the water is dropped on the baby's head, and then it is bundled up and carried out in the nurse's arms. It is given always a good American name. In the Randall's Island days the young men exhausted their ideas of humor in naming the foundlings. If one came in on a hot day, it might be called "Virginia Broiler," or "Mary Healer"; another name was "Rebecca Streets" for one picked up on the pavement. But this element of cruel frivolity is no longer permitted in the work.

The foundling, when it is taken from the hospital goes at once to a mother who has just lost her own child. It finds its place in arms made empty by death. The tender love of the mother flows again, wrapping in its softness and warmth the lonely little foundling. The foster-parent takes the new infant to her breast and cares for it as her own.

For this she is paid from \$10 to \$12 a month until the child is old enough to be weaned. Then it is taken into another home, where it is fed by another mother until it is ready for adoption. The great majority of foster-mothers are Italian. One reason for this is the high mortality among their own infants at birth, brought about by a prejudice which exists among the ignorant of this nationality against the presence of a doctor at such times. There is a health and physical vigor and a warmth of nature in the Italian mother that make her a most desirable foster-parent. The foundling becomes one of her family, and its place is assured because it contributes in a substantial way to the family's support.

While the little one is in the care of its temporary mother it is visited once a week, sometimes oftener, by the





FATTENING PEN, WHERE DUCKS GORGE THEMSELVES AND BECOME PLUMP.—Phelan.

CACKLING PROCESSION OF "QUACKS" SURGING OUT OF BROODING HOUSE.—Phelan.



## Our Biggest Duck Farm

By Harry Coburn Goodwin.

"I AM VERY partial toward roast duck for a Thanksgiving dinner," the late Roswell P. Flower, ex-Governor of New York, once remarked. Governor Flower might have had this thought in mind when, in 1896, he established the Jefferson County Duck Farm, near Watertown, N. Y. The farm has grown into one of the largest of its kind in the State, and every one of the 30,000 ducks annually raised and shipped to city markets brings a premium of two to three cents per pound. To those who delight in a tender roast of duck for a Thanksgiving feast the life's story of their favorite fowl must be interesting.

R. A. Tuttle, superintendent of the Flower farm, selects from the day's gathering a medium-sized, hard-shelled egg of perfect contour. The egg is washed and placed within the incubator, where the thermometer registers 103 degrees. After being subjected to this heat for five days the egg is tested by an expert. If found to be fertile it is left five days longer, when it is again tested. This time, if the embryo shows signs of life, the egg is returned to the incubator, where it is left for eighteen days more, making the total period of incubation twenty-eight days. On the last day a slight picking sound is heard. The shell cracks open. A little bundle of yellow down is seen to wriggle from its prison. The newly hatched duckling is placed in the "Nursery Brooder," where, by means of a hot-water system, a temperature ranging from seventy-five to ninety degrees is always

maintained. The duckling remains in this building for five days and its sustenance consists of stale bread soaked in warm milk.

From the nursery the little orphan is transferred to Brooder House No. 2, where the temperature is seventy degrees. During its five days' residence here corn meal and bran are added to its diet. On the tenth day the now rapidly growing fowl is placed in Brooder House No. 3 and its diet increased by the addition of green cut clover, corn, gluten, and beef scraps. In this building a temperature of sixty degrees is maintained. The next step in the journey is the "Cold Brooder," or House No. 4. By this time the duckling has become a lusty youngster. Here it remains for five weeks, at the end of which it is taken to House No. 5, where it is permitted to take the first plunge in the brook.

After leaving the No. 5 the young duck is taken to the "fattening pen," where, with hundreds of others, it is crowded into a small space to prevent over-exercising. In the fattening pen the feed consists of white flour mixed with gluten, corn meal, and beef scraps. At the end of the twelfth week the superintendent takes the fat-laden bird by the neck and carries it to the "killing house." Here the unfortunate fowl is suspended by the legs from a long pole, a weight is fastened into its bill to keep the head from swinging, a sharp knife is drawn swiftly across the roof of the mouth, the blood drips into a trough and is carried away by running water. Death soon results. The slain

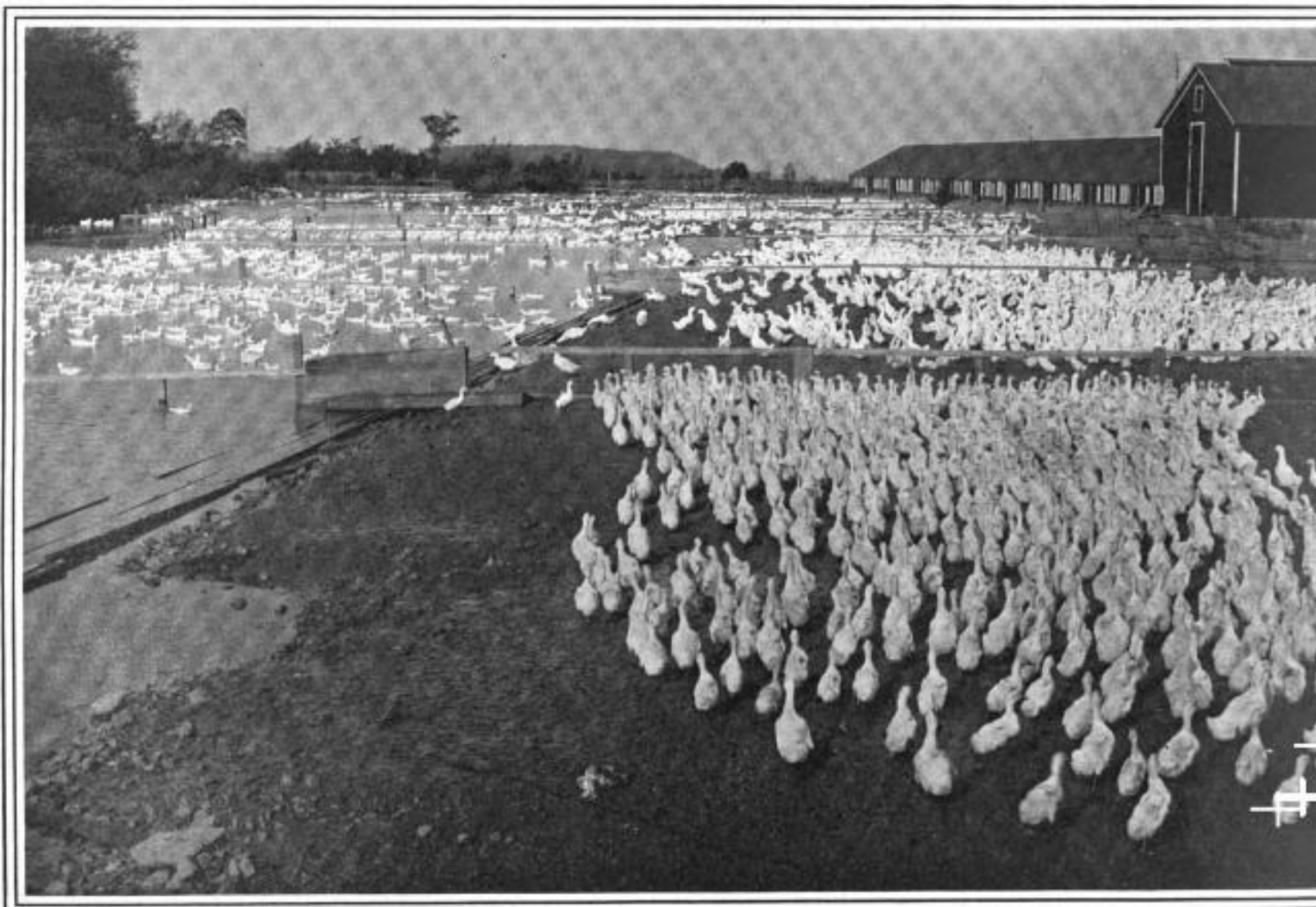
fowl is thrown onto the "pickers' rack," where it is washed from the beak and the feet thoroughly in hot water. The picker then dips it into a scalding water, after which the feathers are removed. Those salable packed in bags and sent to Boston they sell at forty cents a pound. After being packed in cracked ice and shipped to the market.

The amount of work entailed to take thirty ducks through the twelve weeks of their existence imagined when one considers that besides the superintendent six men and nine women are kept busy from early till night. During the hatching season, which from January to August, sixty incubators, each capacity of two hundred and eighty eggs, are kept constantly, the eggs being supplied by about eight "old stock." Two tons of mixed feed, aside from 1 of loaves of stale bread, are required every day this vast flock. A week's shipment averages 11 of dressed fowls.

### Produces Strength for Work

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.

It perfects digestion, enriches the blood, strengthens the nerves, and builds up the general system. It is the most permanently beneficial Tonic.



WATERING PLACE AND PARADISE OF THE WHITE HOSTS OF DUCKLINGS.—Phelan.





# One Thousand Miles of Collars

WOMAN'S WORK IN ONE AMERICAN CITY—TROY, N. Y.

By Harry Beardsley



IF ALL of the collars and cuffs made in a year in Troy, N. Y., were placed in a single line, end to end, that line would be more than a thousand miles long. It would extend from New York City to Chicago with several miles to spare. Ninety-five per cent. of all the collars manufactured in the United States are produced in New York State, and 85 per cent. of the entire country's product comes from Troy. That an industry of this magnitude and one whose product is of such general use should be concentrated in a city of 75,000 inhabitants is perhaps the most interesting industrial phenomenon in the country. From it arises a variety of unique conditions.

Troy is called "the collar city" of the world. Here the very first collar detached from the shirt and bearing a semblance to that article of apparel as it is known to-day was made; and since that time, seventy-five years ago, the industry has increased, with Troy always as its centre, until now collar-manufacturing involves twenty million dollars annually and gives employment to nearly 18,000 persons, whose wages amount in the aggregate to between eight and nine million dollars.

Although the factories which construct these finishing touches of a man's attire are in some instances immense plants employing thousands of people—great, buzzing nests of activity—a large and important part of the work is done by women in their homes. For this is distinctively a woman's work, and while in the city of Troy the great factories are humming, through all the country round, in the farm-houses and villages within a radius of fifty miles, the women sitting in their own homes are helping to make the collars of the United States. It is the skill of these women as well as those who are employed within the factories that enables thirty manufacturers in and near Troy to turn out complete every year about 60,000,000 collars, cuffs, and shirts; and it is these same women, in the small houses of the city, in the villages roundabout, and on the farms, that make it impossible for this industry to live elsewhere.

There is no other community in the country where the women have acquired this skill, and so the factories remain in Troy, and when a new one is founded its home is of necessity at Troy. At Albany, six miles away, at Glens Falls, N. Y., a little farther north, are collar factories of consequence, but they are not so far removed as to be unable to use the skilled labor of the "Trojan" women, who have been educated for this special work through three generations.

Other large manufacturing industries have left the East, drifting westward with the tide of population. Troy was once the heart of the stove industry. Now most of the stoves are made in Michigan and other Western States. In moving their plants the stove manufacturers went nearer to their centres of distribution. They have saved money in freight and saved time of transportation, which is also money. Like that of every other manufactured commodity the Western market for collars, cuffs, and shirts is growing more rapidly than the Eastern, but the factories have not moved with the market. They have perforce remained in Troy because natural conditions and the women willed it so. The experiment has been tried. An effort was made and a large amount of money was expended to establish collar factories in another district in New York State. But the venture was a disaster. The manufacturers were unable to get the skilled labor which is the necessity of the business.

The women who make collars in their own homes are usually housewives, most of them working at the collars for "pin money," by using the time which they can snatch from their household duties. In their leisure moments the women of Troy and the villages and farms which are tributary to it do not knit. They work on collars. The craft is taught by mother to daughter, so that while the old grandmother, sitting in her corner, is "turning" collars, the young girl, her grandchild, is busy with the same work; and when the mother has finished her household duties she picks up the collars with the others. Sometimes the woman who is very skillful with the collar-making employs another for the duties of housekeeping and uses all her own time at her trade, making enough money frequently to support her family.

The girl working in the factory is married. She and her husband have perhaps a little cottage of their own. After the honeymoon and when life under the new conditions has become a routine, the young wife finds that she has idle hours during the day. She has formed the habit of industry by her work in the factory; besides, the money which she could earn by her skillful fingers would be a substantial aid in the support of the new home. So she goes to the factory where she was employed and she receives her portion of home work to do. There are hundreds of just such situations in Troy or near it. On account of this fact young people are able to marry when, were it not for this opportunity for the wife to contribute to the expenses of the home, the marriage could not take place.

The fact that so much collar-making is done in the homes of the Troy district has brought into existence another industry, small and subsidiary. This is the delivery of "piece-work" from the factory to the home, and, after the women have done their work, the return of the goods to the factory. There are thousands of these deliveries to be made, and during busy seasons scores of men and boys are engaged in it. Each stage-coach, trolley, or steam car that runs daily into Troy from surround-

ing places—Mechanicville, Ballston, Greenwich, Hoosick Falls, North Stephentown, Grafton, Barber, and other places—carries bundles or baskets of collars ready for the next process in the factory, and when the conveyances return they carry with them more bundles containing more work. The bundles and baskets are collected at the gates or the doorways in the villages or at the farm-houses, and when the conveyance returns it is met by some one who is on the lookout as one is on the lookout for the postman. For the delivery of one of these bundles the stage-driver usually receives ten cents from the farm or village women, so that each trip with a laden wagon is a profitable one for him. So many women in these villages are engaged in collar-making that one who passes along the street in the early morning before the stage has come is surprised to see the roadway lined with baskets and bundles waiting at the cottage gates for transportation.

The beginning of collar-making was in a home in Troy. It was in the year 1829, and the records say that a Methodist minister, one Ebenezer Brown, who had retired from his pulpit on account of ill health and conducted a little furnishing-goods shop, contrived the first collar. It was called the "String Bishop," and in some respects it resembled the golf stock of the present day. It was a standing collar and, like a clerical one, was not open in front. The ends of the collar formed the tie. These ends were crossed at the back of the neck and then brought around to the front and tied in a double-bow knot.

Until that time the prevalent collar had been that which was a component part of the shirt. The "Bishop" was made by Mrs. Brown, the minister's wife. The novelty of it attracted attention. Soon there was a demand for these new collars and Mrs. Brown had more than she could do. Her husband, the minister, employed other women, who were instructed in the work, and the infant industry, being established, began to grow. The minister, its founder, carried his product from door to door in a basket, selling his collars at twenty-five cents each. His trade increased until he had little factories in Troy, Lansingburg, and Albany. The Rev. Ebenezer Brown was making money. His success attracted others, who, learning his methods, embarked in the same business; and thus Troy became the collar city of the country. Some of those who are to-day engaged in the manufacture of collars in this great collar centre are the descendants of women who made collars in the days of Ebenezer Brown. It has come to be almost an inherited skill.

The next great epoch in the industry was marked by the introduction of the sewing-machine. At first the collar-makers hesitated. The employers and the workers had the usual prejudice against an innovation. When machines for stitching were first offered to the manufacturers there was only one who would undertake the experiment; but his success soon forced the others to adopt the new invention, and then the manufacture of collars rose to another plane, from the small, slow work of the hand and needle and shears, to the whirl and hum and wonderful rapidity and efficiency of the machine. And gradually the steel and the brass in its cunning mechanical adaptations of force have encroached upon the field of human sinew until a modern collar factory is now a great organized machine, and the men and women, the operators, are only a small part of the mechanism.

By far the preponderance of the machine work is, of course, the sewing, and it is in this department that the greatest number of machines is employed. The sewing-machines have always been operated by women. As in the days of the Rev. Ebenezer Brown, when the sewing-machines were first introduced practically all the work of making the collar was done in the homes of the women who were employed. They bought and operated their own machines. As the business grew it became apparent that time could be saved and inconvenience avoided by having all the machines in one room at the factory. At first they were run by the foot power of the operator, while the employer furnished the light and heat for the room. Then it was evident that each operator could accomplish more if power were supplied. But the operators still own their machines, although they are run by power supplied by the company which employs them.

Sewing-machines, such as are used in the collar factories, cost from \$22.50 to \$100. The manufacturer usually buys the machine first, and then sells it to the operator on small weekly payments, fifty cents or one dollar, according to the cost of the machine. One would naturally suppose that the making of a collar is a very simple process—a little cutting, a little sewing, some buttonholes, washing, and ironing. In general this is all, but each process involves innumerable details. Each manufacturer is striving constantly to produce a collar that will be pleasing to the customer. One has no idea what a particular class of work it is to make a collar.

The manufacturer, better than any one else, realizes this physical fact: that the neck is a peculiarly sensitive part of the body. He knows that nothing causes the ordinary man greater discomfort or more annoyance than an ill-fitting, irritating collar. The problem before the manufacturer is to produce a large quantity and yet have each collar perfect. This requires constant inspection. In one large Troy factory two hundred persons, mostly women, are engaged constantly in looking for defective work. The collar is inspected at every stage of its progress. And as each dozen bears the number of the employee who

worked on them, the mistake is quickly traced. Often it is the piece of goods or the machinery that is at fault.

From the time of its inception in the mind of the manufacturer to its delivery in the neat box packed in a large case at the freight depot, a collar passes through many handlings. "Ideas" for new shapes in collars come from suggestions made by the traveling men of the collar companies, who watch the tendency of the neckwear and who learn by contact with people the pleasing and displeasing features of a brand of collars. English styles are sometimes copied; and when one manufacturer has introduced a popular brand others hasten to make collars of a similar pattern. The style is affected sometimes by the fashion in neckwear, and new styles are sometimes successfully introduced by leading haberdashers.

The evolution of the collar is interesting. The new style is sketched out and then wooden patterns are made, a pattern for each separate part of the collar. The linen and cotton from which the collar is to be cut is lying stretched on long tables. The cutter, with his short, sharp blade, cuts out the different parts of the collar through about forty-eight thicknesses of white cloth, cotton for the interlining, usually linen for the outside. A machine is also used for this work on the collars of plain patterns and it will cut eight hundred dozen a day, while a man with his knife will not cut out more than an average of ninety-six dozen. Then before any stitching is done that piece of the collar which later becomes that part of the band next to the neck is stamped with its name and size and number by a printing machine.

In making standing collars and in the case of some of the turndown collars the succeeding process is the pasting together of two of the different layers, which is rapidly done with a dab of the paste-brush; so that the "running," or stitching together of the parts—the next operation—can be done without delay. The pasting is performed by women, some in their homes, others in the factory. The "running," the first machine work, is done in the rooms filled with the rumbling, whirring machines. From that time forward the machine predominates.

The "turning," the next process, however, is the most important work done by the women outside of the factories. The collar or band which has been stitched wrong side out is turned by hand, then the edges are turned in even, and the collar is ironed. For this work women in their homes receive two and a half or three cents a dozen and make from one to eight dollars a week, according to the time employed. After it is turned the collar is taken back to the factory and again stitched and overseamed. Then the band, if the collar is a turndown, having been through a similar experience, is sewed into the "top" of the collar. The buttonholes are then made by wonderfully rapid machines which punch and surround the buttonhole with stitches in a very few seconds.

In special instances—collars of highest grade—buttonholes are made by hand and are worked by the farmers' wives, who receive fourteen cents a dozen collars, each having three buttonholes. After the buttonholes are finished the collars are sent to the laundry in immense quantities and washed for four hours in great revolving tubs that resemble inclosed steamer wheels, where in successive stages the soap, bleaches, and rinses are applied. Some collar factories have laundries of their own. The wet collars are dried by centrifugal machinery, but starched by hand, and the starchers in the factories which have their own laundries are the best-paid employees.

The starchers are all women, and they stand at long tables rubbing the starch into the collars by hand and then wiping them with a cloth. It is hard work, because the temperature of the room is high and the women are always on their feet. They make from ten to twenty-four dollars a week, and are paid by the dozen collars. Those who earn the most in collar-making, where nearly all the work is "piece work," arrive at the factories at seven o'clock in the morning and remain until six at night, taking sometimes only five minutes' time for lunch and moving with lightning speed at their work. The work, however, is not necessarily arduous. Many of the factory girls do not go to their places of employment until half-past eight or nine o'clock, and leave the factory at five in the afternoon. As they are paid by the number of dozens of collars, cuffs, or shirts which they handle, and not by the hour, the length of their day's work is optional.

After the collars have been starched they are hung in drying rooms, where a temperature of two hundred degrees is maintained. They are soon dry enough for ironing. This is the last process in the making of a collar, and is performed chiefly by machinery. Collars are fed into a dampening machine which is like a huge wringer, in which a dozen of the white strips of neckwear are put at once, and afterward they are as rapidly placed in an ironing machine which is also like a great wringer, with heated rolls; and a dozen or thirteen collars are put into it at once by one girl. In one of the factories is another machine, which afterward irons the collars in circular form. The best collars are, however, ironed by hand, the work being performed by women. Shirts are ironed by hand by men and women, and men, being stronger, are the better ironers.

There are so many processes in collar-making that only a very general description of them has been given here; much has been of necessity omitted. The mechanical part of the industry alone is worthy of a book, for in it

Continued on page 527.





HOW THE NAMES ARE  
PRINTED ON COLLARS.



TIEING COLLARS BEFORE BOXING IN THE STOCK-ROOM.



CUTTING OUT THE FINER  
COLLARS BY HAND.



THE UNITED SHIRT AND COLLAR  
COMPANY MAKING ITS OWN  
BOXES FOR COLLARS,  
CUFFS, AND SHIRTS.



A COUNTRY STAGE LOADING UN-  
FINISHED COLLARS FOR  
WOMEN AT THE  
FACTORY.



THE WILLIAM BARKER FACTORY.



A TROY FREIGHT DEPOT CHOKED WITH GREAT CASES OF COLLARS.



A BUSY MACHINE-ROOM FILLED WITH WOMEN OPERATORS.



A MACHINE WHICH SEWS ON 21,000  
BUTTONS A DAY.



THE HOMEWARD RUSH OF COLLAR EMPLOYEES AT THE CLOSE OF THE DAY'S WORK.—Lloyd.



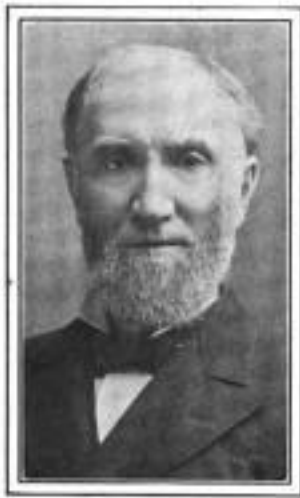
INGENIOUS STEAM JET FOR BEND-  
ING TABS ON COLLARS.

### THE EVOLUTION OF THE LINEN COLLAR.

A TREMENDOUS INDUSTRY, EMPLOYING THOUSANDS OF MEN AND WOMEN, CONCENTRATED AT TROY, N. Y.

Photographed by our staff photographer, G. B. Luckey. See opposite page.

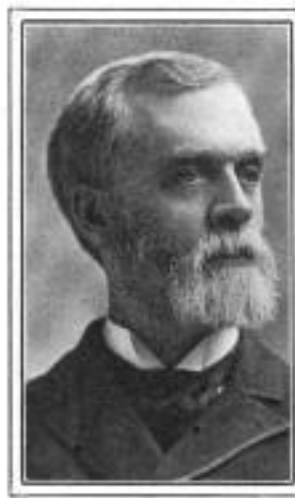




JOSEPH G. CANNON,  
Veteran Congressman from Illinois,  
"watch-dog of Treasury."



CHARLES E. LITTLEFIELD,  
Of Maine, one of the strongest  
orators in Congress.



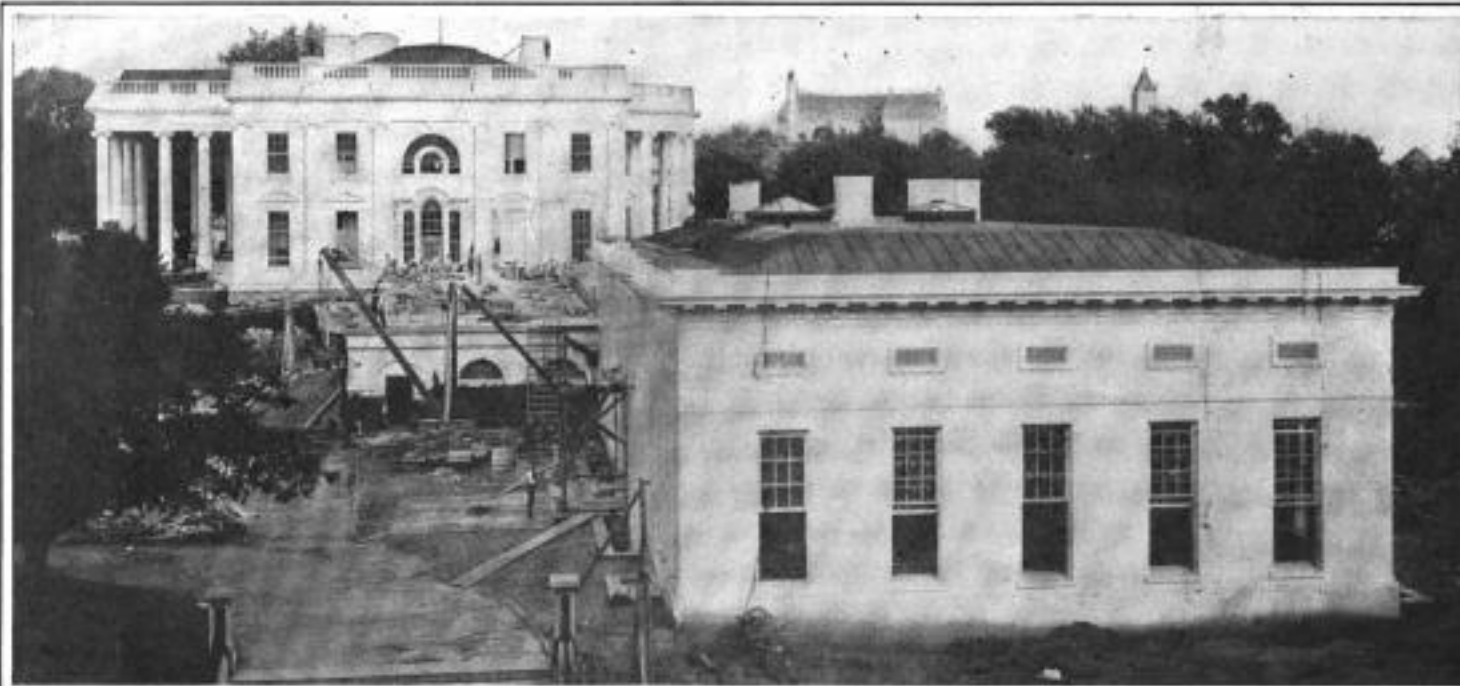
SERENO E. PAYNE,  
Of New York, chairman of the  
Committee on Ways and Means.



JOHN DALZELL,  
Prominent member from  
Pennsylvania.

### CANDIDATES FOR SPEAKER OF THE NEXT NATIONAL HOUSE.

FOUR ABLE AND POPULAR MEN OF BROAD EXPERIENCE WHO ASPIRE TO PRESIDE OVER THE LOWER BRANCH OF CONGRESS.



### FIRST ADDITION EVER MADE TO THE HISTORIC WHITE HOUSE.

LONG-NEEDED NEW OFFICE BUILDING AT WASHINGTON, IN WHICH THE PRESIDENT NOW TRANSACTS ALL PUBLIC BUSINESS.—Dunn.



### MOMENTOUS PLAY IN THE YALE-PRINCETON FOOTBALL GAME.

BOWMAN KICKING GOAL FOR YALE IN A MAGNIFICENT CONTEST AT PRINCETON, N. J., IN WHICH YALE WON, 12 TO 5.—Harc.

### Ruskin's Hopeless Love.

A CONTRIBUTOR to an English contemporary states that there is in existence a letter by Ruskin which he himself has seen, giving Ruskin's own account of the separation from his wife. It shows, we are told, that there was nothing more than incompatibility between them. The real passion of Ruskin's life came to him when he was a man past fifty. He fell in love with an Irish girl, Rosie Latouche. She loved him, but their religious differences were insuperable. The girl died while still a girl, and Ruskin broke down. The misfortune clouded the rest of his life in despair. He fell in with Spiritualists, who revealed to him the spirit of his dead lady. Hence came the crushing collapse which ultimately overthrew his brain.

Stronger and better men and women are those who use Abbott's, the Original Angostura Bitters. Druggists.

### When a Woman Is Happiest.

LADY ARABELLA ROMILLY discusses, in an English magazine, the question, "What is the happiest period of a woman's life?" She says: "Must not a woman wait till her life is nearly over before she can answer that question truthfully? For to each woman, married or maid, the idea of happiness must differ according to her temperament or estate. But in summing up many examples, in looking back on beautiful memories, married, I think that the happiest period of a woman's life is the time when she has a nursery full of little children—the baby years."

### Salesmen's Trials.

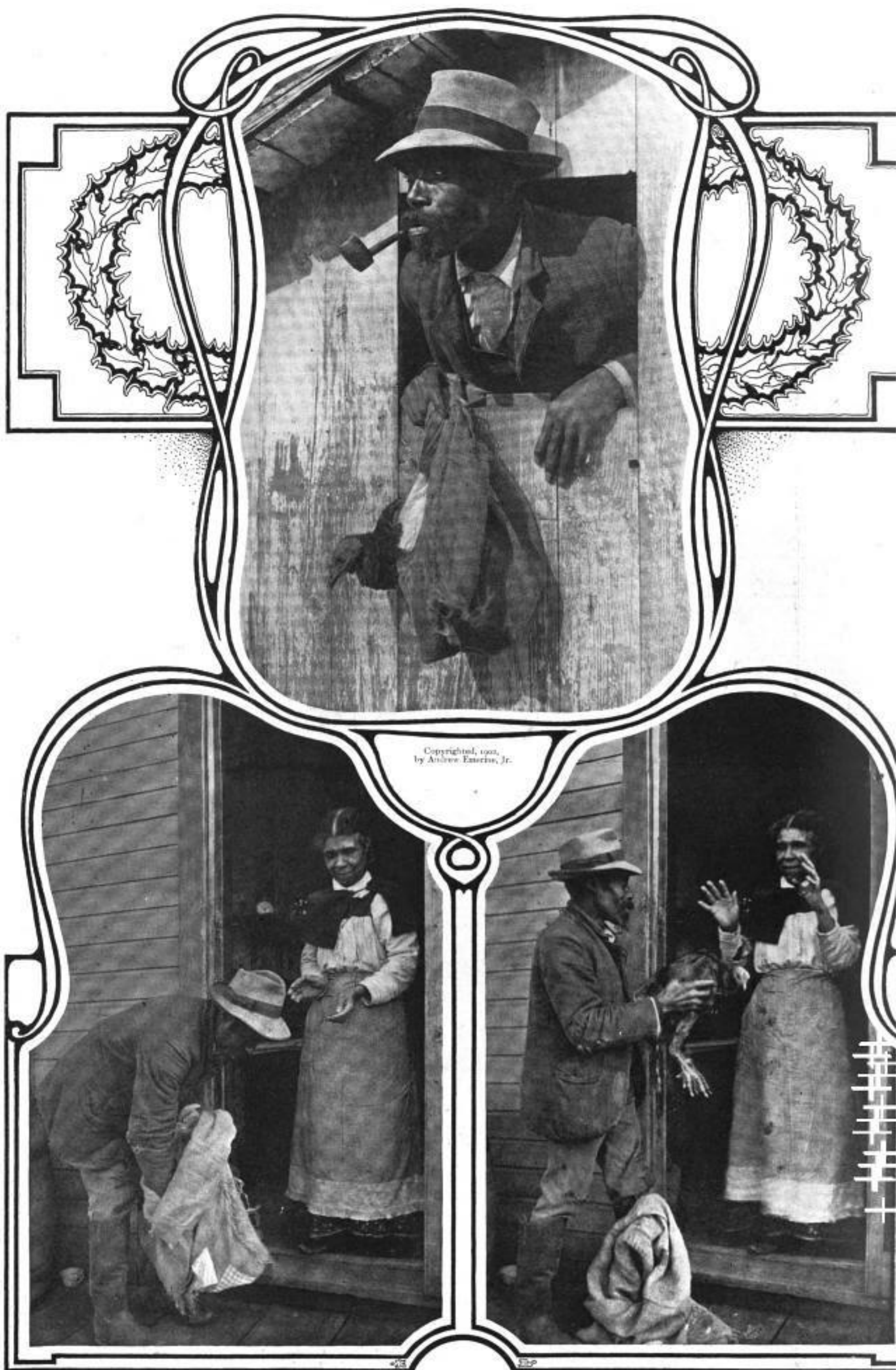
BAD FOOD IS ONE OF THEM.

Road traveling is rather hard on salesmen. Irregular hours, indifferent hotels and badly cooked food play smash with their digestion.

An old Philadelphia traveler tells how he got the start of his troubles by using Grape-Nuts. "For years I was troubled with a bad stomach, which gave me constant headaches and pains all through my body, caused by eating improper food. I spent considerable money on doctors, who said I had indigestion, and after taking medicine for a year and it doing me no good, I decided to go on a diet, but the different cereals I ate did not help me. If it hadn't been for the advice of a friend to try Grape-Nuts, I might be ailing yet."

"I commenced to feel better in a short time after using the food; my indigestion left me; stomach regained its tone so that I could eat anything, and headaches stopped. I have gained in weight, and have a better complexion than I had for years. At many hotels, the salesmen will have nothing in the line of cereals but Grape-Nuts, as they consider it not only delicious, but also beneficial for their health in the life they lead." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.





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by Andrew Emerine, Jr.

"THE AFRICAN INVASION."  
A THANKSGIVING STORY WITHOUT WORDS.  
*Told in photographs by Andrew Emerine, Jr.*



# The Promised Land—The Story of a Real Thanksgiving

By Mabel Clare Craft

"BE CAREFUL, Dong Ho; don't fall, don't fall. Keep in the middle and the bamboo won't creak so. Take hold of the roof and pull yourself up."

The words came through the open skylight of a flat-roofed house in San Francisco's Chinatown, in a sharp and hissing but stifled whisper. It was the chill hour before the dawn of a dark March morning, and two small, trousered figures were clinging to a sagging bamboo ladder which led from an attic and slavery to a flat roof and freedom.

The thin cotton trousers of the little Chinese serving-maids blew about their slender ankles, and their blouses belled out like sails. The child in advance was heavily-featured, almost stolid; the girl who protected the rear had a mobile face, with a low forehead and eyes that danced in her plump yellow cheeks. The first child carried a bundle tied in a faded bandanna handkerchief and was visibly trembling; the second was enjoying the adventure.

Around them in every direction stretched the monotony of the roofs of Chinatown—Chinatown, once the abode of fashion and wealth, now given over to Oriental occupation, with its alternating brilliancy and squalor, its bright red papers fastened beside every window and door to frighten away evil spirits, and its great, beautiful, transparent, bobbing lanterns like apples of the Hesperides. Two blocks away, motionless in the still morning air, hung the big yellow flag of the Chinese consulate. A terrible dragon was embroidered upon it, but the folds of his voluminous tail and the lightning of his vigilant eye afforded no protection to little slave girls running away. Above them rose the higher parts of the city—American homes, terrace on terrace, with streets cut out between, like gingerbread slices, and near by a golden cross faintly tipped with the dawn's glory was as powerless to protect the children as the sleeping dragon on his yellow bed. The eyes of Dong Ho filled with tears. In one hand she held her bundle while the other was firmly clasped in the heartening grasp of Suey Leen, who led her over the roofs. Suey Leen talked as they walked, climbing over chimney pots and low partitions, and passing carefully from house to house.

"You must go down when you come to a stairway, little sister," Suey Leen was saying, though Dong Ho was taller than she and older, "and then you must hide all day till it gets dark and then hunt for the school. Remember it is up and not down the hill, Dong Ho. Whatever you do, keep climbing the hill and you will find the school in time. Tell them that I'm coming too," she added, a little wistfully.

"Oh, come with me now, sister; I'm afraid to go alone. I shall be lost, I shall be lost," wailed the traveler.

"Hush, hush," said the other. "Don't make so much noise. I dare not go with you. You know very well that the whole town would be roused in an hour and that we should both be caught. Perhaps the fear of losing me will keep them from pressing you too closely. And whatever else you do, don't forget that it is up the hill, not down, for if you come back to the Quarter you are lost."

It grew lighter and more light. The rubbish on the roofs was plainly visible now, and a little way off was one where thousands of fish had been hung to dry. The unsavory incense smelled to heaven, and already the fishermen were coming out to turn over their stock, damp from the night's fog. Suey Leen saw them with apprehension and, hugging Dong Ho spasmodically, and repeating her directions for the hundredth time, she turned and fled noiselessly toward the skylight whence she had emerged.

For hours Dong Ho waited, sometimes behind chimneys, sometimes behind a box, while the sun climbed the sky, the church bell rang in a red tower not far away, and the Sabbath calm fell over the noisy streets. Cable cars rumbled below her, the hoofs of horses clicked over stone cobbles, and silent Oriental figures shuffled in and out of sombre doorways, whose fan-lights and marble steps told a tale of better days. At last Dong Ho came to a roof that led to none other. Below was the street, and at one side a small hole led into a dark hallway by means of a very decrepit ladder. To go back meant to go down hill, and Dong Ho had but one purpose in life—to go "up the hill." Down the ladder she went with fear and trembling. As she hesitated, her small, sleek head like a swallow's above the ladder, some one came up

to the roof not ten feet away, and, instinctively ducking, Dong Ho plunged into the lower darkness. The ladder led into a long hallway. At one side she heard the voices of men playing *fan-tan* and two stories below her was a faint glow—the light of the street. Faint with hunger and weeping, Dong Ho and her bundle squeezed themselves into a dark and ill-smelling corner under the stairs, and from there two small dark eyes shone through the semi-gloom and two small ears listened alertly, missing not the slightest sound. Once, when a crowd of men lounged out, Dong Ho shrunk into a still smaller compass, but even then their blouses swept her shoulder. They were so near that she dared remain no longer, for the sun had crept around and one long sunset ray illumined the tiny covert where she lay. At last, plucking up her last bit of courage, she arose on her stiffened legs and fled silently down the hallway and into the dusky street.

She was in a region of houses—old, but not yet entirely given over to Chinese occupancy—and for a long time she stood on a corner, unable to decide what to do. Presently it was borne in on her slow brain that she was attracting too much attention. An evil-looking Chinese with long straight locks hanging about the base of his queue was standing under a street lamp, regarding her unpleasantly. In despair, she fled up the steps of the nearest house.

Now the gods who watch over the river people must have been with Dong Ho just then. Had she turned to the left she would have gone to a house where the Chinese residents would have promptly returned her to her master, but, still bearing in mind her mystic talisman, "up the hill," she chanced to run up the steps of a crusty old bachelor who possessed a perfect treasure of an old Chinese servant. Fay Sook was passing through the hall and heard a faint knock at the door as though some bird were pecking for entrance. He opened the door and there, in the twilight, stood a pathetic little figure, tears in its eyes and on its cheeks, and a bundle tightly clutched in its hand.

"The school, the school, the school on the hill," she sobbed.

Instantly Fay Sook knew what she meant, and read the situation at one glance of his clever, beady eyes. He knew the red-brick mission house, the House Beautiful of so many Chinese girls. Often he had given them flowers and he had even been bidden to some of the weddings when the charges of the mission were graduated into wifehood for some of the Chinese men of the quarter. But he would not have dared to take the runaway slave there himself. The tongs are strong, their knives are sharp, and their aim is good. Fay Sook left the door ajar and vanished into the hall, just as the evil-faced Chinese passed below on the sidewalk to see what was transpiring on the terrace above. But Fay Sook had only gone to call the housekeeper, and in a few minutes that worthy woman was hurrying along the street with a woe-begone little Chinese girl clinging to one of her hands. The housekeeper was prim and old and gray—but then, there are many strange sights in the Chinese quarter.

Miss Cameron, the pretty young missionary with the Scotch burr in her tongue, had just lighted the lamps in the big sitting-room and she answered the bell herself,

unlocking the massive door and pushing back the heavy bolts of this house that is ever in a state of siege. There stood the housekeeper and the runaway—each dumb to the other.

"Fay Sook says this child is looking for the mission," said the housekeeper.

"A runaway slave?" inquired the missionary. "Come in, dear."

The interpreter came and with rattling syllables which exploded like fire-crackers, she said:

"Where are you from?"

"From my mistress."

"What is her name?"

"I do not know—only mistress."

"Stupid! You must know."

"No, no—only mistress." Dong Ho was crying again. Evidently they scolded even here in the big clean red house.

"Will you give me the bundle?"

"No, no. I must keep it until I reach the school on the hill."

"But this is the school and one has everything here. Come, the bundle. Don't tremble so—there is nothing to be afraid of. We don't beat people here."

Miss Cameron, not understanding, reached kindly for the bundle, but with a cry Dong Ho clasped it more closely to her. She hovered near the table with the big, cheerful lamp, unmindful of her tear-disfigured face—a little dirty, ragged, forlorn figure—while Miss Cameron untied the bundle and spread out a cracked rice-bowl, a pair of wooden chop-sticks worn to splinters, a broken wooden comb, two battered Chinese toys—souvenirs of the childhood that had never been—and a couple of soiled garments—the entire earthly possessions of Dong Ho.

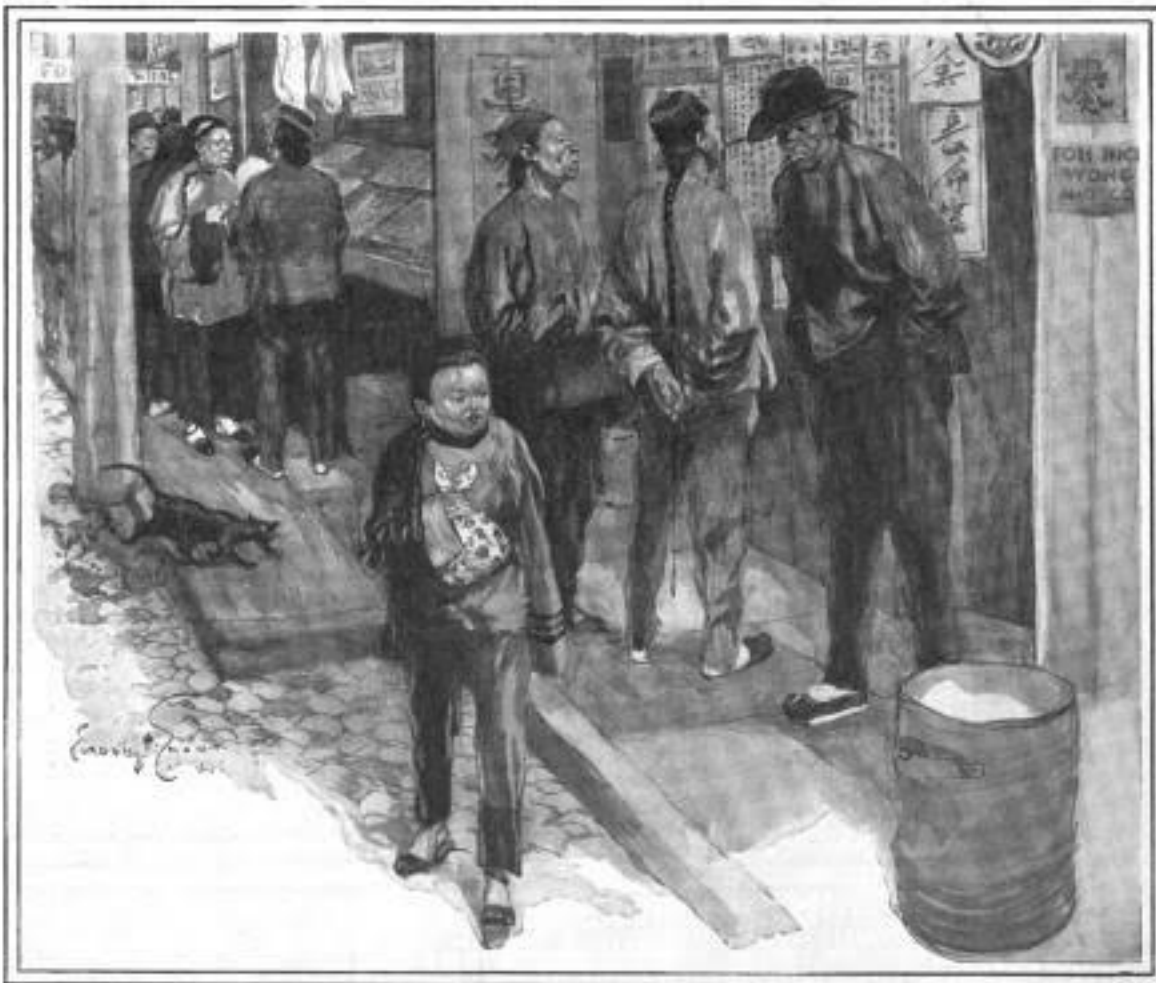
Dong Ho went down to supper—a supper of Chinese stew and white rice flakes, with chop-sticks that were not worn, and a nice rice-bowl without a flaw—yet still her unoccupied hand sought her treasures, and when at last she fell asleep in the first bed she had ever slept in, her bundle was beneath her pillow.

The next day the newest comer was tenderly questioned by the missionary. She showed the marks on her arms, black and blue now, and the scar on her head, and she told the story of her "sister" who had saved her and who wanted to come to the school, too. But when she was questioned about the street on which she had lived she did not know, nor could she even give her sister's name.

For Dong Ho was only a common serf-girl, a bargain even in China, where she had cost but ten dollars, and she told her experience of household drudgery and commonplace cruelty quite simply. It had been her duty to wait upon her little-foot mistress, to cook, to wash, to sweep, to buy the food in the market, and, above all, to look after the three children of the household all the day long. The babies, though good-natured, very soon understood that this older child was their beast of burden and treated her accordingly. Wherever she went she was obliged to carry the youngest of them strapped to her back in a big silk handkerchief. The next younger she carried in her arms, and the third struggled along in his ungainly apron and stiff trousers, clinging to her garments or to her hair. The child on her back was a lusty imp, and when Dong Ho did not go fast enough he kicked her in the ribs with his stout little shoes or pulled her hair cruelly, until she cried out.

Even with her tormentors in bed, Dong Ho was not free to rest her bones, which ached to the marrow with weariness. At twelve o'clock came the midnight supper, served in every Chinese household, and at eleven Dong Ho must again drag her aching limbs down and up the interminable stairs with materials for this last meal. And then, at last, when the household sank in slumber, the little maid was permitted to fold herself away on a wooden box which stood in the store-room, and, with an old sack for a pillow and no coverlet at all, she passed the hours of the morning in dreamless torpor. Very early, the old woman roused her with a parrot-like, querulous cry, and she must hasten to heat the water and carry it to her little-foot mistress. If the water were too hot the mistress flung it, basin and all, at Dong Ho, and if it were too cold, then it came just the same into her little sleepy face, until sometimes it seemed to the child that it did not matter whether she heated the water or not, for however hard she tried, it was sure to be wrong.

This went on for two



"AN EVIL-LOOKING CHINESE WAS REGARDING HER UNPLEASANTLY."



years, and it was inconceivable how the stunted little body contrived to bear up under its load of labor and sorrow. Nothing of Dong Ho grew except her hands, for the child was not an inch taller at twelve than she had been two years before, when she was belched forth from the big ship.

There came another baby into the household, and Dong Ho would certainly have laid down the fearful burden of her life, and had, indeed, often fingered meditatively her bowl of the deadly *pu fan*—that slippery, shiny stuff with which Chinese girls bandolier their hair against the breezes—when something happened to break the monotony of her life and to make existence tolerable once more.

The change was the coming of another slave girl into the crowded rooms. It was the Chinese New Year, when all Orientals, no matter how poor, pay their debts, and the master had been obliged to take a little girl in payment of a debt contracted by her mother. Beside his open and legitimate business, Hom Young was chief owner in a *fan fan* game, and among the most inveterate tempters of fortune was the widow of a Chinese scholar, in whose blood the gambling mania ran deep. But fortune never smiled upon her. Almost invariably she lost, and the new year found her so hopelessly involved that there was but one thing to do—sell her most valuable asset, her daughter, Suey Leen, to the owner of the *fan fan* game. And so the human pawn passed into the possession of a new master and Dong Ho had a partner in suffering.

The two children were utterly different in type, in temperament, in all that goes to make up individuality. Dong Ho's memories were very limited; her opportunities had been nothing, and she knew, dimly, that some time she would be sold into a still more degraded slavery. Added to this, she had lately acquired a trick of extreme clumsiness. So many times had the pan of dirty water been flung at her; so much had she been kicked and cuffed and maltreated that her head was in a state of constant bewilderment and her muscles refused to obey so weak and unstable a central government.

Suey Leen was quite the opposite. She had a round, pudding face, and even life at Hom Young's did not make her thin. She was quick, alert, adaptable, and so cheerful and sunshiny that even her owners liked her and thought with satisfaction of the good round price that she would some day bring. Suey Leen's father had been a scholar, and heredity is a wonderful thing. The girl had been born with a brain susceptible to cultivation, and every seed that fell lodged in her head and grew into a seemly plant. She had dreams and ambitions, too, but of course no one suspected so absurd a thing in a Chinese slave girl. And most of all her heart went out to poor, sodden, down-trodden Dong Ho.

Dong Ho's case became more desperate every day until it climaxed on the first New Year after the coming of Suey Leen, when Dong Ho dropped and broke all the stalks of the New Year files, compared to which the breaking of a looking-glass would be a paltry affair. To have the lily stalks broken meant failure in business, sickness, loss of mind, and sudden death, and the mistress tired her arms and back beating Dong Ho, until the child fainted from pain and fright and was dumped in a heap on the hard box in the store-room. Suey Leen stood quietly by, making not the slightest outcry, but with great resolutions crystallizing behind her clanting eyes.

As soon as the household was quiet and Suey Leen could speak to Dong Ho without attracting attention, she whispered, "Don't cry, Dong Ho; you shall not be sold to the wicked man, sister. I have heard from Yon Yet, who lives down stairs, that there is a house on the hill where they have a school for girls like you and me. We shall go there, Dong Ho."

The almond eyes of Dong Ho grew as round as nature would permit them. She had never heard of the mission school and she wondered that the sharp ears of Suey Leen had overheard some chance remark of the house-to-house visitor on the landing below, for the mistress would never permit a Bible reader to pollute the air of her dwelling. Dong Ho trembled in the dark—she was so afraid the household joss would hear the impious words of Suey Leen and rain down fire upon them. A few days they must wait, said the little Moses, until the New Year was over, the lanterns out, the crowds gone from the quarter, and Chinatown sleeping off the effect of its annual feast and house-cleaning.

At first Suey Leen planned to go too, but the more she pondered the more she felt the impossibility of escaping with Dong Ho. If they tried to go together, Dong Ho, through her stupidity, would endanger the entire plan and cause them both to be captured and thenceforth to be watched so closely that they would never have the opportunity to run away again. So Suey Leen surrendered the sweet thought of freedom with a pang and bent all her energies toward accomplishing the release of Dong Ho.

It was a Sunday morning in March when the parting came, and it was yet as dark as night. Since midnight, Suey Leen had been awake, while Dong Ho slumbered heavily at her side, unaware that a great crisis in her life was approaching. About four o'clock Dong Ho was awakened by a voice in her ear and dimly she heard the words of Suey Leen, ordering her to get up and dress, for the hour was come. Bewildered, stupefied, Dong Ho

arose, slipped on her stockings and her soft-soled shoes, fastened with cold and trembling fingers the small brass knobs and cord loops of her blouse, and made a little bundle of her tiny belongings, to use for flight over the roofs, and she did not know whether or not they had such things as rice-bowls and chop-sticks at the house on the hill.

In the room where the little slaves slept was a skylight far above their heads and in another part of the house was an old and rickety bamboo ladder, such as every Chinese house possesses, to use for flight over the roofs, in case of the service of disagreeable American papers by disagreeable Americans in blue coats, or in times of highbinder carnage. It was Suey Leen's part to creep in her stocking feet through the room where Hom Young and his wife were sleeping, and to carry the ladder back to the store-room. Tremblingly, stealthily, she accomplished her difficult feat, then held the ladder while Dong Ho climbed. Suey Leen's heart was in her mouth, for if Dong Ho stumbled or fell or made any noise at this critical juncture, not one serving maid but two would be sold into worse slavery. But for this once Dong Ho was nimble and sure-footed. Her shoes she carried in one hand, her bundle in the other, and her feet clung to the

fugitive have made her way from Suey Leen's side without that alert handmaiden's knowledge? Again and again Suey Leen found the ladder in her room and she knew that sly eyes watched from behind the partition to see if she would seek to take advantage of it. But though beatings were frequent and hard for the proud to bear and twice the drudgery of the old days fell to her share, Suey Leen never regretted that she had remained as a vicarious atonement for Dong Ho. It was seldom now that they permitted Suey Leen to go into the streets to buy the provisions for the family dinner. Plainly they did not trust her, and most of the time she was cooped up in the stifling room, waiting on her crippled mistress or amusing the restless babies.

But Suey Leen possessed the divine patience of her race. She knew how to wait. Spring grew into summer, and summer into fall, and Suey Leen was a model of contented industry. One day the watchfulness of the mistress relaxed and the child was sent out to purchase dried duck's feet. How her pounded-silver anklets clinked against her shoes; how musical was the sound they made! Hatless, bundleless, coatless, Suey Leen sped up the steep streets and in a half-hour had inquired the way and was pulling frantically at the basement bell of a brick building from which came sounds of shouting, metallic, childish Chinese voices:

"Yes, Jesus lubba me,  
Yes, Jesus lubba me,  
Yes, Jesus lubba me,  
De Bibul tell me so."

It chanced to be Thanksgiving Day and the little Celestials were celebrating, they knew not how or why, dressed in their brightest, which was their best, and wearing bracelets and anklets, while they sang hymns to admiring Occidental auditors.

They let in the new child and jubilated over her, for there is more joy in the mission over one girl who comes of her own free will than over the ninety and nine who are captured by force or guile, for the voluntary recruit shows that all the seed does not fall in barren soil.

"What's your name?" asked the interpreter.

"Suey Leen," said the child, promptly.

"Where are you from?"

"The house of Hom Young."

"Do you wish to stay?"

"Forever, yes, if you will take me."

Dinner was over, but Suey Leen ate ravenously of the festival fragments and smiled her gratitude.

"She must be tired after the excitement," said Miss Cameron. "Best take her up stairs at once. There's a vacant bed in the west room."

So Suey Leen went pattering and tinkling up the oak stairs, her bangles making soft, hethen music as she mined along behind the quiet and demure interpreter, who went ahead, candle in hand, like some young, slant-eyed Saint Cecilia. The next moment a wild shriek resounded through the peaceful house.

Miss Cameron dropped the baby she was undressing and ran for the stairs, visions of fire and highbinder chasing each other through her head. A patter of Orientaly-shod feet led the way to the dormitory, where Dong Ho and the latest comer were clasped in each other's arms. Such a flood of questioning and cross-questioning, such babble of reminiscence, of experience, of confidence, of gratitude, of soft tears and softer laughter—the interpreter, little autocrat that she was, could not get in a question edgewise—but through it all sounded "Ga Che, Ga Che," my sister, my sister.

It was certainly a half-hour before the mission knew for a certainty that this latest arrival was Dong Ho's "sister" and saviour, for whose coming her dumb and patient heart had so longed.

At last, in the briefest of silences, Dong Ho said:

"Miss Camelon, this is my sister who helped me away over the roofs. I'd have died long befo' this, Miss Camelon."

The ladies of the board were the guests of the home that evening. The room was pungent with burning punk-sticks, but the nuts and the roasting apples before the fire spoke of New England.

"I love these Down-East celebrations," said the clergyman with the Bangor twang. "They remind me of the Thanksgivings at home when we talked of the first Thanksgiving, of the scanty harvest and the full graveyards, and the Puritan fathers with their hearts full of thankfulness for what we should scarcely deem mercies."

"Yes," said the missionary, musingly, "but the real Thanksgiving is up stairs."

### Instability of French Ministries.

IN ONE respect at least French ministries bear a close resemblance to the governments of South America, and that is in their changeableness. M. Waldeck-Rousseau held office barely three years, but his ministry holds the record for length of service. "From the top of the Republican pyramid forty ministries look down upon you," was the phrase which M. Blowitz addressed to M. Combes when he formed his government several months ago; and it was a true as well as a striking phrase. The French ministry is the forty-first since 1870—forty-one ministries in thirty-two years. One of them lasted eighteen days. This is carrying the principle of rotation in office to extremes.



OH, it's just before Thanksgiving!  
And there's something in the air  
Making life well worth the living—  
You can note it anywhere.  
Something jovial and pleasing  
In the people that you meet.  
Mixed with incense wondrous teasing  
Permeating room and street.

IN the kitchens of a nation  
They are busy baking pies;  
And the turkey's red oblation  
Forms the barnyard's sacrifice;  
While our Johnnie at his station  
On the threshold plants his toes  
And sends wireless information  
To his stomach by his nose!

FROM the cities, steeps, and prairies,  
Where "the children" widely roam—  
Wills and Harrys, Beths and Marys—  
All the roads are leading "home."  
And the lashes gladly glisten,  
Hanging loose is every latch,  
As the "old folks" wait and listen  
E'en the lightest step to catch.

CRIB and now are brimming o'er us  
With the harvest, safe at last,  
And the future smiles before us  
With the fullness of the past.  
Midst the bounty all-sufficient  
Of the present and its cheer  
Let us thank a God omniscient  
For the blessings of the year.

smooth bamboo rounds as the feet of her ancestors may once have clung to the gnarled limbs of trees.

The quiet days in the mission lengthened into weeks and months and the owner of Dong Ho made no effort to trace her. The mission house is uncommunicative as the tomb, and Hom Young knew very well that a hue and cry might lose him the more valuable Suey Leen. And besides, there were plenty more girls to be had for ten dollars in China. Slowly, very slowly, the child learned to read English and Chinese, learned to do housework American fashion, learned to take care of the charming tea-rose babies that are now and again born into the mission, to sing American hymns, and to go back a little way into the realm of her lost childhood. But whenever duties did not call and there were no lessons to be learned, you might always see Dong Ho with her nose pressed against the bars which guard the mission windows, looking for the sister who never came.

To tell the truth, things were not well with Suey Leen. The Hom Youngs suspected that she had been the means of Dong Ho's escape, for how, they argued, could the





WEIGHING A POUNDING AT BELLEVUE HOSPITAL.



BAPTISMAL CEREMONY IN THE HOSPITAL WARD.



THE SOCIETY'S AGENT CARRIES THE BABY TO ITS NEW HOME.



Edith Leslie Lang  
1902

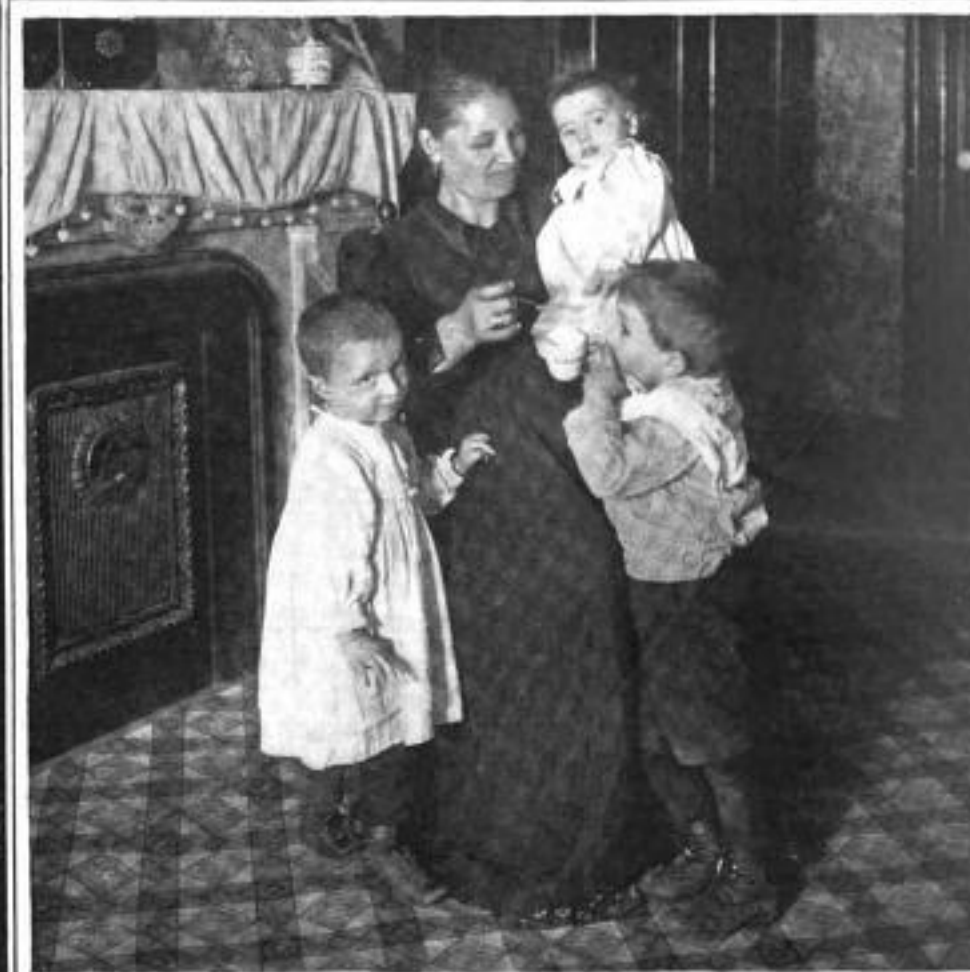
WOMEN WISHING TO ADOPT INFANTS INSPECT THE

FINDING HOMES FOR A C  
THE CARE, BY CHARITABLE SOCIETIES, OF THE LITTLE CHARGES OF NEW YORK





ORPHANS AT ASYLUM.—Drawn by Edith Leslie Lang.



A FOUNDLING IN ITS SECOND HOME RECEIVES THE CARE OF A WHOLESOME WOMAN.



THE FOUNDLING INFANT IS THE CENTRE OF INTEREST IN AN ITALIAN HOUSEHOLD.



A TYPICAL COUNTRY HOME WHERE THE FOUNDLING IS ADOPTED AT LAST.

## GREAT CITY'S FOUNDLINGS.

WHOSE PARENTS ARE NEVER KNOWN.—Photographs by our staff photographer, G. B. Luckey.





**SHAW,**  
Guard of Columbia University football team.  
*Earle.*

**FRED DUDEN,**  
Centre of Columbia's eleven.  
*Earle.*

**THORPE,**  
Tackle of Columbia's football team.  
*Earle.*

**DICK SMITH,**  
Half-back in Columbia team.  
*Earle.*

**DR. BAULIER,**  
End of Columbia University eleven.  
*Earle.*

**HAROLD TOWNSEND,**  
Half-back in Columbia team.  
*Earle.*

**BOWMAN,**  
Of Yale, full-back in the 'varsity football team.  
*Soldnick.*

## In the World of Sports

TRUE SPORTSMEN ARE NOT BUTCHERS—FOOTBALL NOT ALWAYS BRUTAL—CHANGES IN GOLF MANAGEMENT.

**SPORTSMEN? NOT THEY.**—President Theodore Roosevelt and ex-President Grover Cleveland are sportsmen in the field and in civilian clothes. Both enjoy nothing better than a chase after dogs in the fields and woods or to be seated in a blind trying to outwit the cunning wild fowl. But neither has ever been accused of the willful slaughter of game merely for the pleasure of killing. Each has done his share in furnishing to the comic caricaturist opportunities for his pencil on hunting subjects, but neither has ever boasted of a feat recently performed by the Prince of Wales in England, one of which the future monarch seems to be proud. The prince was one of a party of hunters who enjoyed a few days' shooting at Netherby, England. Three thousand five hundred ducks were killed in three days, and the prince swelled with pride when, on the third day, he himself killed ninety-six birds in sixty minutes. While this is a record bag for wild ducks in England, many a real sportsman will shudder at such a performance. There are pot-hunters in this country who would feel pride in such performances, but no true sportsman. Now that the sportsmen are taking to the woods and fields with the first heavy frosts, a story that actually happened in Tennessee, told for the first time, might be interesting here. There were four in the party, three from the North, more shame to them. Three were men who bet, and each day before starting out a heavy wager was made as to the number of kills each would make that day. Quail were plentiful, and as all were good shots the bag each day was large and difficult to carry. The wagers increased in size, and of course the birds became more troublesome to carry. Finally each man decided to simply wring the head from each bird as it was brought in by the dogs, the body of the quail being tossed aside. When the day's slaughter was over the heads were easily counted, and of course they did not weigh much. Yet at least two of those men would feel affronted if told that they were not sportsmen. They were anything but that—mere butchers and blackguards. The county jail is the place for men of this sort. I would like to have their pictures and print and label them so that they could be kept away from all shooting grounds in the country.

**IS FOOTBALL BRUTAL?**—If that robust game of football happened to be half as brutal as the enemies of the game would have the remainder of the world believe, the hospitals and cemeteries would be full at the beginning of each winter. It is an active, strenuous game, and there is no place for weaklings in the line or back field; and while there is no doubt that the game can be vastly improved and made more spectacular and interesting for the spectators, it is equally true that the sport has as great a following this year as it ever had. Football, as played by the university teams, holds its own, and there must be something to it or this would not be the case. There have been games this year in which slugging has been too conspicuous, and there have also been games in which straight scientific football has been played from start to finish. In their effort to get strength and beef at almost any cost, some of the captains and coaches have placed men on the team better fitted for something else than a place on a university team of any sort, but such cases are the exception rather than the rule. There have been few scandals connected with the game this fall, and the season as a whole will wind up, with the annual battle between the navy and army at Philadelphia, in good order. If some of the association tactics could be introduced into the college game they would improve the sport in the most healthful sort of way, but it seems doubtful if the American universities will ever borrow anything from their English cousins in the football line. So when a man or woman asks you if football is really brutal you can answer only that it depends almost entirely on just how the game is played. Some games are as demoralizing and hurtful as prize-fights, and others are not. There have been men who deliberately tried to maim and injure seriously the players opposite them, but such cases are fortunately rare.

**MIDWINTER RACING ON A LARGE SCALE.**—It is only within the last year or two that the wealthy men of the running turf gave much attention to racing after the closing down of the regular season in the East. The winter tracks in the middle West and California, and at New Orleans and Charleston attracted generally owners of average financial standing and an ordinary class of horses. Times have changed, as the recent meetings at Aqueduct, near New York, and at Washington show. The millionaires are just as anxious to fill their racing coffers as are the little fellows who are compelled to look so carefully after their feed bills and racing expenses. The result will be that a better class of horses will be seen at the winter tracks this year, and for the sake of the sport cleaner racing ought to result. It is beginning to look as if the turf would be the better off if paid stewards were placed in the judges' stand and absolute power to look into suspicious jockey rides and performances on the track given to them. More money has been wagered on the turf this year than ever, or than was ever bet at the tracks in England or France, and it looks as if the bettors were entitled to some protection from the wolves and "shysters" of the turf. They did not receive it this year.

**WILL TROTTERS REACH THE TWO-MINUTE MARK.**—The prediction was made pretty generally early in the year that the trotters and pacers would break all records during the season. Yet comparatively few records of account have been made during the season of 1902. Some of the drivers are of the opinion that the great trotters and pacers have been campaigned too persistently during the season, and in consequence their speed and endurance have been diminished. Such rich prizes and so much bonus money are offered for their appearance that the animals are overworked and when called upon for some special effort cannot do their best. Crepus, the greatest trotter of them all, is certainly not as fast at present as he was at this time last year. His owner, George H. Ketcham, is particularly anxious to have his favorite travel the mile in two minutes, but it is doubtful now whether he will ever do it. Among the pacers Dan Patch performed nobly, yet Star Pointer has not been dethroned as yet.



A CURIOUS SIGHT IN AN ENGLISH VILLAGE—FISHING FOR TROUT IN A SEWER AT WINCHESTER.

**INDOOR SPORTS TO BOOM.**—Every indication points to the fact that the coming winter will be one of the most interesting in many seasons. In all of the large cities preparations are being made for athletic games, hockey matches, billiard and pool tournaments, and social functions in which the sporting world will take a lively interest. A positive boom is promised in billiards in spite of the fact that some of the best professionals are abroad at present. Ping-pong has not awakened as yet from its midsummer slumber, but it will probably do so when the indoor season opens up in real earnest. Hockey is bound to be popular, and in towns where no rinks are to be had the game is sure to be played pretty regularly whenever ice on the lakes and ponds will permit.

**CHANGE IN GOLF MANAGEMENT DEMANDED.**—For some time golfing enthusiasts, especially in the West, where the game has kept pace with its advancement in the East, have been dissatisfied with the methods used by the officials of the United States Golf Association. While changes will not take effect until the annual meeting in February, they are pretty certain to be made. At present the management of the association is confined to a handful of clubs in the East. The associate members believe that they should have a voice in the management of the association, and they will probably get it next season. Singularly enough, there are one hundred and eighty club members of the association, each of whom pays annual dues, yet has no vote. Under the proposed new conditions the game will be conducted on broader lines and dissatisfaction will not be so rampant.

GEORGE E. STACKHOUSE.

### Sporting Queries Answered.

**B. J. O., TRENTON.**—The shooting season for quail and rabbits in New Jersey begins on November 15th. On Long Island and in Connecticut the shooting season opens November 1st. Deer can be shot on Long Island on the first and second Wednesdays and Fridays in November, and at no other time.

**J. M. C., CHICAGO.**—A bicycle rider ceases to be a novice as soon as he wins a prize in an open competition. It does not matter whether he finishes first, second or third. It is a strict rule, but necessary to prevent riders from winning second and third prizes and not trying for first.

**F. A. H., CHICAGO.**—Many players have signed with two clubs and received advance money from each. The team they desert generally gets back the money advanced and the case is seldom taken into the courts. Baseball law and the law of the land never did get along together.

**J. H. M., MEMPHIS.**—Almost any sort of leather armor is permitted in football. In baseball only the catcher and first baseman are permitted to wear the big gloves. The practice of a pitcher wearing a glove on his "easy" hand came into vogue about five years ago.

**H. B. F., WORCESTER.**—It is always best to use a guide when shooting in a district where you are not known. They know the places which are posted and will save their hire and you much trouble.

**M. A. C., LOUISVILLE.**—There is no weight limit in a bicycle race. You can ride a wheel as light as safety will permit. Winning a first, second, or third prize debars you from future competition in novice races.

**W. H. T., CHICAGO.**—According to George Davis himself, he has not signed any baseball contract for next year. He will probably play with the New York team of the National League.

**L. A. M., ST. LOUIS.**—Two national automobile shows will be held during the winter, one in Chicago and the other in New York. Other shows will be merely of a local character. G. E. S.

### Fishing for Trout in a Sewer.

**Q**UITE A common sight in the streets of Winchester, England, is presented in the accompanying picture. A resident, of the lower classes, stands at the curb, fishing for trout, which abound in the various small streams that traverse the city, flowing in part on the surface, partly under bridges, and reappearing again, later on, in the open. Along the course of these streams gratings are frequently seen, through which rain water passes and is carried off by the streams. Here the angler stations himself and his patience is usually rewarded with a very substantial catch.

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Campbell Gollan, of Mrs. Carter's company. *Savoy.*Alice Fischer, starring in "Mrs. Jack." *Holland.*Grace George, the well-known star, in "Marion." *Holland.*Ida Conquest, of Charles Frohman's forces. *Holland.*Elizabeth Tyres, star in "Gretchen Green." *Holland.*Dorothy Dorr, leading woman in "Hearts Aflame." *Par.*Brandon Tynan, star in "Robert Emmet." *Alford.*

A FEW OF THE WELL-KNOWN GRADUATES OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF DRAMATIC ART.

## Getting on the Stage

By Eleanor Franklin

Robert Taber, now a leading actor in London. *Par.*

"I'M GOING on the stage" is a simple enough statement to make. It springs easily to the lips of such a host of boys and girls who are so unfortunate as to be endowed with an over supply of what we, for want of a better name, call "temperament." The word unfortunate is used, if you please, in connection with the temperament and not the stage. The possession of that feverish characteristic cannot but seem unfortunate to one who chooses to limp along by the side of the procession and meditate upon the strugglings and stumblings it is responsible for in the lives of others.

Now it is easy enough to make up one's mind to "be an actor," but once this important preliminary is passed one finds one's self face to face with a gigantic "How?"

In the preparation for any other business but the theatrical there are straight and well-beaten paths to follow. A boy makes up his mind to become a doctor. Immediately his whole course of action is mapped out in front of him. He sees ahead of him a long course of preparatory training for medical college, then four years of medicine before he is ready even for the months he must spend in hospital practice before he can open an office and begin his life's real work. The same rule of certainty and precision applies to any of the other great professions, and to the preparation, in fact, for most any kind of a career but the actor's. When a young man says "I'm going to be an actor" he can't know for a certainty whether he is or not, because there is not a single signboard upon youth's highway to point the way to success in this most fascinating and oftentimes most lucrative profession.

There are very few young men and women who "go on the stage" who do not religiously believe that opportunity is all they need to place them where by virtue of nature's beneficence they belong, beside those whose names adorn our bill-boards and light our streets by glaring down upon us from great electric signs. Oh, it will take time, of course. No one ever became great in a day. People are said to have achieved fame in a single night, but never without years of patient waiting for opportunity. Never without years of work and tireless ambition, too often embittered by hardships and priva-

tions. How aspiring youth does love those words, "hardship and privation." One may never have to suffer either, but somehow one is always sentimentally anticipating that distinction and squaring one's chest to meet them bravely when they come.

If we could only "peek" into the back of the book of life and see how it is going to turn out! But alas! every page is written in a different language and we must learn each as we go, poor children! Where is there an ambitious but impecunious actor who does not know that E. H. Sothern was once on the very bottom rung of the ladder, that "he has been seen sitting in a dejected attitude on a bench in Union Square with fringe on the bottom of his trousers." I quote this because that is the way an actor told it to me, and so they tell it to each other for self-comfort while they go on dreaming of the time when they too will be the "admired of all," when their talent shall have gained the recognition it deserves. Richard Mansfield's early struggles against adversity is another pet subject for discussion in the lower stratum of theatrical society, while to hear a fluffy-haired, light-hearted sourette moan over the story of Clara Morris's tragic little beginning is enough to make a heart of adamant swell with a sense of grim humor.

Let an actor be discharged from a company for "incompetency" (a humiliating word used by some managers as an excuse for discharging an actor on any occasion), and he will tell you proudly that the same thing occurred to Joseph Jefferson and to Edwin Booth, and will look with pity upon the manager who, through ignorance and short-sightedness, falls into such an error in his own case. This is gigantic egotism. Yes, a fault most actors are accused of possessing, but a fault, dear judge, which makes the bitter battle against fierce longing and disappointment possible. That limelight glare is so alluring, you know, and it isn't a light which burns and kills either. Once let a ray of it fall upon one, and who would regret the struggle in the outer dark. But such difficulties as I have touched upon are those which beset the actor after he has passed through "the eye of the needle" and become a full-fledged professional. The "eye of the needle" is not too narrow a simile for the manager's office as it opens to receive a beginner.

"What have you done?" is the first curt question which a manager asks of an applicant for an engagement, and, poor overworked play manager, he hasn't much time to listen to youthful aspirations. If he is kind he may say, "Go on out and make a beginning; see what you can do, then come back to me," but more often he will say "No place for you" in a way to weaken the stoutest heart. I tell you a "beginner" is not wanted anywhere in this busy world unless it is in papa's office or papa's store. If you are going against the world unaided in any capacity you must never be a beginner. Pretty soon it will cease to be necessary to "bluff," and then you can make it all right with your conscience.

Now there is a noted school in New York where a young man or woman may go and for a fair sum be directed through a course of dramatic art, and at the same time be given a full and satisfactory view of the situation which confronts the young aspirant for theatrical honors. Old actors have a deal of fun at the expense of these schools, and boast proudly of the fact that they got their training in the school of experience, but they forget that to-day it would be almost impossible for an actor to get the same course of training. The "palmy days" of the old stock company are gone—gone with the youth and hopes of the men and women who made them "palmy" and who now flout the new idea of dramatic training which seems to have followed naturally in the order of progression. I grant a two years' course at the American Academy of Dramatic Art at Carnegie Hall might prove wearing upon a restless spirit. Is there an ambitious, self-confident, temperamental boy or girl on earth who

wouldn't say "What's the use" to all the physical culture, grace exercises, "life studies," and lessons in how to light a lamp, close a window, or hand a lady a chair where there are no lamps or windows or chairs; but many a youth goes through it all with the hope ever present in his mind that it will lead to an opening into the "profession"; and, to do managers justice, this hope most always meets its reward, for it cannot be denied that two years' training in a well-managed dramatic academy, as the course is mapped out, is far better for the young actor than the same length of time in any company where he must necessarily meet most unpleasant experiences as a despised "beginner."

The American Academy of Dramatic Art gives, every once in a while, a students' matinee in one of the best of the New York theatres; and if a pupil happens to be marked with ability in any "line of business" that is profitable to find an easy introduction to a manager who intrust to him or her a not unimportant part at a salary, and so by one happy chance he or she becomes "professional" of enviable standing. This word "professional" I always quote when used in this connection because it has a distinct and individual meaning from "professional" standpoint. I saw this amusingly illustrated not long ago. Two men were introduced in a restaurant. They shook hands across the table and they sat down, one of them, unmistakably an actor, said "Are you a professional, Mr. Smith?"

Mr. Smith looked puzzled for an instant, then modestly, "I'm a lawyer."

"Oh, indeed!" said the other, spectacularly adjusting his napkin. "You look like a professional."

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SCENE FROM BEN JONSON'S "THE SILENT WOMEN," AS PLAYED BY THE STUDENTS IN ELIZABETHAN FASHION A FEW YEARS AGO.

THE PROLOGUE, "THE GOLDEN BOOK," AS RENDERED BY THE STUDENTS AT A RECENT MATINEE. *Byron.*THE "SUGAR-PLUM" SCENE FROM "A YOUNG SCAPEGRACE," AS PERFORMED BY THE SCHOOL. *Byron.*THE CLOSE OF "MARGARET HARSTEIN," A NEW PLAY RECENTLY PRESENTED AT A MATINEE. *Byron.*





# Recent Astonishing Gold Development in Oregon

By Ernest C. Rowe



IN A territory as vast as the United States each particular section designated by the name of a State or group of States becomes associated inseparably in the mind with some natural product. When the name of California is mentioned the thought at once is of gold; Texas means cattle; Minnesota means wheat; Mississippi or Alabama suggests cotton. Oregon and Washington make one think of lumber. But these impressions, although they are fixed pretty firmly in the minds of most of us, may be misleading. And this is particularly so in the case of Oregon, for lumber is only one of its resources, and not the least of these is the production of gold. This is a unique condition, for here is a tremendous industry that has been moving forward quietly through many years, attracting only now and then the attention of the public, yet constantly growing in importance. There is a single vein of gold in southeastern Oregon fifteen miles long which has produced more of the yellow metal than any zone of its length in the world. This is called the Cracker district, and it alone entitled Oregon to a high place among the gold States.

If it were not for the overshadowing reputation of California, Oregon would perhaps be known as the gold State of the Union. If the "Forty-niners" had gone not to California but to Oregon first, and had opened there their first camps and had made among the rich veins of Oregon's mountains the large fortunes which have since been made there, then the stories and romances of the gold craze would have arisen from Oregon. Had Bret Harte and the others who have painted the picturesqueness of the early mining days of California taken their inspiration from the gold fields farther north, the impression which is now in the public mind might have been different. The Mackays, the Floods and the Fairs, who made millions in California, are known all over the world. The men who acquired their wealth in the gold fields of Oregon retired to enjoy their fortunes in privacy, building splendid homes, traveling about the world wherever they wished, giving of their surplus to help those who were less fortunate. But all this they did quietly and without ostentation. They are the unknown mining kings of the West, but kings nevertheless. And all the while the world was reading of the bonanza miners and their fabulous wealth.

The situation finds a parallel in other branches of American industry. There are those whose names are in every one's mouth, about whom something appears in every issue of the daily papers. Sometimes these men seek the notoriety which comes to them, while ostensibly they endeavor to avoid it. Sometimes they become conspicuous by accident, and, having once become so, they continue to be followed and watched and talked and written about. Some of them are presidents of great corporations, and of them it is told that they rose from the bottom by their own struggles. They are called "captains of industry," and they are feted and dined by Kings and Emperors. At the same time the papers and the people know nothing of the "unknown captains of industry," the other men who have by their own efforts organized and carried to success great industrial institutions, and men who sometimes have actually performed a vast part of the work for which some of the noted ones have received the glory.



HEAD OF PIPE LINE OF GOLCONDA POWER PLANT.

So it has been with Oregon. Recently, however, business enterprise has begun to appreciate the resources of this Northwestern State, resources which have not been developed because stories of them were not on the lips of every one. Although Oregon has been known for its lumber and grazing and agriculture, the State is in reality largely mountainous. The Cascade Range and Blue Mountains divide it into three principal sections, and these mountain ranges are rich in mineral. Gold, silver, lead, copper, iron, and coal are found in them, and the most profitable of these is gold.

The earliest miners in Oregon, like those in California, were placer miners, who worked individually or with a partner, panning out the gold by hand in the Oregon streams. The first miners who sunk shafts only followed the richest veins of ore, paying no heed to vast quantities of medium grade ore in which the richer veins occurred. A conspicuous example of this method was a mine that was located in the rich Cracker Creek district and near the great North Pole mine in Baker County, in the extreme southeastern part of Oregon. In working the mine a single vein of ore that was almost pure was found. The miners followed its glittering course feverishly, paying no heed to the immense bodies of low-grade ore that in the aggregate were much more valuable than the small veins of purer metal. The mine was called the Golconda, from the diamond fields of India, and also because from its very sound the word seemed to mean gold. In this mining district, as in others of the State, the next step was consolidation and the introduction of large milling plants to obtain from the immense bodies of low-grade ore the wealth that had been overlooked by the earlier miners, who followed only the glittering lenses of gold. The consolidated company did not base its expectations for profit on the discovery of any more such extraordinary ore bodies. Its engineers made their calculations solely on the low-grade deposits in sight, which were to be milled and refined and prepared for market.

They were surprised during their work last summer to

discover what seemed to be a continuation of the same vein that had made Golconda famous at first. The second discovery made as great a stir as the original one. It has been observed in other parts of this country, and in Mexico as well, that those who first developed mines often worked superficially, overlooking the profit that was possible, and abandoning their properties before the greatest wealth was reached. Miners were often forced to stop work on claims that promised well because their capital was exhausted and they could get no more.

These mistakes of the first miners are overcome now by the combinations of capital (in this as in other lines of industry) and by the invention of new machinery and the building of railroads and tramways. Fortunes have been made during last years from "tailings" and culm heaps of the earlier mines. This "waste rock" was formerly thought to be entirely without value, and was gotten out of the way in every manner possible. About the shafts of the larger mines there were hills of it. In one Western town the streets were paved with the "tailings" of old mines, and the paving was not unlike macadam. Then an engineer discovered that this pavement was rich in gold and if melted and refined by the new methods would yield many dollars to the ton and be extremely profitable. So here was an actual city whose streets were paved with gold!

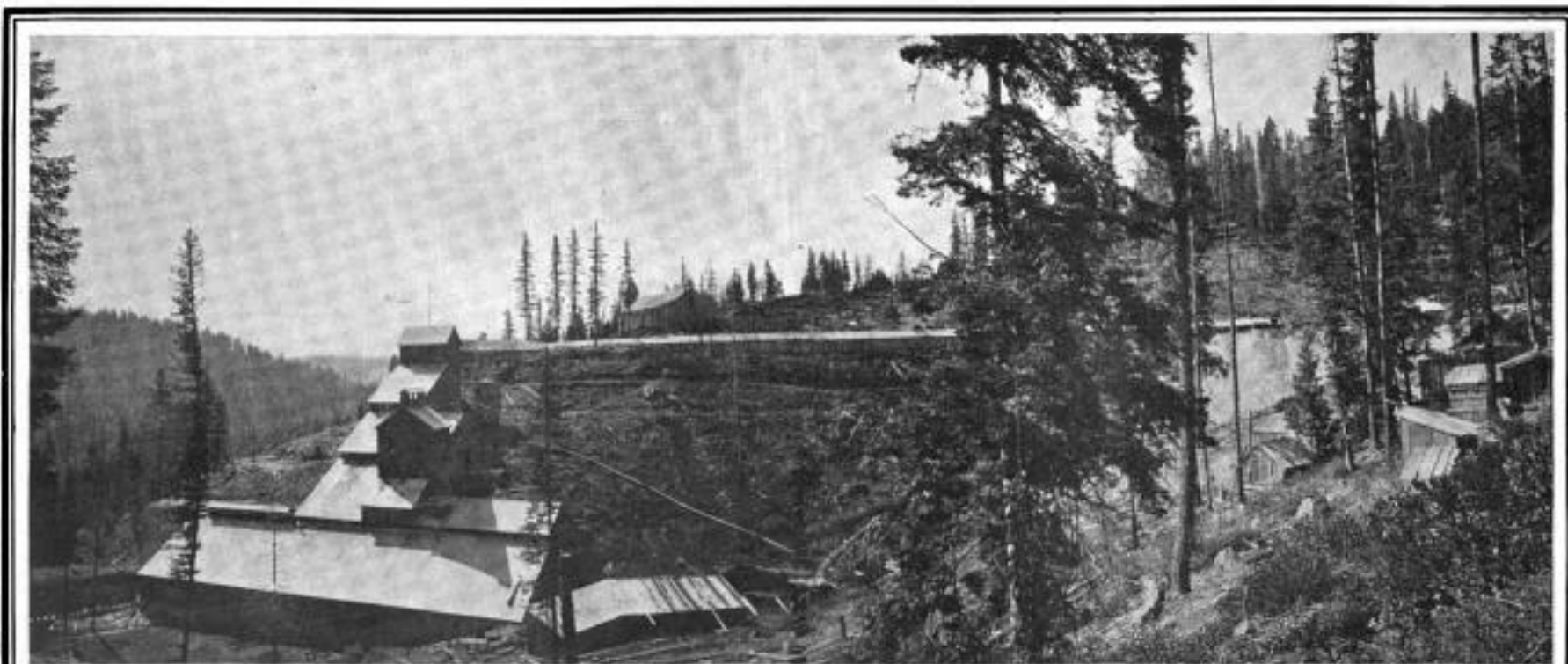
Oregon is more blessed with the conditions of soil and climate that make living agreeable than many of the mineral States of the country. Its streams are useful, too, in furnishing power for the machinery of its mines. And in this connection the statement of Dr. Alfred R. C. Selwyn, late director-general of the Geological Survey of Canada, is interesting. Dr. Selwyn said:

"I find in eastern Oregon one of the most hopeful and interesting mineral sections of the globe. The formation, contour, climate, accessibility, timber, and water form a combination which tends to reduce cost of extracting gold to the minimum. And in addition I find the ores are less refractory and contain a larger amount of free gold, generally speaking; besides, they are softer and less expensive to treat."

In the present age of alert and enterprising men a condition like this, inviting investment and profit, does not long remain unaccepted. So there is an interest in the gold fields of Oregon amounting almost to the excitement of some of the earlier mining camps, but steadied by men who do not spend their money wildly, but wait to see the article before they make a purchase.

This great interest centres in the Cracker Creek district surrounding the town of Sumpter, in Baker County. Besides the Golconda there are other rich mines in this same valley, so that the prospects are that it will become one of the rich mining camps of the world.

And the publicity which follows will give to Oregon a new name among the States. As in other famous mining districts of the country, the wealth of the Cracker district of Oregon depends on a lode of rich ore extending unbroken, as can be seen by its outcroppings, a length of fifteen miles. It is like the Mother lode of California and the famous Comstock lode of Nevada. The renewed attention to the gold in Oregon has already started a cavalcade of miners and investors to that State, increasing the interest in all parts of the country.



MILLS AND OPERATING POINTS OF THE FAMOUS GOLCONDA GOLD-MINE IN OREGON.



# Jasper's Hints to Money-Makers

**NOTICE.**—This department is intended for the information of the regular readers of *Leslie's Weekly*. No charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. Correspondents should always inclose a stamp, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. Inquiries should refer only to matters directly connected with Wall Street interests. Subscribers to *Leslie's Weekly* at the home office, at regular subscription rates, namely, \$4 per annum, are placed on a preferred list, entitling them to the early delivery of the paper, and in emergencies, to answers by mail or telegraph. Address "Jasper," *Leslie's Weekly*, 110 Fifth Avenue, New York.

**MY** READERS will give me the credit of having advised them, conscientiously and conservatively, of the stirring events which have at last come to pass in Wall Street. I said that the test of the market's strength would come when money became tight, and I predicted that the stringency in the money market would last much longer than usual and possibly be prolonged into the new year. The suddenness with which the Secretary of the Treasury came to the relief of the market and the extraordinary efforts he made to assist it were deeply significant of a perilous situation. It is not surprising that, with the public announcement that he can do nothing more, comes a new sense of apprehension regarding the possibilities of the future.

The financial writers who predicted that the returning flow of funds from the West and South would speedily relieve the situation, laughed at the idea of gold exports. They are now consoling themselves with the belief that money will be easier next year and that if we ship gold it will be because we can spare it. The readiness with which writers who have been boosting the market, in the interests of those who have had stocks to sell, can turn themselves, at every point, is surprising.

The most significant recent utterance in the financial world was that of Mr. Jacob H. Schiff, one of the brainiest of our active financiers. He made bold, in his address before the Chamber of Commerce, to publicly criticize the action of the Secretary of the Treasury, in accepting municipal bonds as collateral against government bank balances. Mr. Schiff is right in saying that the Secretary has established a dangerous precedent. I pointed out the fact weeks ago, that Mr. Shaw's action was absolutely illegal. The fact that he has revoked his

order shows that he realizes the gravity of his error.

That the money market is still in a perilous situation is also shown by the agreement of several of the leading banks not to make any more time loans at less than six per cent. This means that there can be no more wild bull speculation and no more exploiting of new syndicate propositions, because the money will not be forthcoming to permit such things. The recent upset of the United States Shipbuilding Company and the failure of the Republic Trust Company to finance it, means a great deal more than most people understand. Among the directors of the Trust Company of the Republic are notable men on Wall Street, including George J. Gould, Stuyvesant Fish, and James H. Eckels, and among the underwriting syndicate for the bonds of the shipbuilding company were Charles M. Schwab, E. H. Gary, and John W. Gates. It must be hard times when such noted men find it necessary to let go of any of their projects.

I do not expect easy money and rising prices in the stock market until the liquidation is completed. Throughout the year events, as well as conditions, have favored the bears. It has been inevitable that the market must react and prices fall to a lower plane. The bubble has been pricked and some of the air has escaped, but there must be a complete collapse before the end is reached. At present there is a general lack of confidence in the situation, and it will be a long time, in my judgment, before this confidence will be restored. It was but a short time ago that many of my readers questioned my judgment regarding the outlook, but I have every reason to know that the advice I gave saved them from heavy losses.

The drop in United States Steel common justifies all that I have said about this inflated corporation; and the drop during the past few weeks all along the line, ranging from \$4 to \$40 a share, shows how quickly market conditions can be reversed, even in the face of a public proclamation of widespread prosperity. The banks realize that, with the opening of the new year, heavy disbursements must be made, business settlements completed, and operations

either curtailed or extended. They are wisely in preparing at this time to meet whatever may happen at the critical New Year's period. If I am not compelled to chronicle the failure of some of the greatly over-capitalized industrial schemes, or a breakdown of some of the heavily inflated syndicates, I shall feel it a source of congratulation.

"R." New York: Will make inquiries.

"T." Albany: Leave it alone at present.

"Clericus," Chicago: No quotations available.

"C." Wilmington, Del.: One dollar received.

You are on my preferred list for three months.

"De L." New York: The present is a bad time

to exploit new inventions. I certainly do not

recommend the parties you name.

"N." Bridgeport: I do not regard the stock

of the International Finance and Development

Company as safe as a first-class bank stock.

"S. O." New York: I have no doubt that

both Union Pacific common and Canadian Pacific

will sell lower before the liquidation is complete.

"S." New York: American Ice Company a

year ago announced that it proposed to go into

the coal business. It is doing nothing in it now,

I am told.

"D. N. J." Paterson, N. J.: In such a market

money is often made on sharp, quick turns, by

watchful operators, who wait for signs that indicate

a large interest, on the covering of which a

temporary advance always may be expected.

"L." Baton Rouge: I have not believed in

United States Steel preferred as an investment,

but do not like to advise you to sacrifice the shares

at a loss. Unless the liquidation ceases shortly,

however, it must decline with the rest of the market.

"Arrow," New York: One dollar received.

You are on my preferred list for three months.

(1) That is the expectation. (2) No statement

upon which I can rely is obtainable. (3) Some of

the strongest financiers on the Street are talking

very favorably of it.

"Helena," Mont.: The continuance of tight

money followed by business depression would affect

the iron and steel trade and seriously affect the

earnings of the United States Steel Corporation.

I would sell my stock whenever I could get out

without too heavy a loss.

"R." Brooklyn: Strong parties advised the

purchase of United States Realty common when it

was selling considerably higher. A report that

the underwriting syndicate had not been able to

take up the stock depressed it severely. I only

regard it as a speculation.

"Soup," Danvers, Conn.: The liquidation in

Southern Pacific has been due largely to sales by

a pool that expected to advance it to par. The

road is earning dividends, but insiders only know

whether dividends will be declared. If that is the

intention, the stock is a purchase. If not, it is

not yet down to its proper level.

"C." New York: One dollar received. You

are on my preferred list for three months. I have

always thought that a fictitious price was placed

on Louisville and Nashville by the Western specu-

lators who exploited it, but Morgan interests ac-

quired it at higher than market prices, and they

are expected to protect it in a reasonable way.

"L." Providence, R. I.: The failure of the

Central National Bank of Boston was regarded by

many as significant of the precarious conditions

of some other financial institutions. Heretofore have been made of late to keep from the fact the condition of these. Realizing these facts have for some weeks advised my readers to out of the market.

"M. A. N." Greenwood Lake: (1) The cost of the road are large. (2) It depends upon much it is in demand by other roads, to which would be of great value. (3) Yes. (4) The sector would probably give you better prices than I can. (5) I do not advise the purchase of the Consolidated Tobacco Co., excepting speculation. They are not a bond in the sense of the term, as the preferred stocks are of them. Colorado Southern Co. are not an investment security. (6) Communicate with the office of the company. No quotations available.

"Q." Harrisburg, Penn.: (1) It looks as if fight between the Pennsylvania Railroad and Western Union was to be only equaled in I news by the fight between the Pennsylvania and the Wabash. A struggle between such great entities will not be helpful to the market. (2) are no signs of cheaper money. The fact San Francisco has been drawing on New York funds again points to one of the dangers of Wall Street situation. The Street is burdened obligations both at home and abroad, and demands are made for the payment of these loans something must give way.

"H." Hagerstown, Md.: (1) I would not rifle my Long Island stock. On sharp decline is a purchase for a long pull. (2) I have no idea that there have been discussions in the management of United States Steel. The retirement several of the directors during the past year evidence of this. Some of these are preparatory to the iron and steel trade in opposition to the trust. The recent decline in the Steel shares show a shrinkage of over two hundred million dollars. This is an enormous sum, it must be remembered that the concern has a billion of stock and a third of a billion of bonds has always looked unwieldy and top-heavy.

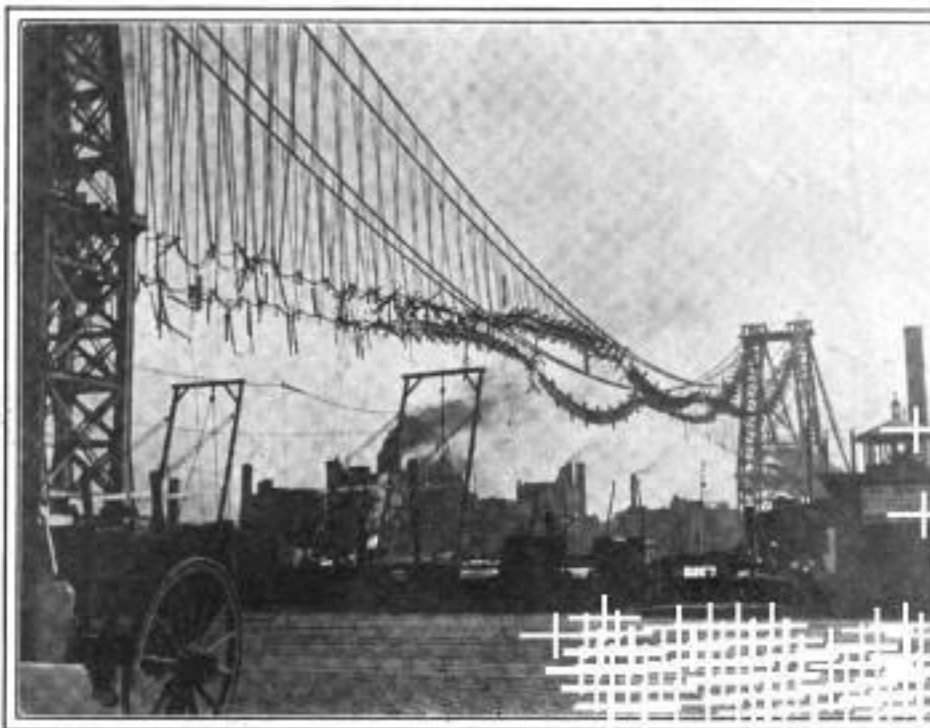
"H." Chicago: (1) American Biscuit and all the other industrial preferred shares suffer, in case of panic. The safest purchase probably be an investment bond, but this I leave you only a little more than the interest by a savings bank. Why not put your money in bank, at interest, and hold it ready for a chase when the market reaches a new low? (2) The Union Pacific Convertible 4s are an excellent bond and around par ought to be a purchase. (3) The Rock Island stocks are such in propositions that I do not regard them with I do not find you on our subscription list a rates, and you are therefore not entitled to a on my preferred list.

"D." Burlington, Ia.: (1) The wholesale value in the wages of its 175,000 employees Pennsylvania Railroad, followed, as it has by similar advances by the Reading and the Erie and Ohio, it is understood, was intended head off a general railroad strike, which, a juncture, would be a death blow to the market. Fear is expressed that this advance only stimulate a demand for a similar increase of wages on all the railroads throughout the try. If so, troublesome times are ahead. (2) St. Louis and San Francisco is said to be as an outlet by extending its line to the Atlantic coast around Savannah. The Chicago and Western is pushing its line in various directions the Northwestern and Rock Island are both to be getting ready to build to the Pacific, it is goes. All these things mean the employment vast sums of money. I cannot see how it is able to carry out such schemes while the market is in its present condition.

Continued on page 322.



SCENE OF RUIN AT THE MANHATTAN END OF THE GREAT STRUCTURE.—Harc.



CENTRAL SPAN, SHOWING THE FIRE-SCATTERED STEEL CABLES AND THE WRECKED AND TWISTED WOODEN FOOTWAYS.—Lazardier.

## NEW EAST RIVER BRIDGE FLAME SWEEP.

EFFECTS OF RECENT SPECTACULAR FIRE WHICH THREATENED TO UNDO THE WORK OF YEARS.

## A Tug of War.

COFFEE PUTS UP A GRAND FIGHT.

AMONG the best of judges of good things in the food line, is the groceryman or his wife. They know why many of their customers purchase certain foods.

The wife of a groceryman in Carthage, New York, says:

"I have always been a lover of coffee, and therefore drank a great deal of it. About a year and a half ago, I became convinced that it was the cause of my headaches and torpid liver, and resolved to give it up, although the resolution caused me no small struggle, but Postum came to the rescue. From that time on, coffee has never found a place on our table, except for company, and then we always feel a dull headache throughout the day for having indulged.

"When I gave up coffee and commenced the use of Postum I was an habitual sufferer from headache. I find myself entirely free from it, and what is more, regained my clear complexion which I had supposed gone forever.

"I never lose an opportunity to speak in favor of Postum, and have induced many families to give trial, and they are invariably pleased with it." Given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.



## FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE.

**Spencer Trask & Co.**  
BANKERS,  
27 & 29 Pine St., New York  
Members New York Stock Exchange

INCORPORATED 1885

## The Real Estate Trust Company of Philadelphia

S. E. CORNER CHESTNUT AND BROAD STREETS

CAPITAL (Full Paid) . . . \$1,500,000

SURPLUS AND PROFITS \$1,200,000

Acts as Registrar, Transfer or Financial Agent

for Corporations and as Trustee under

Corporation Mortgages.

FRANK K. HIPPLE, President.

Stint, stint, stint. Save, save, save.  
What for?

While you are answering this question, consider whether less saving united with a policy of life insurance will be more conducive to the happiness of your family and yourself. Consult the

PENN MUTUAL LIFE,  
921-3-5 Chestnut St., Philada.

**I Can Sell Your Real Estate**  
no matter where it is. Send description, state price and terms here. Best, best, highest returns. Offices in 12 cities.  
W. M. Osterlander, 1799 N. A. Bldg., Philadelphia

### Shares

are now  
**\$7.50**  
each, par value  
**\$10.00**, full paid  
and non-assess-  
able.



A Few  
"KEYLESS"  
Designs of  
CLOCKS

A FACTORY is NOW in full operation making these  
Wonderful Self-Winding Clocks.

You can Buy Shares in this Company at \$7.50 each, par value \$10.00, providing you mail your subscription before Dec. 1st: they will cost you \$10.00 if you wait. This is a New York corporation of \$500,000 Capital, full-paid and non-assessable shares. A limited amount of this stock is offered to increase the manufacturing facilities. Experts who have visited the factory say that "Keyless Clock" shares will pay 20 per cent. dividends at no distant date. A beautifully illustrated prospectus has just been issued and will be forwarded post-paid upon request.

The Company has no debts, no mortgages, no bonds, no preferred stock—all profits go to the purchasers of the stock now offered to the public.

Address communications and make subscriptions to A. E. SIEGEL, Secretary,

## THE UNITED STATES ELECTRIC CLOCK COMPANY.

CAPITAL STOCK, \$500,000.

Executive Offices: 407 Broome St.

Depository: Northern National Bank of New York.

BRANCHES:

New York, 133 Broadway.  
CINCINNATI, 131 Lake Street.  
BOSTON, 9 Bromfield Street.

## Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

Continued from page 521.

"M." Pittsburg: Thank you.  
"A." Allegheny City: I will make inquiry.  
"G. M. M." Newport, Ky.: All highly speculative.  
"B." Allentown: I would keep out of the market at present.  
"B. M." Toronto: Two dollars received. You are on my preferred list for six months.  
"G. W." Milwaukee: As I read the figures last submitted the statement is not entirely correct.  
"C." Ottawa, Canada: The liquidation will not be over until the stringency in the money market is relieved.

"McE." Boston: Wheeling and Lake Erie is a much better property than it was a year ago, as its earnings show. The preferred issues, on a lower level, would be quite safe.

"H." Big Stone Gap, Va.: In the present temper of the Street new propositions are not looked upon with favor. A year ago something could have been done with it.

"C." Buffalo: I would not recommend any of them, unless you are looking for a pure gamble with the chances decidedly against you. The second on your list has the best outlook now.

"R." Providence, R. I.: I do not expect that you will have a profit in the next four weeks, unless the entire current of business on Wall Street suddenly changes. I would sell at the first good opportunity.

"J. H." Chicago: Your insurance inquiry should have been addressed to "The Hermit." I have referred it to him. The stock of the oil company which you mention has no quotable value in New York.

"T. T." Swisshale, Penn.: All such propositions have a highly speculative quality. They must not be regarded in the light of investments. Many things may happen in seven years, a revolution in Mexico included.

"X. Y. C." Buffalo: Two dollars received. You are on my preferred list for six months. This is a bad time to embark in a new railroad enterprise, and I do not advise the purchase of the shares of the Alaska Central Railroad.

"R." Brooklyn: (1) Glad you profited by my advice. (2) On a lower level I think well of Des Moines and Ft. Dodge, though it sold last year as low as 18. If it ever approximates that level again, you can buy it with safety.

"W." Ogdensburg, N. Y.: The annual report of the American Maltine Co. shows a net surplus of \$125,000, or about \$60,000 less than the surplus earnings of the preceding year. The rise in barley, without a corresponding rise in malt, is responsible for the poor showing.

"J. C." New York: (1) Missouri Pacific is regarded as a pretty substantial property and, on recessions, is being picked up for investment. Your margin is unfortunately light, however, and, unless you are able to protect the stock, it would be wise to sell on the first reasonable rise. Advise with your broker regarding the privilege.

"G." Naaman, India: (1) Reply was sent by letter. Real estate is not so much in demand as it has been. Better wait. (2) I was not responsible for the favorable article. I only am in charge of the financial department of LUSTAN'S. The opinion I gave I still hold. (3) I do not advise the purchase of the Palisades Park property. (4) The government never embarks in private enterprises. Leave the wireless shares alone.

"P. S." Omaha: (1) The liquidation in the steel trust shares, unless checked, is likely to become serious, because of the enormous capitalization. This fact leads many, even though they have a loss, to hold it, because they believe that Morgan interests will be compelled to sustain it. I should not hold too long. (2) I am not advising purchases at present, though Missouri Pacific, after a bad break, will be a purchase.

"N." Washington: One dollar received. You are on my preferred list for three months. (1) It is regarded as sound. (2) Manhattan Elevated sold last year as low as 83 and as high as 145, and is probably a safe purchase at an average between these prices. It pays dividends and has, therefore, an investment quality. Toledo, St. Louis and Western, and Kansas City Southern, are more speculative, but have merit. Would not buy until the market is more settled and the outlook clearer.

"G." Seneca Falls: (1) All the stocks you mention will sell lower, unless the money market finds relief before the first of January. That is the impression of leading financiers. (2) I would rather have a low-priced railway, like Toledo, St. Louis and Western or Kansas City Southern for a long pull, than United States Steel common, though the latter is paying dividends. (3) The safest of the Erie stocks is the first preferred, but I would not advise purchases at present. (4) If efforts to advance the steel shares are not more successful in the future than they have been in the past, the outlook will continue to be unfavorable.

"R." Troy, N. Y.: (1) The suit of the Pressed Steel Car Company against the American Car and Foundry Company is for \$100,000 for alleged patent infringements. The earnings of Pressed Steel Car are large, but this very fact is stimulating strong competition. (2) The talk of utilizing Erie as an outlet for the Great Northern system, by the extension of the Pere Marquette through Canada to Buffalo, is all in the air as yet. (3) No doubt the delay in securing a favorable decision in the Northern Securities case has postponed, possibly indefinitely, a number of projected deals, on the expectation of which prices were recently advanced.

"G." Galveston, Tex.: (1) A striking evidence of the turn of the tide in trade is revealed by the decrease of \$4,225,000 in exports of general merchandise from the port of New York during one week in this month compared with the previous week, and a decrease of \$2,500,000 compared with the corresponding week last year. (2) If I held Southern Railway stock I would not permit Mr. Morgan, or any one else who wanted to control the road, to close the transfer books against me, or to force me into consenting to an extension of the voting trust. If the holders of the non-assented shares will combine and demand their rights they will get them.

"W." Chicago: (1) The Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie is earning, but not paying dividends on the preferred. It is making an excellent showing, but I am adverse to purchases of anything until there has been general liquidation in the market. (2) I would not sell it short, in view of the new organization of Rock Island. There is little of the old stock outstanding, probably, and that will have to be bought in, probably at advancing prices. (3) The short side of the market is getting to be more popular with leading traders, especially for a long pull. (4) Ditto. (5) I agree with you that Consolidated Lake Superior preferred offers better prospects than most of the preferred stocks of our iron and steel concerns.

"R." Seattle, Wash.: (1) Adverse criticism of the American Smelting and Refining Company has been caused by the revelation that, while paying 7 per cent. on the preferred, it allowed a floating debt to accumulate. (2) The fiscal agent of the Goldens Consolidated Gold Mines Company tells me that an immense body of low-grade ore is being worked, and that by the erection of an additional mill the capacity of the company can be largely increased and the payment of dividends resumed on the first of March next. Lee S. Oviatt, the fiscal agent, has his main office in the Merrill Building, Milwaukee, and offices in New York, Boston, Minneapolis, St. Louis, and Pittsburgh. He will be glad to give you any additional information that you may require.

"G." Denver: The Osgood interests in Colorado Fuel, having whipped out the Gates crowd, are now opposing the Gould-Harriman-Hawley railroad combine. I would not buy into a lawsuit. (2) The annual report of Manhattan Railway is favorable. I would not sacrifice my stock. (3) Cautious investors purchase high-priced investment stocks and hold them for just such opportunities of profit as they are about to get from the Chicago and Northwestern by the distribution of its new stock at par. Similar distributions have been made at intervals by the U. G. I. Company of Philadelphia, St. Paul, Pullman, and other investment concerns, and a similar one is expected by the Consolidated Gas Company in due season. All such stocks, bought during panics and held long enough, eventually pay well.

"V." Burlington, Vt.: (1) Suit has been brought to prevent the carrying out of the Amalgam reorganization plan. This whole affair smells bad to me. (2) When the International Steam Pump Company was organized, one of its promoters told me that it was highly over-capitalized and full of water, though the stock has since been manipulated for an advance. The company, in the suit recently brought against Henry R. Worthington, to recover \$1,200,000 worth of stock, alleges that it was issued to him without consideration. This is proof that the watering process was carried pretty far. (3) The recent statement of United States Steel earnings gave nothing but a few details, and was, therefore, not satisfactory, though it purported to show that the current net assets had increased, as compared with a year ago, over \$13,000,000. How much should have been charged off for depreciation is not revealed.

New York, November 20, 1902. JASPER.

### Our Greatest World's Fair.

JUDGING FROM the first formal report of work accomplished, the managers of the St. Louis Fair have made commendable progress in the duties committed to their hands. The amounts now set aside for the various departments or features of the exposition are generous enough to insure their completion on a magnificent scale. For grounds and buildings, \$2,500,000 has been added to the original \$5,000,000 devoted to this work. Foreign exploitation has received \$150,000, domestic exploitation \$75,000, and press and publicity \$120,000. To the division of exhibits has been accorded \$200,000, and to the division of concessions and admissions \$25,000. The fact that the first building to be dedicated on the grounds was that devoted to the press is not without its special significance. The success of this fair, as of the others, must depend largely upon the press of the country, and no one appreciates this fact more, we are sure, than the directors at St. Louis.

Mrs. Style—"I want a hat, but it must be in the latest style."  
Shopman—"Kindly take a chair, madam, and wait a few minutes: the fashion is just changing."

## FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE.

### Our Book, "A Glimpse at Wall Street and Its Markets,"

as well as fluctuation  
reports, issued to persons  
interested in the subject.

## JACOB BERRY & CO.

Members of the  
Consolidated Stock and  
New York Produce Exchanges.  
44-46 Broadway, New York.  
Boston, Phila., Hartford,  
Montreal Established 1865

## ALFRED M. LAMAR

BANKER

Member New York Con. Stock Exchange.

MAIN OFFICE, EXCHANGE BUILDING  
60 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

BRANCH OFFICES:  
215 West 125th Street  
25 East 42d Street  
12 East 28d Street  
Temple Bar Bldg., Brooklyn

Transacts a general banking business, executes commission orders in STOCKS, GRAIN, COTTON, and deals in high-grade INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

ISSUED IN SEMI-MONTHLY SERIES  
AN EXHAUSTIVE REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF THE LEADING RAILWAY AND INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES OF THE COUNTRY, WHICH PERMIT INVESTORS TO INTELLIGENTLY DETERMINE SECURITY VALUES.  
MAP ACCOMPANIES EACH RAILWAY TREATISE.

The following are complete and ready for distribution:  
Erie, Wabash, St. Paul, Chicago Great Western, American Sugar, Missouri Pacific, Chesapeake and Ohio, New York Central, Southern Pacific, Union Pacific, Southern Railway, Atchafalpa and Pennsylvania.

Can be had by calling at our office or by addressing Statistical Department, Main Office.

OUR NEXT SERIAL, NO. 14, WILL BE DEVOTED TO A REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF

### READING.

## W. E. WOODEND & CO.

25 BROAD STREET,

BROAD EXCHANGE BUILDING, NEW YORK.

Members New York UPTOWN BRANCH:  
Consolidated Stock Exchange, 28 33d ST.

CHICAGO OFFICE: 109 LA SALLE ST.  
DIRECT PRIVATE WIRES.

### DIVIDENDS

An Arms and Ammunition Company offers its subscription shares at a price which makes a good speculative investment. It is to the interest of the management to earn and pay satisfactory dividends, with the probability of doubling original investment. Prospects mailed to you or your Banker on request.

**RIFLE COMPANY,**  
Fifth Ave., Cor. 42nd St., New York.

### TO INVESTORS.

MONEY invested in Sheep and Cattle in Montana is safe and pays at 10 per cent. A small investment now grows into a large stock in a few years. Over 800 men, women and children now have cutthroat sheep on our ranches. Write for Annual Report, a most interesting document. MONTANA CO-OPERATIVE RANCH CO., Great Falls, Montana.

"This Beats New Jersey"  
CHARTERS PROCURED under South Dakota laws for a few dollars. Write for corporation laws, blanks, by-laws, and forms to PHILIP LAWRENCE, late Asst-Secretary of State, Huron, Beadle Co., South Dakota.

### OFFICIAL LEGAL NOTICES.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD of November 5 to 18, 1902, of the confirmation by the Supreme Court and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessment for OPENING AND ACQUIRING TITLE to the following named street in the BOROUGH OF THE BRONX:

23RD WARD, SECTIONS 10 AND 11, KELLY STREET OPENING, from PROSPECT Avenue to Intervale Avenue, between East 167th Street and East 169th Street. Confirmed August 11, 1902; entered November 3, 1902.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller,  
City of New York, November 3, 1902.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN the City Record of November 5 to 19, 1902, of the confirmation by the Supreme Court and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessment for OPENING AND ACQUIRING TITLE to the following named street in the BOROUGH OF THE BRONX:

24TH WARD, SECTIONS 11 AND 12, EAST 194TH STREET OPENING, from Valentine Avenue to Webster Avenue. Confirmed August 4, 1902; entered November 5, 1902.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller,  
City of New York, November 5, 1902.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD of October 30 to November 13, 1902, of the confirmation by the Supreme Court and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessment for OPENING AND ACQUIRING TITLE to the following named streets in the BOROUGH OF THE BRONX:

23RD WARD, SECTION 9, EAST 162d STREET OPENING, from Teller Avenue to Park Avenue, West. Confirmed August 12, 1902; entered October 29, 1902.

24TH WARD, SECTIONS 12 AND 13, WEST 232d STREET OPENING, from Riverside Avenue to Broadway. Confirmed August 8, 1902; entered October 29, 1902.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller,  
City of New York, October 30, 1902.









# Advertising Writing as a Money Making Business

## And How It Is Taught by George H. Powell

### Skill Acquired by Mail Instruction in Demand At Incomes Ranging from \$100.00 to \$500.00 a Month

It has been suggested that I tell the readers of *LESLIE'S WEEKLY* something about the inducements offered in the field of advertising writing to young men and women who are willing to prepare themselves for the work. This space, however, is too limited to enter into much detail, and a few facts must suffice.

In the first place, we must consider that modern advertising dates back only about a dozen or fifteen years, previous to which time a catchy advertisement was practically unknown. In those earlier days the great department store used a column ad., where to-day a page is found necessary. And as the advertising expenditures have doubled and quadrupled, the volume of business has more than kept pace with this ever-increasing outlay.

A dozen years ago a mere handful of men occupied recognized positions as advertising managers, while to-day there are probably three or four hundred, and yet it is a very small army—much too small, and altogether out of proportion to the wonderful increase of the advertising appropriations. The demand for good ad.-writers cannot be met, and this condition must of necessity exist for years to come. In fact, like all comparatively new arts, the art of ad.-writing lacks skilled workers. A young man or woman possessed of a common-school education can, under proper instruction, added to reasonable diligence, finally be sure of a weekly salary of \$50.00. Those who draw from \$4,000.00 to \$15,000.00 annually are the picked workers, and yet positions at these high salaries are steadily multiplying. There will always be this "something better" to strive for.

To show how utterly out of proportion are the present salaries paid advertising writers and managers, a comparison will be of interest. With over 200,000 miles of steam railway in the United States, employing 1,000,000 men, the combined earnings for 1901 were \$1,500,000,000, while salaries reached the enormous sum of \$600,000,000. Now the total amount spent for advertising in the same year was nearly half the earnings of the railways, but the salaries paid advertising men and women were so small as a whole that comparison is useless, since it does not amount to one per cent.!

Conservative authorities agree with me that nearly one-half of the money spent for advertising is wasted, for want of proper attention and service, while nearly seventy per cent. of all the new advertisers drop out of the race for the same cause! Is it any wonder, then, that high salaries await bright people who have been trained to attract attention and create business?

I established my school at the urgent suggestion of notable advertising men who saw the need of really expert instruction. There were other ad. schools in existence; but, like all new things, only limited results were produced. Fulton built the first and original steamboat, but it is hardly to be compared with the 1902 ocean greyhound. To-day the Powell System is recognized by all authorities as the standard and best.

The chief fault of the early ad. schools lies in lack of understanding as to limitations, and instead of loading up students with superfluous news and detail about matters really foreign to the duties of the ad.-writer, the concentrated efforts ought to be along the line of the actual writing of ads. In this way, largely, is the Powell System superior to all others. Take the synonym question as another example: I supply a work of nearly 600 pages, instead of dabbling in three or four so-called "lessons" that are of no practical value. The Powell System proper—by which I mean the actual correspondence instruction itself—consists of lessons on all lines of ad.-writing, and following the student's work comes my personal criticisms, corrections, etc. No books are used in this main branch, because it is not practical or beneficial. *Printer's Ink*, the well-known journal of advertising, in commenting recently on a large book, or so-called "encyclopedia," offered by an ad. school, truly said:

"Students from the rural districts will find —'s Publicity the nicest book for drying and pressing flowers that ever happened. It is a great thing in itself. It is a greater thing to accomplish a distribution of the edition."

The Powell System differs from book instruction in that I personally supervise and direct each student's advertising education as he or she requires, and no form letters for criticisms are ever used. What books I do furnish are for a supplementary purpose.

On this page I reproduce several specimens of fine ad.



**Garter Ink Ad. by Samuel Mosser, Reading, Penn.**

E. Anna Roe, Monroeville, Ohio, writes:  
"I decided to take the Powell System of advertising instruction only after very carefully examining the circulars of several ad. schools."

"The dignity of expression, brevity and straightforward point-of-view of the Prospectus indicated a school of high order. I have found the instruction to be all that is claimed for it and more — comprehensive, practical, and interesting. Almost unconsciously the student is led on to his best efforts, and pertinent criticisms correct all mistakes."

John Clugston, Catawugua, Penn., writes:

"I have been under your instruction through your mail course in advertising writing for some months, and am greatly gratified with the results. I have found it a mine of information, pleasingly and plainly presented. There is a tone of personality to the criticisms of returned work that cannot be doubted in its sincerity for the welfare of the student. I believe the course is a help to anyone who will honestly try to help himself through it."

Charles W. Greene, 137 Northland Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y., writes:

"I am very much pleased with your system of ad.-writing instruction."

"I have not yet completed the course, but am perfectly satisfied with the progress I have made thus far. Under your guidance the work is very pleasant, and I await each lesson with increased interest."

work by my students, who are taught originality to such a high degree that they become prize-winners and valued employees in the shortest possible time.

Samuel Mosser, 611 Washington Street, Reading, Penn., writes:  
"Under your course of instruction I have developed a clear idea of good advertising, and a forceful way of expression."

"There is not a dull lesson in the course. Advertising is interesting; under your direction it becomes fascinating."

"Your good judgment in display of type, border and illustrations, makes a valuable impression. No student going through the course thoughtfully can fail to be greatly benefited."

J. M. Kemper, Dayton, Ohio, writes:

"I am very much pleased with your course in ad.-writing."

"I have derived a great deal of benefit from the lessons I have taken, which become more interesting each week. I can recommend your course to any one who wishes to learn the art of ad.-writing."

"I feel sure that the Powell System is all that it is represented to be, and I can heartily recommend it to any one wishing to take an interesting and profitable course of study."



**Shawmut Soap Ad. by J. M. Kemper, Dayton, Ohio**

My instruction system is so superior to all others that I always court investigation by giving full addresses to all testimonials I publish. The more skeptical you are the better I am pleased, because I have bushels of proof to finally convince you. Suppose you write those students whose portraits appear above? Or, if you are a hard-headed business man and wonder whether I am really an expert, you may be interested in the testimony of the Secretary of the Severne Wine Company, Himrod, N. Y., who says that my instruction and advice increased his business about four-fold, by actual test. I will gladly send you his letter, together with my complete and instructive Prospectus and full explanatory matter, if you will only write me. My address is George H. Powell, 158 Temple Court, New York.

#### ADVERTISERS SUPPLIED WITH COMPETENT HELP FREE

Advertisers in need of good ad.-writers should write me, as I make it a point to supply talented experts free of cost. Graduates whom I recommend are fully competent, and are in constant demand.

Try **Pearline** for washing Blankets

Pearline saves at every point  
Coarse things easily washed  
by delicate women. Fine things safely washed by strong women. No care necessary.

By saving most of the rubbing  
**Pearline** saves most of the wear.

First Prize Ad. in Pearline Contest. Won by Mr. F. D. Rogers, after taking only about half the Powell Course.



## Distinguished Albrecht Furs

The House of Albrecht is the Fur Centre of the Fur City of America and the International Headquarters of Standard and High Grade Furs.



The crystallized result of nearly 30 years of intelligent industry and experience is expressed in our production. This half century has been one of honorable, liberal, dealing.

**THE PRINCESS:** Albrecht's Broad-tail Persian and Royal Ermine Jacket, 30 inches long. The much-sought Broad-tail Persian and Royal Ermine are fashion's latest dictation in Fur. In this superb production the painstaking efforts of the designer and master-furrier have reached their climax. The garment is lined with sumptuous broad-satin of the finest texture. Price \$200.00.

**THE CORONA:** The garment is the same style as the illustration, made in Mink and trimmed with Brown Marten. Made and lined in the best possible manner. This swell garment we offer for \$75.00.

Beautiful Animal Skin of Sable Fox (American, the best kind), embellished at both ends with the natural Fox trim and two additional smaller tails. Price \$17.00.

Smart Cluster Seal of Genuine Brown Marten, finished with eight duffy tails of same, at \$4.00.

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Send at once for the INTERNATIONAL FUR AUTHORITY, an exposition of Famous Albrecht Furs. It thoroughly reviews and illustrates all the correct and standard styles in fur wear, containing authentic information and latest market prices. The recognized and only complete Fur Authority issued in America. No return should be without this valuable work. Send stamp to cover postage.

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If you haven't a regular, healthy movement of the bowels every day, you risk, or will be, keep your bowels open, and be well. Force, in the shape of violent physic or pill poison, is dangerous. The smoothest, easiest, most perfect way of keeping the bowels clear and clean is to take



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**KEEP YOUR BLOOD CLEAN**

## The Rescue of New York's Foundlings.

Continued from page 308.

womanhood and to their graves under the shadow of their unknown origin. There are those, of course, who may never learn that they were foundlings; but in most cases guardians feel that their charges should be told the truth. Letters come frequently to the city officials from men who know that they were foundling babies. They ask to be told all that is known of their origin. The Department of Charities looks over the books and finds a record on blank No. 30 for lost children, and that is all that is ever known.

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9,000 Persons Testify to Complete Cures by this Wonderful External Remedy Last Year.

Trial Pair FREE on Approval to Anybody. Try Them.

The Drafts cured Mrs. W. D. Harriman, wife of Judge Harriman of Ann Arbor, Mich. They cured Carl C. Pope, U. S. Commissioner at Black River Falls, Wis., of Rheumatic Gout.

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The Drafts cured James Gilbert, Locomotive Dept., Mich. Cent. R. R., Jackson, Mich., after 27 years of pain.

They cured Dr. Van Vleck, Jackson, Mich., and he is now using them in his practice.

Letters from these persons and many others are reproduced in our new booklet on rheumatism—also sent free with the trial pair of Drafts.



Send no money—we only ask your name—and we will send you, prepaid, a pair of the celebrated Magic Foot Drafts, which have cured thousands of the most unfortunate rheumatic sufferers in the world. If you are satisfied with the relief they give you, then send us One Dollar. If not, don't send us a cent. We know there's comfort and happiness in every pair, and we want you to have them; that's why we are willing to take our pay after the work is done.

The Drafts are worn on the sole of the feet, because the circulatory and nervous systems are most easily reached at this point, but they cure rheumatism in every part of the body by drawing out the poison from the system. Try them—Free. Write today to Magic Foot Draft Co., R222 Oliver Building, Jackson, Mich.

## 33% Dividend

paid by the Mexican Plantation Association, 1609 Title and Trust Building, Chicago, Ill. Oldest of its kind in Mexico. ESTABLISHED 1897. Has 6,000 shares, or acres, planted to permanent crops, rubber, coffee and vanilla. The Association's contract is like an insurance policy—in case of death the money is refunded. 38 deaths have occurred since 1897. These shares will now be resold. For full particulars address as above.

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**STANLEY Straight Back Trunks \$4.00**

The New Kind. Saves space. Fits close up to wall. Can throw back top without striking woodwork, or plaster. Has corner hinges. Strong and durable. Finely made. Furnished in many styles and sizes. Costs no more than old styles. Sent direct from factory.

**DRESSER TRUNKS**

A Bureau and Trunk Combined

Everything within easy reach. No rumaging for clothing. So heavy trays to lift. Light, smooth-sliding drawers. Perfectly durable. Holds as much as any other trunk. Sent privilege of examination. Write for Trunk Booklet still.

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One never tires of them because they are so like the natural flowers.

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"WALNUT HAIR"

Restores Gray, Streaked, Bleached Hair, Eyebrows, Moustache Instantaneously any shade from Light to Black. Does not wash out. Contains no poisons, and is not greasy. Will dye a part hair if you send a stamped and addressed send for free booklet about "Hair Care" value you of its merits will send you a Trial six postpaid, large size right times as much as 50c or less your druggist if he can't supply you, or PACIFIC TRADING CO., 250 Sixth St., S.F.

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This beautiful SOLID GOLD and RUBY RING and SAPPHIRE NECK CHAIN sent to anyone sending 12 pieces of our new PING PONG ART JEWELRY at 10c. each. NO TRASH. Get at sight to both sexes. No money required on goods are sent.

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That is what ladies say of  
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Private compartments, ample dressing rooms and observation parlor, all daintily furnished. Perfect dining-car meals.

Chicago to California in less than three days.

Why stay at home?

The California tour described in our books; mailed for 10c in stamps. Address: General Passenger Office, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway, Chicago.

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The nectar of the gods may have been a myth. Be it so—we still have the whisky of our forefathers—DEWAR'S SCOTCH. A beverage of distilled delight, known and praised by good judges the world over.

**Pears'**  
the soap which began its  
sale in the 18th century,  
sold all through the 19th  
and is selling in the 20th.

Sells all over the world.

#### He Could Have What Was Left.

Mary, aged five, was taking her dinner at her grandmother's, and had asked for some pie.

"Have patience," said her grandmother.

"Which would you rather have," asked her grandfather, "patience or pie?"

"Pie!" replied Mary, decidedly.

"But there might not be any left for me," said her grandfather.

"But," said Mary, "there would be the patience, grandad."

#### Opportunities and Business Chances

Never were greater or more attractive than now in the Great Southwest—Missouri, Kansas, Indian Territory, Oklahoma and Texas.

If you're interested, write for particulars.  
JAMES BARKER,  
Gen'l Pass. & Tkt. Agt., N. K. & T. Ry.,  
550 Wainwright Bldg., St. Louis.

#### How She Nerved His Arm.

Mrs. Homer—"How do you manage to get your carpets so clean? Do you hire a professional carpet-beater?"

Mrs. Neighbor—"Oh, no; my husband beats them, and I always do something to make him angry just before he begins the job."

**PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION**  
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.  
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

## Business Chances Abroad

A GERMAN trade journal gives some valuable hints to exporters to Siam, and says, among other things, that illustrated and handsomely gotten up catalogues and price lists have only an ornamental value for the Oriental. The latter wishes to convince himself personally of the quality of the goods he buys, and exporters who take this into consideration can expect to do a large and profitable business with Siam, while those who rely on price lists or traveling salesmen with samples can do business only with great difficulty. As regards the packing of goods, the report says that articles must never be put up in paper. Pharmaceutical and chemical products must be packed in glass or tin and then bedded in sawdust. For other goods, wood shavings are preferable, because sawdust is apt to escape through holes of the inclosing material. Special care must be devoted to the packing of breakable articles. Textile goods should always be baled and covered with water-tight material, and the bales be bound by iron bands. Articles which rust easily, such as bicycles, should always be packed in wooden cases, lined with zinc and well soldered.

A highly interesting and suggestive report has been compiled by Mr. Frank H. Hitchcock, chief of the division of foreign markets in the Department of Agriculture. The United Kingdom of Great Britain is the principal market for the surplus agricultural produce of exporting countries. The report says that the products of agriculture sent to that market from all sources in 1900 reached the enormous value of \$1,578,000,000, forming 62 per cent. of the entire import trade of Great Britain and Ireland. In the five years mentioned the annual average value of the imports into the United Kingdom was \$2,308,174,441, of which \$1,458,921,776, or 63 per cent., was agricultural, and \$849,252,665, or 37 per cent., non-agricultural. To this extraordinary import trade in agricultural produce the United States was the principal contributor, furnishing about 33 per cent., or nearly one-third, of the supply. Mr. Hitchcock predicts that the greatest future development of American trade in the British market may be expected in perishable products, exportation of which is made possible by modern transportation methods. France is the chief competitor of this country in supplying farm produce to the United Kingdom, the agricultural imports from France aggregating \$103,000,000 in value in 1900.

Providing Congress at its coming session makes some provision for the encouragement of our shipping interests, a large and profitable market for American goods of all grades may be established in South America. Our consular agents in all parts of that country are reporting that unusual opportunities are now open for pushing our products. There is a great future in northern Brazil, it is said, for American machinery and machinery tools, and the field is almost unlimited. It needs only right business methods and thorough knowledge of the country and its needs to build up an enormous trade there in this line. American saw-mills and milling machinery are rapidly growing in favor, and there seems to be a fine field for this line of goods. The same is said of American ship machinery, tools, and marine supplies. American electrical machines, since erected in Brazil, are found to require less fuel and attention, and to give far better satisfaction in every way than the European ones.

Electricity in all its many varied and ever-increasing uses and applications is not only creating a great demand for electrical machinery in the United States, but in all

parts of Europe as well. In Germany, for example, more than half the steam engines and turbines turned out are used for driving dynamos. In other industrial branches electricity has acted as a stimulus, offering new problems, in the solution of which Germany is taking a prominent part. That country is, in fact, marching side by side with the United States in this respect, and is without question our greatest competitor, not only in supplying electrical machinery to the different nations of the world, but also in devising new inventions. If we inquire how German electrical engineering came to gain such a leading position in the world's markets, we discover that the principal cause is the profound scientific training of the German engineer. In the works of the principal German companies there are about 1,950 engineers employed who have received their training at the technical universities of the empire.

Writing of the electro-technical industry in Russia, Consul Heenan, at Odessa, says that the demand for electro-technical apparatus and machines in Russia is relatively but little satisfied by the home manufactures, and the progress in the application of electricity for transportation, manufacturing, and domestic economy will undoubtedly enormously increase the market for foreign appliances. American manufacturers should have their share of this trade, and there is but one way to secure it—that is, to establish branch houses in Russia and place the same in the hands of competent men.

The "ill wind" of the late war in South Africa blew some "good" to America, at least, in the way of increased trade during the course of that unhappy conflict. An immense amount of material required to carry on the war, including horses and mules, was shipped from the United States. But now that the trouble is over and trade is resuming its normal conditions, our commercial representatives need to bestir themselves if they would hold their place in the South African markets. This, at least, is the opinion of Mr. W. R. Bigham, our consul-general at Cape Town. Many farm-houses in the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony have had their thatched roofs burned, and will have to be re-roofed, probably with galvanized iron, a material much used for this purpose. It will also be necessary

## YOUR FUTURE



IS LIKE AN OPEN BOOK. If every one knew exactly what the future held in store he could govern himself to bring about the best results. Astrology, when intelligently practiced, reveals the future and tells one what to do and what not to do. Undoubtedly the greatest living astrologer is

**DR. DEROLLI,**

of Boston, Mass. He has become so proficient in his great study that facts which seem almost supernatural are as but an open book to him. One's life holds no secrets. Every movement, in matrimony, speculation, health, position, society, and all are clearly and truly deciphered. It was Dr. Derolli who predicted the assassination and death of President McKinley, the defeat of Bryan, the rise of Roosevelt to the Presidency, the Spanish War, Dewey's victory at Manila, and hundreds of other National events now recorded as history. The Boston papers frequently appeal to Dr. Derolli for predictions on popular subjects—these are printed and invariably come to pass. One day last fall a woman called and stated that she wanted advice. "Well," said the doctor, "I would advise being careful of your right arm and shoulder. You are destined to meet with an accident in February." In March the same lady called again at his office with her arm in a sling. "Your prediction came true," she said. "While out walking at Palm Beach I fell and broke my arm." Another incident which shows Dr. Derolli's unerring insight: a man in Melrose, Mass., recently mailed to the doctor the dates of births of two persons requesting horoscopes. One was promptly made out and returned and to the other he simply replied—"This child died on May 15th, being but four years of age, with an uneventful life." A few days later a very grateful letter was received in response. The writer now revealed his name—that of a prominent business man, and stated that the child had died on that date, and was his son. The father is enthusiastic in his praise of the doctor's phenomenal work. Thousands of marvelous incidents have transpired in reading the lives of public and private men. People in all walks of life consult Dr. Derolli, and many would not do business, or make an investment or an important move without first having his advice. **LUCKY DAYS FREE.** In accordance with his custom the doctor has recently published the lucky and unlucky days for the next three months together with weather predictions which he will send to any address free of charge. He will also send a copy of his celebrated horoscopes of the late President McKinley and President Roosevelt. These are reproduced from the Boston Globe, which published them many months prior to the assassination. Send your name to-day to Dr. DEROLLI, Suite 820, Hotel Pelham, Boston, Mass.

essary for many of the farmers to purchase new agricultural implements, vehicles, furniture, harness, and food for man and beast. Every store will have to be restocked. In short, all enterprises will be started anew, and it will not be possible to get goods into the interior fast enough to meet the demand that will arise. All nations are awaiting this trade, says Mr. Bigham, and are preparing for it by establishing direct lines of ocean transportation—all nations except the United States, which, other than an occasional freight steamer, has no direct communication with Cape Colony. American enterprise should strive to secure a share of the trade.

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THE ONLY DIRECT ALL-WATER ROUTE BETWEEN

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**EXTRA SPECIAL**

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ARE MADE FROM

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Unequalled for Smoothness, Delicacy, and Flavor

Examine the package you receive and make sure that it bears our trade-mark. Under the decisions of the U. S. Courts no other Cocoa is entitled to be labeled or sold as "BAKER'S COCOA."

**Walter Baker & Co. Ltd.**  
Established 1780 DORCHESTER, MASS.

### One Thousand Miles of Collars.

Continued from page 519.  
are exhibited some of the greatest triumphs of inventive genius. Here is a machine which sews buttons on a shirt at the rate of 21,000 buttons a day, and is operated by one little woman. Here is another machine used in making pleated shirts, which sews five seams at once. Another locates with mechanical exactness the position of a buttonhole in the centre of a collar. In all, a collar is six weeks in the factory, from the time the cloth is cut until the finished product is boxed and shipped.

Each year, scores of new brands are introduced, and to find unusual, individual, and "catchy" names for these is one of the problems of the collar business. Two firms might frequently hit upon the same name were it not for the clearing-house of names conducted by DeWitt Clinton, librarian of the Young Men's Association of Troy, who has on record the names adopted by practically all of the manufacturers. One concern has already exhausted all the names in the novels of J. Fenimore Cooper in giving titles to its collars. Another has adopted the names of all the known flowers. Another manufacturer has gone to England for his collar names.

And the collar business is constantly increasing. It varies somewhat with the general condition of the people and with the seasons. A hot summer means a large collar trade. But in spite of fluctuations the industry grows persistently, and, at the present rate, before many years are past the string of collars and cuffs made in Troy in a year will reach from New York to San Francisco.

The manufacture of shirts has naturally proceeded side by side with that of the collars and cuffs throughout these years, yet it is only recently that any particular effort has been made to design these articles with relation to each other. One of the largest factories in Troy has recently put out a line in which the neck-bands of the shirts and the lower edge of the collars are moulded to conform to each other, and the wristbands are made in proper relation to their cuffs. All three articles have been placed under the same trade mark, so that their relation to each other may be recognized readily. This is perhaps one of the most important developments of recent years in the collar industry, and the marvel is that so simple a thing was not embodied many years ago in a business where such large interests obtain.

### Of Interest to Architects.

THE city of Patras, Greece, has decided upon the erection of a church, to cost 2,000,000 drachmas (\$250,000), which will take the place of the present edifice dedicated to St. Andrew, erected early in the second quarter of the last century. With a view to securing something especially apt in design, the committee having the matter in charge has decided to secure plans through an architectural contest, and the announcement is made that contributions from American architects will be welcomed. The general order of architecture will be Byzantine, after the spirit of the East. The contest closes at twelve o'clock, noon, of February 13th, 1903. All who have successfully passed will be given one hundred and fifty days additional from the time the decision is rendered. The final plans will be submitted to some academy of the fine arts in Europe, and in accordance with its decisions the committee will award a first prize of 10,000 francs (\$2,000); a second, of 4,000 francs (\$800); and a third, of 2,000 francs (\$400). Particulars in regard to this competition may be had of the American consul at Patras, Mr. Frank W. Jackson.

For coughs and colds, the best remedy is Pico's Cure for Consumption.

### A Correct Definition.

"Who can tell me the meaning of leisure?" asked the teacher.

"It's a place where married people repent," replied the boy at the foot of the class.

Don't be cross; cheer up on a cold bottle of champagne, and let it be *Cool's Imperial Extra Dry*.

A woman never hits what she aims at unless she throws a kiss.

**Advice to Mothers:** Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea.

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LATEST MASTERPIECE  
**BRISÉ EMBAUMÉE VIOLETTE**  
**PERFUME**

THIS perfume so closely resembles the fragrance of the living violet that it is impossible to tell them apart. Smaller size original bottle, \$4 each. Sold at first-class establishments. Write for free sample to 24, Place de la Madeleine, Paris.

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"On Approval" We ship every article "On Approval," subject to return A.T.O.B. E.S. PENNE if not found at our Factory Price 20 to 250 per cent. greater value than is obtainable anywhere at retail.

**Gold Medals** For superiority of design, material, construction, workmanship and finish. "Macey" Furniture received the Gold Medal—the highest award at both the Pan-American and Charleston Expositions.

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**EXTRA QUALITY.** Has leather, has genuine hair cushions, tufted back, spring rockers and ball-bearing casters. Chairs of mahogany, olive-green or russet-colored leather. At retail a similar chair costs \$100 to \$150.

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Why Goat Lymph cures such ailments as chronic articular rheumatism, locomotor ataxia, epilepsy, paralysis agitans, hemiplegia, melancholia, hysteria, neurasthenia, primary dementia, senility, mental and nervous prostrations, and premature old age, is fully explained.

The subject is thoroughly discussed in an interesting way by physicians and former patients. The booklet will be sent free on application to the  
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Saloon 22 and 23, Auditorium Building, Chicago.  
DR. GILBERT J. WHITE, Medical Director.

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**\$1.00 a Year. Sample Copy Free.**

**HELEN M. WINSLOW, Editor and Publisher**  
91 Bedford Street, BOSTON

### Books Received.

UP THE WITCH BROOK ROAD. By Kate Upson Clark. (New York: J. F. Taylor & Co. \$1.50.)

JAPANESE GIRLS AND WOMEN. By Alice Mabe Bacon. Illustrated by Keishu Takenouchi (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.)

THE FORTUNES OF OLIVER HORN. By F. Hopkinson Smith. (Charles Scribner's Sons, \$1.50.)

### Good For Revenue Only.

The world is full of people who would be good Samaritans if they thought there would be "dividends."

**THE**  
**EQUITABLE**  
"STRONGEST IN THE WORLD"

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Twenty years ago—on November 28<sup>th</sup>, 1882—a young man, 31 years of age, took out Endowment No. 251,427 in the Equitable for \$10,000. He paid \$487.<sup>40</sup>, and each year since has paid a similar amount.

This year—two days before Thanksgiving—his policy matures, and he can receive in cash

**\$14,885.30**

This is a return of all premiums paid—and \$5,137.30 in addition—to say nothing of the protection of \$10,000 of assurance for 20 years.

Vacancies in every State for men of energy and character to act as representatives. Apply to GAGE E. TARBELL, 2<sup>nd</sup> Vice President.

Send this coupon for particulars of such a policy issued at your age.  
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Please send me information regarding an Endowment for \$..... if issued at..... years of age.

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These Cigars are manufactured under the most favorable climatic conditions and from the mildest blends of Havana tobacco. If we had to pay the imported cigar tax our brands would cost double the money. Send for booklet and particulars.

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LINEN COLLARS & CUFFS  
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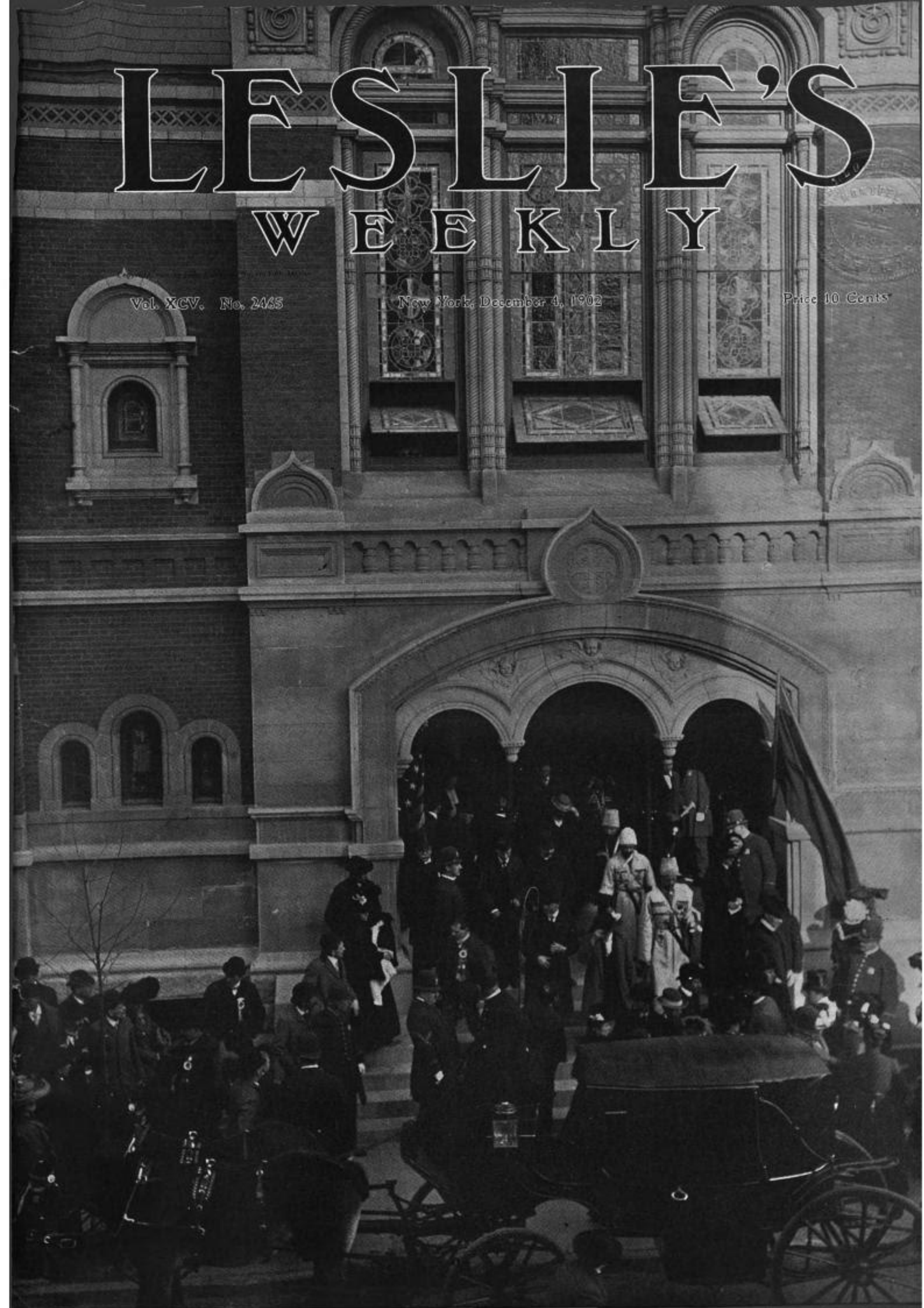
# LESLIE'S

## WEEKLY

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New York, December 4, 1902

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# LESLIE'S WEEKLY

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Thursday, December 4, 1902

## Presidents Who Saved Their Parties.

A FEW Presidents have been stronger than the parties that nominated them, and brought votes which could not have been gained at that time by any other persons who could have been selected. Such were Jefferson, Jackson, and Lincoln in both of their elections; such was Grant in his first canvass; such was Taylor; while Roosevelt's personal popularity as the vice-presidential candidate strengthened the McKinley ticket immensely in 1900, and his presidency gave the victory to his party in the recent congressional election. The triumph of the last-named statesman has been particularly noteworthy and sweeping.

Jefferson, despite his mistakes in attempting to fight England with embargoes and other sorts of trade restrictions instead of by raising an army and building up a navy, as Washington or Adams would have done, had hypnotized the country to such an extent that, near the close of his second term, even old Federalist strongholds like Massachusetts asked him to accept a third election. The popularity of that other great Democrat, Jackson, was so decided and emphatic that he was able with impunity to assail the Constitution and the laws in more places in a time of peace than Lincoln did in the midst of a civil war that threatened to subvert the government. Not only did Jackson hold the presidency two terms, but he also dictated the choice of his successor, Van Buren, and the latter was proud to intimate, in one of his messages to Congress, that he was governing the country on lines which Jackson laid down. Though Jackson provoked a schism in his own ranks and built up the party of the Whigs, he easily and overwhelmingly beat all the Whigs and seceding Democrats who antagonized him during his eight years in the White House.

Everybody now knows that Thurlow Weed and the coterie of Whig bosses who stood with him were right, from the viewpoint of party interest, in selecting the Mexican war hero, Zachary Taylor, for President in 1848, in preference to the old Whig leader, Clay. Weed and his cabal had two reasons for putting up Taylor—the desire to utilize his military record, and the fear that if they did not nominate him he would be appropriated by the Democrats. Taylor carried the country against the experienced and popular Western Democrat, Cass, while Clay, as the Whig candidate, probably would have been defeated. There can be no doubt that Lincoln was stronger in 1860 than Seward would have been, although Seward was far more prominent at the time. Greeley builded better than he knew in defeating Seward and in thus making Lincoln's nomination inevitable. In 1864 no other man would have been so acceptable to the country as Lincoln was.

As in the case of the Whigs and Taylor in 1848, it was a condition and not a theory that presented itself to the Republican chieftains in the case of General Grant in 1868. They feared that if they did not take General Grant at that time the Democrats would. Grant had been a Democrat before the war, and the Republicans knew one or two of the Democratic leaders (it is certain that Montgomery Blair, then back with the Democrats, did this) had been making overtures to Grant in this direction. Moreover, none of the regular Republican statesmen—Conkling, Blaine, Sherman, Oliver P. Morton, Garfield, or the others—was as yet sufficiently conspicuous to be singled out for the candidacy. Grant, by his brilliant military reputation, undoubtedly aided the Republicans greatly in the canvass of 1868, but the scandals of his administration, with which he himself, however, was not directly connected, hampered the party somewhat in the canvass of 1872.

Roosevelt's case is remarkable. Usually the vice-presidential candidacy is given as a consolation prize to a faction defeated for the presidential nomination, or to secure the aid of a doubtful State, or to gratify the pride of a section. The enthusiasm for Roosevelt, however, in the Philadelphia convention of 1900 was national and spontaneous, although most of the Republican leaders were hostile to him. His canvass through the West in that year was the most extended, enthusiastic, and triumphant which that section ever saw. His popularity as President turned the scale in sufficient close districts in the recent congressional election to give the victory to his party. As Senator Platt, of New York, has pointed out, Roosevelt's administration and personality were the

issue in the canvass of 1902, and they swept the country. Democrats as well as Republicans see and concede this.

Already there are Democratic leaders who say that if the Republicans should refuse to nominate Roosevelt in 1904 the Democrats will put him up. The popularity and power which Theodore Roosevelt has attained in the face of conditions which were seemingly adverse is a unique and almost inexplicable manifestation of the politics of the United States.

## Lady Somerset Is Right.

THE IMPRESSIONS of foreign visitors to our shores, and especially some of our English friends, have often been so much the reverse of flattering, that it is a genuine pleasure to record such an opinion as that expressed by Lady Somerset on the eve of her recent departure from America, to the effect that nothing here surprised her more than the sobriety of the American people. English women, in particular, she said, were much more given to drink than American women, and how to deal with this phase of the temperance problem was one of the most serious questions in England. More than four thousand women in London alone, said Lady Somerset, had been treated during the current year in the various hospitals and sanitariums of that city for alcoholism.

What our recent visitor has to say about the abstinence of Americans is not only flattering but, best of all, it is true. As Lady Somerset is an experienced leader and worker in temperance reform, has visited America frequently and studied conditions here closely along that line, her views are entitled to special weight. All who have traveled abroad, and especially in England and Scotland, must have been impressed with the alarming prevalence of the drink habit among the women of the towns and cities in those countries. It is no uncommon sight to see the public houses in London, Glasgow, and Edinburgh thronged with women drinking at the bar as freely and openly as the men.

The presence of women in these places and their drinking practices are encouraged, no doubt, to some extent by the fact that women are often employed as bar-maids in the public houses of England and Scotland, a feature of the drink business, we are glad to say, which has never been adopted successfully in this country. An attempt was made to introduce it here some years ago, but with all liberal ideas about such matters it was made evident at once that this was one English fashion at least that would never be tolerated here by law or public opinion, and it was soon given up. We are treated now and then to "startling revelations" in the sensational press about the increase of the drink habit among American women, but a pretty extensive observation of life in American towns and cities fails to furnish any confirmation of these statements.

No woman with any pretense to respectability is ever seen drinking at the bar of an American saloon, and a drunken woman on the streets or in any public place in this country is happily one of the rarest of spectacles. While we as a people have many social sins, and some peculiar to America, to answer for, we are thankful to believe that intemperance among women is far less prevalent here than in some other lands. One reason for this, among others, is that nowhere else in the world are women held in such high respect as they are in America and nowhere else are they treated with such deference and genuine courtesy. For this also we may be thankful, for there is no truer or better test of the civilization of a people than the attitude which they assume and hold toward womanhood.

## Two Towers of Tammany's Strength.

MANY explanations have been offered of the unexpected and amazing increase of the Democratic plurality in greater New York this fall, as compared with the result in the gubernatorial election of two years ago. Republican apathy and indifference may account in part for Tammany's enormous plurality, which rose from 43,000 two years ago to over 121,000 in the contest just closed. Democratic enthusiasm had behind it some unusually forceful and decisive factors. Two of these, according to ex-Collector Erhardt, were the twelve thousand saloon-keepers and the eight thousand policemen. It is calculated that each of the former was good for about five votes on the average for the Democratic State ticket, and that each of the latter was able to influence at least three votes on the average, in favor of the Democratic candidates. This means an army of eighty-four thousand votes, marshaled by two influences for personal and business reasons. Saloon-keepers want greater freedom in the sale of their commodities on Sundays, and the police, realizing what a reform administration means, are anxious for the speedy return of Tammany's blackmailing control in city affairs. It is no secret that the advocates of good government in New York stand aghast at the showing of Democratic strength just made, and it is not too early to point out that the two forces mentioned must be reckoned with in the municipal election of next year and that we had better begin to reckon with them now.

The organization of saloon-keepers should be met by the organization of the churches of New York, and the abhorrent power of the police should be minimized by the adoption of the most heroic measures at Albany, even by the passage of a State constabulary law, if that be found necessary. The success of Tammany Hall at the municipal election in 1903, and the consequent surrender of every department of this great city on the first of January, 1904, to the same political gang of freebooters that held sway under Croker, would be a public menace in a presidential year, and would do more to jeopardize the success of the national ticket in this great State than any-

thing else that could happen. The friends of President Roosevelt should bear this in mind and bestir themselves.

## The Plain Truth.

TRADE UNIONISM has never appeared in a worse light, to our knowledge, than in the action of a labor organization of Schenectady in expelling one of its members and causing him to be discharged from employment simply because he had been enrolled as a member of the national guard. The firm employing the man felt compelled to dismiss him, it appears, for fear of a strike unless they obeyed the demand of the union, but they accompanied their note of dismissal with a letter of recommendation saying that the man had been a skilled, faithful, and efficient employé and they had no fault to find as to his character or capacity. The action of the union in the case is stated to have been in accordance with "our rules as laid down in our national by-laws." If such a rule as this exists it is hard to see how it falls short of being criminal and treasonable in its spirit and intent; a rule in direct contravention of the laws of the land and the authority of our State governments. Such an exhibition of trade-union tyranny transgresses all bounds of decency and toleration; it is outrageous beyond words and absolutely indefensible. If no existing law reaches such cases as this our legislatures cannot frame one too soon.

WE ARE glad that there were sufficient practical and sensible business men in the New York board of education to veto the ridiculous proposition of some of its advisers in favor of the establishment of a municipal printing plant for that board. It is easy for an official to furnish attractive estimates of the probable cost of a plant and of the possible saving to the city by doing its own printing. But when this official mentions Boston as one of the cities which has successfully done its own printing, he speaks unadvisedly. A careful examination long since disclosed that the establishment of a municipal printing plant in Boston resulted, as it always will do, in greater extravagance and greater delay in public work than came from the letting of it to private contractors. The abuses which have grown out of the establishment of the government printing office at Washington are so notorious that they have become a stench in the nostrils of every one familiar with them. It is easy to see why Tammany Hall should favor the establishment of a public printing plant in New York, with all the opportunities it would afford for taking care, as the government printing plant does at Washington, of a lot of political hecklers and wire-pullers. It would be a sad outcome of the fusion movement in New York City if it should indorse and create such a scheme.

AFTER READING the detailed account from Smodes, Miss., of the bear hunt in which President Roosevelt was conspicuous, we almost wish that our strenuous-minded chief executive was not quite so fond of gore. The report of the slaughter of the first bear tells how the hounds trailed the poor creature through the underbrush and woods until he was about to fall exhausted. The account proceeds: "He ran into a water-hole and turned upon the dogs. They were all over him in an instant. The poor beast was too exhausted to make much of a fight, but it grabbed one of the hounds by the neck and crushed it through its spine, killing it instantly. As the bear was making a sweep with its paw at another dog, Holt Collier jumped from his horse and, clutching his rifle, knocked the game over with a blow on the head. A messenger was sent back for the President. Meanwhile Holt roped the bear and tied him to a tree. When the President arrived he would neither shoot it nor permit it to be shot. 'Put it out of its misery,' said he to Mr. Parker, and the latter ended its life with his knife." After this enjoyable diversion in Mississippi, the President may confidently expect invitations to the first grand bull fight that happens across the border, to the biggest cocking main in Havana, and possibly even to a dog fight in New York. We wish, for the sake of Young America, who places so much stress upon the conduct of our President, that the latter were a vegetarian.

IF SECRETARY SHAW can instruct customs officials at some of our ports to disregard the tariff on certain quantities of coal and to admit the cargoes as free merchandise, why should he not also provide for the free entry of Christmas boxes into the Philippines to soldiers and civil employes? We are advised from Washington that, for the first time since the insurrection in the Philippines, soldiers' gifts will not be allowed free entry into the islands this year, and that this decision has been reached by the Cabinet in obedience to the law passed by Congress, imposing duties on imports into the Philippines. This will not be very comforting news to the friends of the seventeen thousand brave boys in blue who, far across the seas, are fighting the battles of their country. We are not surprised to learn that Secretary Root was especially anxious to continue the custom inaugurated by President McKinley, of permitting the friends and relatives of soldiers to send their Christmas boxes by government transports, free of transportation charges and free of duties. Secretary Shaw has cut several gordian knots by setting the law aside in emergencies. It is time for him to get out his knife again. If the laws are to be relaxed for the benefit of our bankers and of American travelers abroad, let them be relaxed also for the American soldier. If Secretary Shaw cannot find a way to do it, let the President solve the difficulty. The Republican party, if political considerations are to be primarily considered, should bear in mind that the taxing of the soldiers' Christmas boxes will be utilized on the Democratic stump very effectively, as an argument against the policy of protection.



## PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT

WE HAVE seen an end of trying to convict a person of a capital offense on the testimony of handwriting experts," was the comment



EX-GOVERNOR FRANK S. BLACK.  
In characteristic attitude at Molineux trial.

of Mr. Bartow S. Weeks, at the close of the celebrated Molineux murder case in New York City. The verdict in this noted trial justifies the warning of Judge Woodward, of the Supreme Court, embodied in his recent article upon the unreliability of expert testimony. At the first trial of Molineux, on the accusation of murdering Mrs. Adams, conviction was brought about mainly by the evidence of so-called experts in handwriting. Recorder Goff, who ruled heavily against the prisoner, and District Attorney Osborne, who attacked Molineux with an almost unjustifiable bitterness, brought about the conviction which the Court of Appeals promptly set aside. No defense was interposed at the first trial, and the second trial was conducted on entirely different lines. Judge Lambert, a well-balanced, experienced judicial officer, presided, and a mass of testimony admitted on the first trial was promptly excluded, under the decision of the Court of Appeals. Ex-Governor Frank S. Black appeared as the principal counsel for the defendant, and the defense on the second trial became as combative and vigorous as the prosecution had been in the first. Molineux was accused of sending, with murderous intent, a package of poison to Cornish, his personal enemy. Cornish, believing the poison to be a harmless sedative, gave it to Mrs. Adams, to relieve her headache, and her death ensued. Molineux, as the suspected sender of the poison, was indicted and tried. Governor Black turned the case completely about in court, and charged the crime upon Cornish, basing his accusation upon the personal intimacy which he alleged existed between Cornish and Mrs. Adams's married daughter and upon cumulative circumstantial evidence. A more sensational development has never occurred in a murder trial. Black's arraignment of Cornish was so startling and terrific that the prosecuting counsel was compelled to prove Cornish innocent before he could undertake to prove Molineux guilty. The jury left the court-room for a moment, and came back with a unanimous verdict of not guilty. So great was the public demonstration of approval, that Governor Black was followed by a cheering crowd from the court-room and along the streets, until he had to take refuge in a street-car. No greater triumph has been achieved by any member of the New York bar, in many years.

IT IS sincerely hoped that the rumors of the possible retirement of Senator Hanna from the place in Washington which he has filled with such distinguished ability are unfounded. It is not too much to say that no member of the Senate, on either side, has proved himself to be more useful, not only to his party, but to the best interests of the country, regardless of partisan considerations, than Senator Hanna. His retirement would be an unmistakable loss to our highest legislative body. The senator who, by one speech, changed the attitude of Congress on the inter-oceanic canal question, is not an ordinary man.

IN NO part of the vast and ever-expansive British empire, outside of England itself, has the coronation of King Edward been celebrated with so much *clat* and on such a magnificent and extensive scale as it will be in the historic city of Delhi, the vice-royal capital of India. Here during the present month will be held a "darbar" at which all the ruling chiefs will be in attendance to render homage to the newly-crowned King and Emperor, officially represented at these ceremonies by his brother, the Duke of Connaught, and also by Lord Curzon, the Viceroy of India. Such a wonderful display and such a vast throng as are promised have not been seen in India for many years. It is said that forty thousand tents will be required to accommodate the people who will flock to Delhi from all parts of India. One notable feature of the camp will be a magnificent three-court polo ground, each court three hundred yards long and two hundred wide, the total field of play available being nearly forty acres. Not the least among the high-born men and women who will grace the



LADY CURZON,  
Viceress of India, formerly Mary Leiter, of Chicago.

occasion will be Lady Curzon, who before her marriage was Mary Leiter, of Chicago. Royal etiquette forbids that Lady Curzon should have any official status at this celebration, but she will stand at the foot of the Viceroy's throne with a duchess, in advance of all the other titled and official persons.

THAT A slight admixture of humor aptly introduced in the otherwise dry and formal proceedings of a government department does not necessarily detract from their practical value and usefulness was illustrated not long since in the official announcement by our genial friend, Commissioner Ware, of the promotion of a faithful employé of the Pension Bureau. Seven reasons were given for the advancement, one of these being that the appointee had "steered no statesmen up against the commissioner," and another that "he had not told the commissioner about his pedigree and distinguished relatives." As the announcement ends with the statement that "chiefs are requested to furnish the commissioner with the names of all others in the bureau with a similar record," it is probable that this "word to the wise" will be "sufficient" for others who are anxious for an uplift in rank and pay. A man too dull to take this hint is not fit for any position. Commissioner Ware is as original as he is popular and efficient.

THE EMPEROR FRANCIS JOSEPH was leaving the Church of St. Antonius the other day after attending the ceremony of consecration, when a lad dressed as a baker's apprentice pushed his way through the crowd, evaded the swarms of detectives, and ran right up to the Emperor's carriage, which was already in motion. He held up a letter which he wanted to hand to the Emperor, and Francis Joseph had the carriage stopped to take the missive. It ran as follows: "Dear Mr. Emperor:—My mother has been very ill for many years, and no hospital will admit her because she is an incurable. I can earn enough for myself, but I cannot earn enough to give my sick mother the things she needs. I beg you, dear Mr. Emperor, to order that she shall be admitted to some hospital." Two hours later (says the Vienna correspondent of the *Morning Leader*) an ambulance arrived before the lad's house and conveyed his mother to a charitable institution, where she can end her days in peace.

A STRIKING example of the Abraham Lincoln type of the American citizen is furnished by the Hon.



HON. WESLEY O. HOWARD,  
Of Troy, N. Y., the district school teacher who rose to the Supreme Court bench. — *Lloyd*.

Wesley O. Howard, the Republican candidate who was elected on November 4th as justice of the Supreme Court in the third judicial district of this State. Born of poor parents in South Troy, but raised in Grafton, a country district a few miles from Troy, N. Y., and left an orphan at an early age, he secured, during the meagre time left him by his farm duties, a sufficient education to become a schoolmaster in the district school, which he taught for several years, meanwhile improving his time by the study of law. He was eventually admitted to the bar of Rensselaer County and commenced the pursuit of his profession at Troy, where his clear judgment and natural aptitude for the law, combined with an unlimited capacity for hard work, marked him almost instantly as a man destined to become a leader of the bar. He became associated with ex-Governor Frank S. Black in the prosecution of the famous election-frauds cases in Troy, and the ability shown by him at that time, as well as later as district attorney of Rensselaer County, which office he has occupied for two terms, secured for him at the age of thirty-nine years a nomination for a place on the bench of the Supreme Court.

AS HIGHLY fitting as they were richly deserved were the honors and social courtesies extended to Mr. James H. Hyde on the occasion of a recent visit to Chicago. He was given a dinner at the Auditorium Annex and also a reception at the Quadrangle Club. At one of these receptions Mr. Hyde, speaking as president of the United States Federation of the Alliance Française, strongly advocated a greater exchange of traveling fellowships between the universities of America and France, a work to which Mr. Hyde has already given much of his thought, energy, and means, and from which many valuable results have already come.

IT WAS a pretty as well as an appropriate compliment which a wealthy philanthropist in central New York paid the other day to Mr. George W. Perkins, the well-known financier, when he caused to have printed upon a thousand rulers given away to school children the following quotation from Mr. Perkins: "Too many young men in this country don't want to work hard. They prefer to take things easy, stay up late at night, and lie abed too long in the morning. They never can get ahead that way. Time and conditions may change, but the old rule remains the same, that there is no success without keeping everlastingly at it." Wiser words to keep before the eyes of American boys and girls could hardly be found than these. It will be remembered that Mr. Perkins has come up to his present high and commanding position in the commercial world from one of the humblest and lowest positions in the ranks. He was once an office-boy to a member of the firm of J. Pierpont Morgan.

PERHAPS NO private citizen of this country has done more to promote pleasant relations between the United States and France than Mr. James H. Hyde, first vice-president of the Equitable Assurance Society, and founder and president of the Alliance Française. The chief object of the latter admirable organization is to bring the peoples of the two republics nearer together, and in this noble effort it has had the warm sympathy and help of M. Jules Cambon, its honorary president. M. Cambon has long been the French ambassador at Washington, but is about to be transferred to Madrid. In ability and tact he compares favorably with the foremost of the distinguished foreigners who have filled official positions at our national capital. He has steadily sought to strengthen the ties of friendship between his own land and ours. In this he has succeeded greatly, and as he is about to depart from our shores, possibly never to return, it was fitting that he should receive some notable testimonial signifying the esteem in which Americans generally hold him. This tribute came in the shape of a superb banquet at Sherry's, in this city, on the night of November 15th. The hosts of the occasion were Senator Chauncey M. Depew and Mr. James H. Hyde, and the guests, two hundred and sixty in number, included many of the nation's eminent financiers, divines, statesmen, jurists, and journalists. Six Governors of States, two Cabinet officers, and nine college and university presidents were among those present. It was an assemblage of which any man might be proud to be the central figure. Speeches, fraternal and eloquent, were made by Senator Depew, Mr. Hyde, Secretary Root, M. Cambon, and President Eliot, of Harvard. The whole affair was so well conducted that M. Cambon must regard it as one of the most delightful and satisfying events in his whole career.



M. JULES CAMBON,  
Retiring French ambassador, who was honored with a grand banquet. — *Cleveland*.

IT MAY be said with perfect justice, we think, that no man living has done better or more practical service in behalf of that noble organization, the Young Men's Christian Association, than Mr. James Stokes, of New York. Mr. Stokes is a member of the international committee of the Y. M. C. A. and has been prominently identified with the work in the metropolis for many years, but his special field of philanthropic activity has been in Europe. He gave the funds necessary to erect the Y. M. C. A. building in Paris, and was also instrumental in erecting similar buildings in Rome, St. Petersburg, and Vienna. Recently, while in attendance upon the national jubilee of the association in Paris, Mr. Stokes was invested with the cross of an officer of the Legion of Honor. Ex-Minister Jules Siegfried made the presentation in behalf of President Loubet and Foreign Minister Delcassé. Late Mr. Stokes went to Berlin, where he was received in audience by Emperor William and presented to his Majesty the thanks of the American association for the Emperor's congratulatory message on the occasion of the international convention at Boston, and also presented to his Majesty an elaborately bound copy of the minutes of the proceedings at the Boston convention last spring.



MR. JAMES STOKES,  
The New York philanthropist recently highly honored in France.

AMONG THE notable people who will be the guest of Lord and Lady Curzon at the "darbar" at Delhi, India, in celebration of the accession of King Edward, will be Lady Grey-Egerton, who, before her marriage, was a reigning belle in New York society, a member of the well-known Cuyler family. She was married in 1893 to Sir Philip Grey-Egerton, and her home life, it is said, has been an exceptionally happy one. Lady Grey-Egerton has a remarkably fine voice; indeed, it has sometimes been said that both she and Lady Randolph Churchill had they cared to do so, might have become professional musicians. Sir Philip and Lady Grey-Egerton are the happy owners of Oulton Park, a charming place in Cheshire, England, where they spend a considerable portion of the year. They have three children—two sons, who will be eight years old in April, and a little daughter. Lady Grey-Egerton is a devoted mother, and holds many of modern views concerning the education of the new generation.



LADY GREY-EGERTON,  
Formerly Miss Cuyler, of New York.



# New Orleans's Splendid Hospitality to the Bankers

By Eleanor Franklin

NEVER, PERHAPS, in the history of this country has there been a more marked display of real American hospitality than that which distinguished the recent convention in New Orleans of the American Bankers' Association. The charming Crescent City was gayly decked in bunting, flags, and banners, all proclaiming a hearty welcome to the delegates. During the three days of the meeting everything was done that could be done to make the occasion memorable to the distinguished visitors. The convention met in Tulane Hall on Tuesday morning, November 11th, and after three days devoted to business discussion and the election of new officers, adjourned to meet again presumably in San Francisco next autumn.

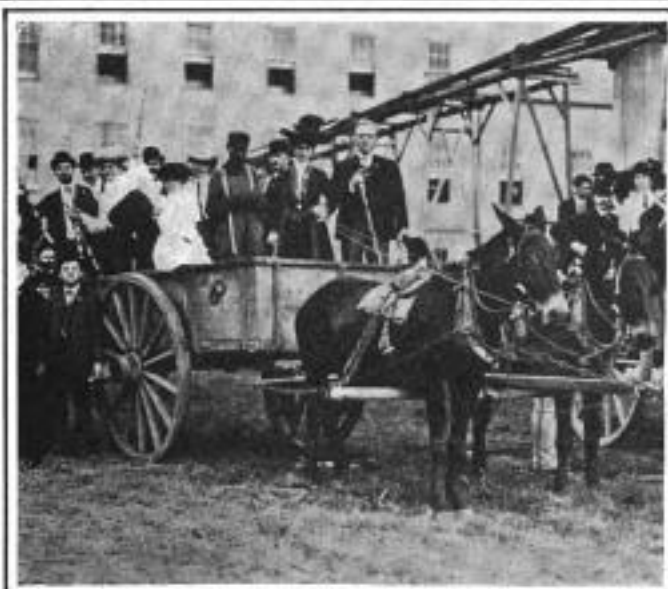
During the session able and interesting addresses were delivered by President Myron T. Herrick on general financial conditions; by Comptroller of the Currency W. B. Ridgely on changes in banking conditions; by President J. C. Brown, of the Citizens' National Bank, of Raleigh, N. C., on "The New South"; by Vice-President Johnston, of the Marine National Bank, of Milwaukee, on the Scottish system of branch banking, and by many others. Congressman Fowler, of New Jersey, author of the Fowler banking bill, now pending in Congress, led a spirited discussion on branch banking. On Wednesday night the bankers of New Orleans entertained the visiting bankers and their families at an elaborate banquet in the beautiful

banquet-hall of the New St. Charles Hotel, which had been magnificently decorated for the occasion. The whole city was decked in honor of the bankers with flags and bunting, and presented a charming appearance. The beautiful Crescent City was pervaded by an atmosphere of true Southern hospitality. It prevailed everywhere and made the bankers' convention in New Orleans one of the most enjoyable gatherings ever held by that splendid organization of representative financiers.

The convention adjourned at one o'clock on Thursday, the 13th, and the bankers, with their wives and daughters and visiting friends, went at once to the steamboat landing at the foot of Canal Street, where the Mississippi steamboat *Chalmette* was waiting, all decked with bunting, to take them for a twenty-mile trip down the river to a large sugar plantation, where the delegates could get an idea of the manufacture of Louisiana sugar through the various interesting processes from the cane-field to the table. The saloon of the steamboat was set with a long banquet table beautifully decorated, which made an attractive feature for the two thousand hungry excursionists, embracing the bankers and their friends. Everybody was in good humor, and the flow of Moët & Chandon's "White Seal" was continuous and unlimited. The people of New Orleans, true to their reputation for hospitality, had spared nothing to make the entertainment one of the most elaborate ever given by the city to a visiting delegation, and the little outing was one long to be re-

membered by everybody fortunate enough to be aboard. The trip back to New Orleans was made under the "silver Southern moon" that seemed to smile upon the broad Mississippi with unusual brightness and beauty. The orchestra stationed on the deck filled the still air with the sweet strains of old Southern melodies, and there could have been no one present who did not feel the subtle charm of a scene set amid such faultless surroundings. As the boat rounded toward the wharf and while every one was experiencing a vague regret that such a happy time must come to an end the orchestra started the sweet strains of "Home, Sweet Home," and the dear old song was taken up by every man and woman aboard. It is a beautiful fact that the full round chorus was fraught with a tremolo something akin to tears. After the enthusiastic burst of applause which followed this bit of sentiment "Dixie Land" was given, and the chorus came out of Northern throats with as much enthusiasm as from the lungs of the warm-blooded Southern delegates.

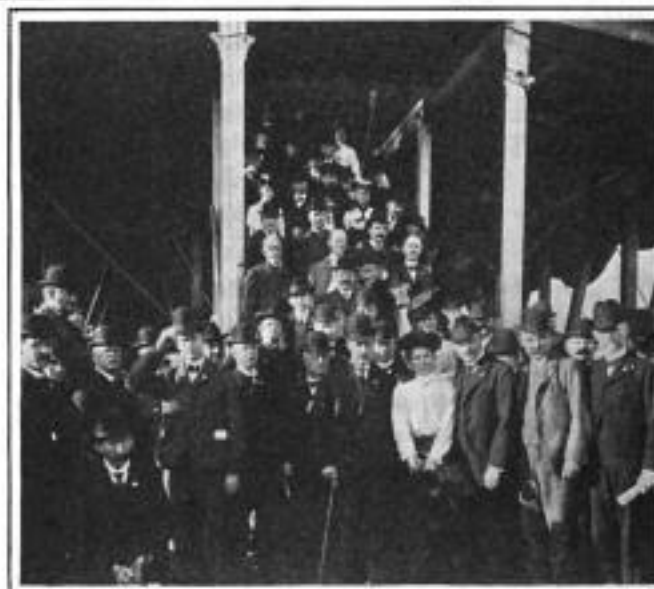
The special photographer of LESLIE'S WEEKLY accompanied the excursion and succeeded in getting the only pictures taken of the bankers while they were in New Orleans. Some of these photographs appear in this issue. Others will be found in the next number of LESLIE'S WEEKLY, which will be devoted largely to some of the most interesting features of the most charming and picturesque of all our Southern cities.



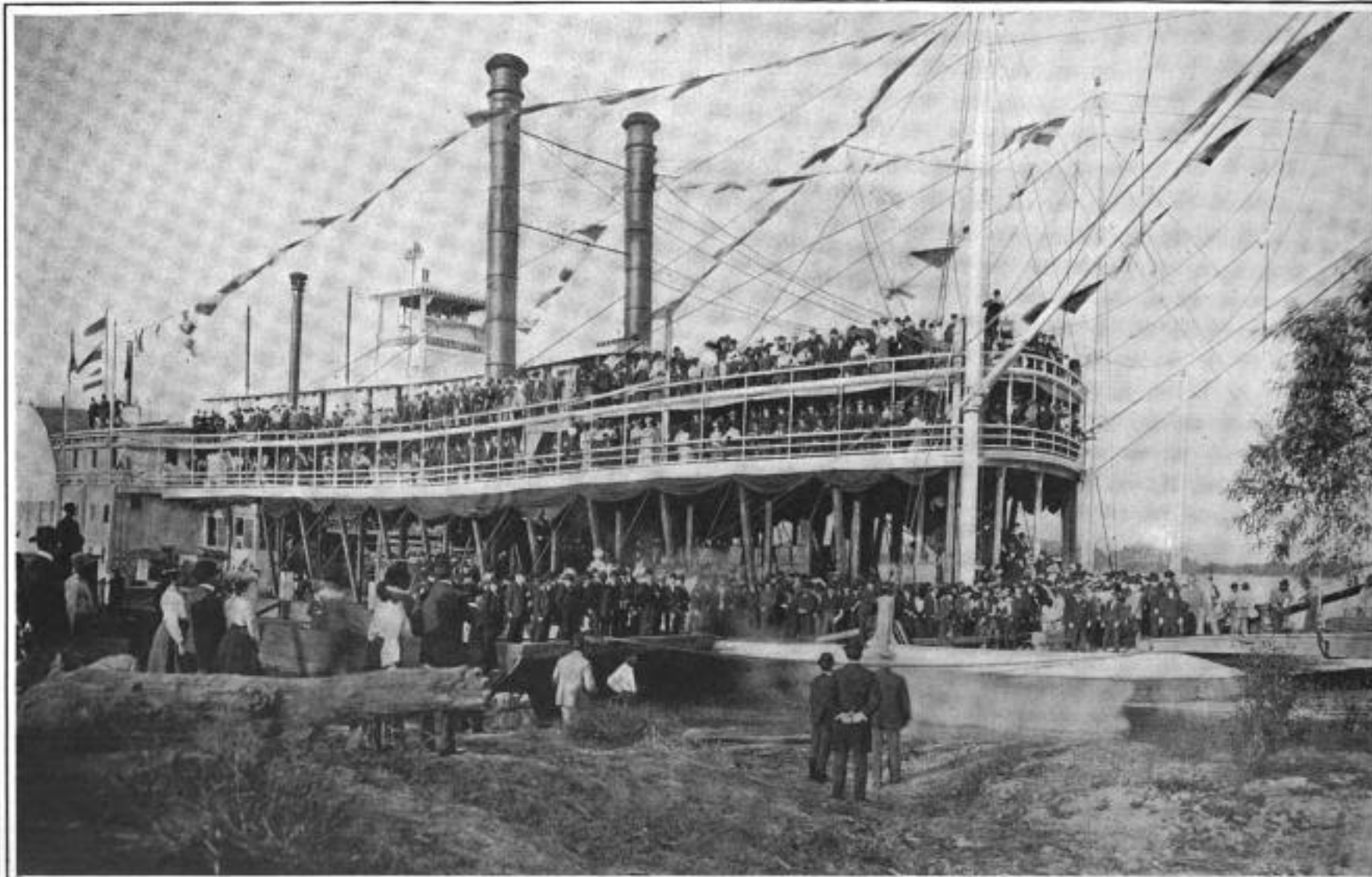
A JOLLY RIDE IN A CANE CART.—TENNISON.



IN THE CANE-FIELD (SECRETARY BRANCH ON THE RIGHT).—TENNISON.



THE BANKERS' PARTY ON THE DECK OF THE "CHALMETTE."—TENNISON.

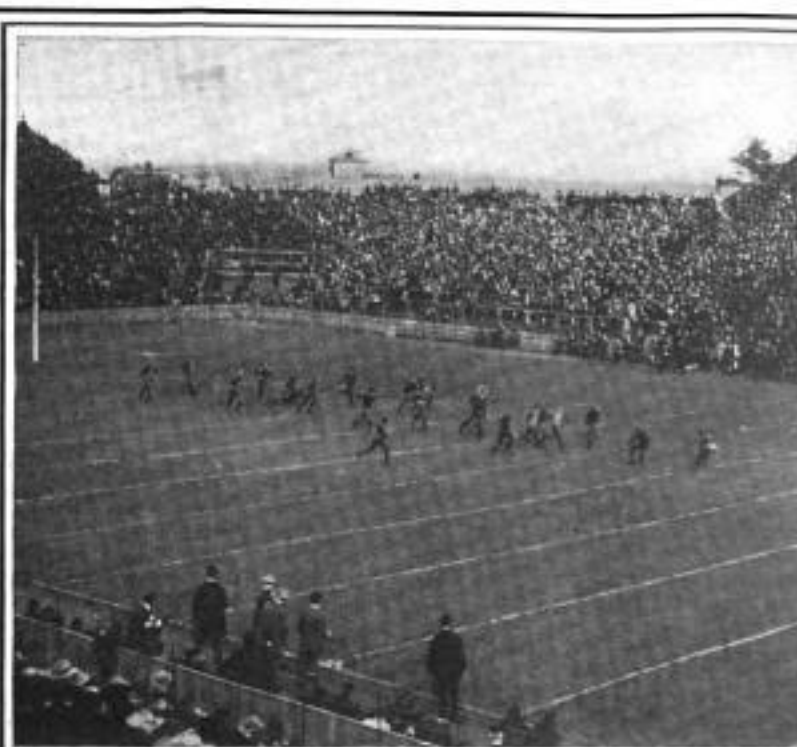


STEAMBOAT "CHALMETTE" TAKING THE BANKERS AND THEIR FRIENDS ON AN EXCURSION DOWN THE MISSISSIPPI.—TENNISON.

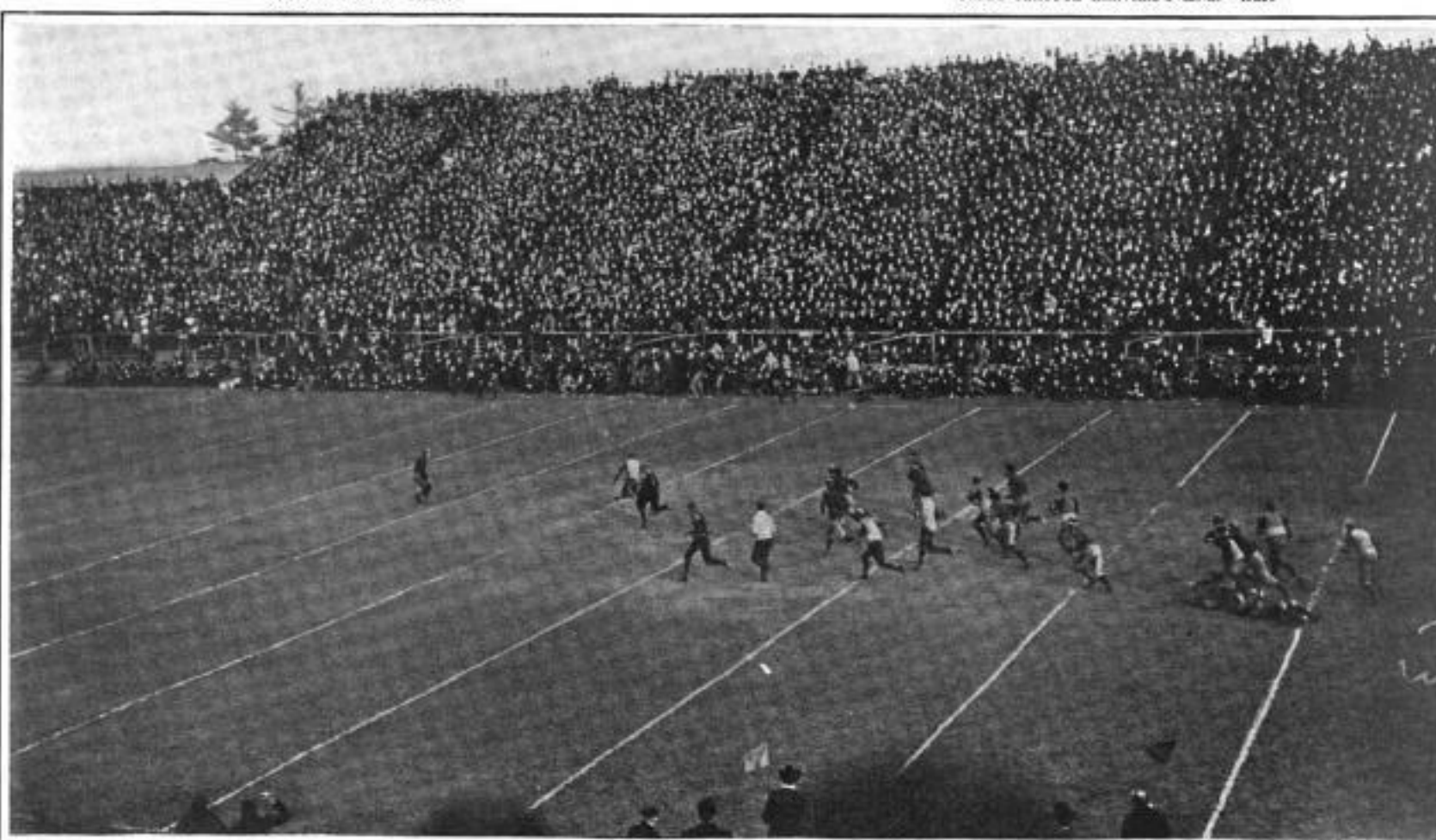




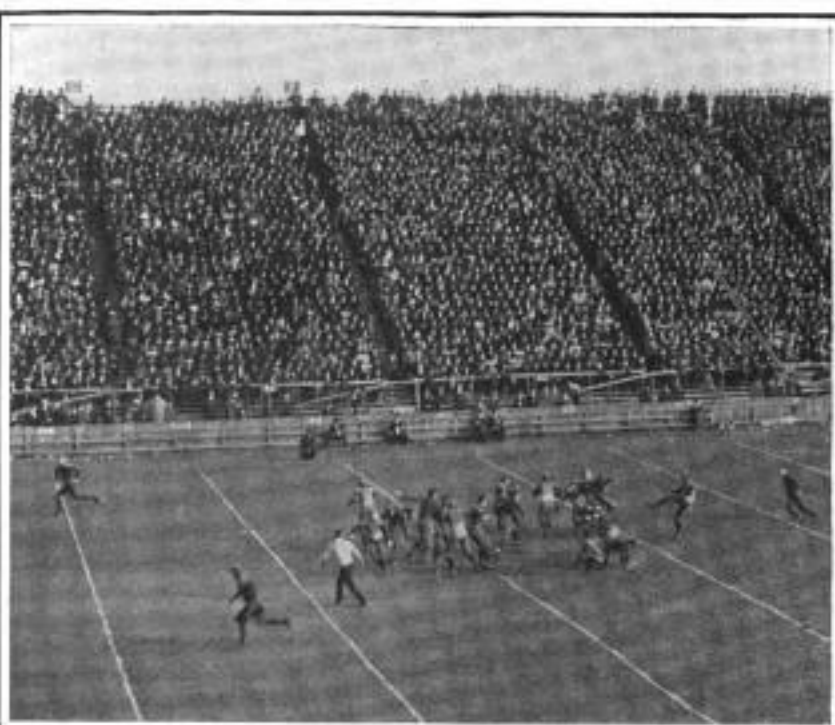
HARVARD COMES NEAR SCORING, WHEN BOWMAN KICKS TO MARSHALL FROM BEHIND HIS OWN GOAL-POST.—Hare.



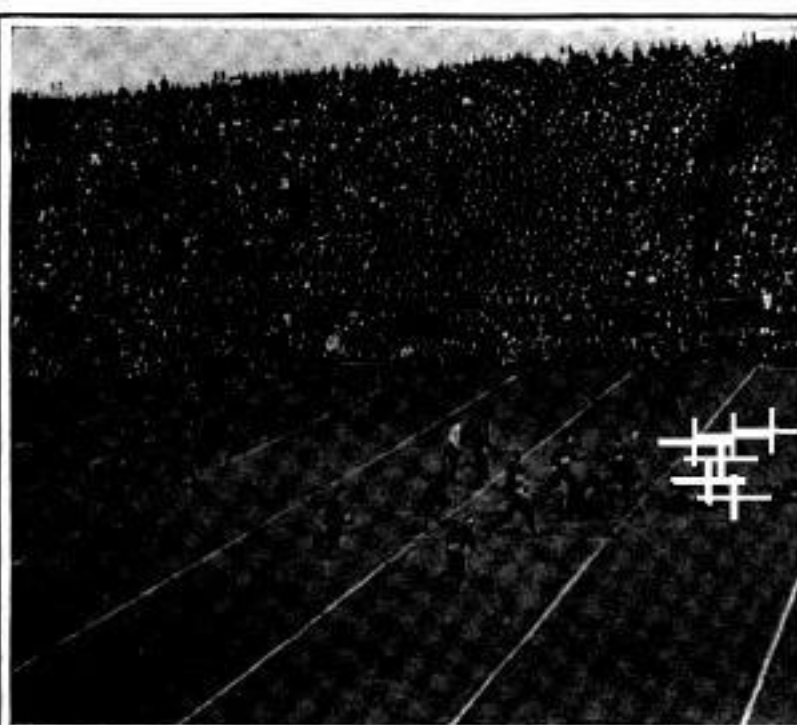
AIDED BY GOOD INTERFERENCE, CHADWICK (YALE) CARRIES THE BALL TWENTY-FIVE YARDS THROUGH HARVARD'S LINE.—Hare



METCALF'S PHENOMENAL SEVENTY-YARD RUN FOR A TOUCHDOWN FOR YALE.—Pennfield.



HARVARD MAN KICKS THE BALL BACK FAR DOWN THE FIELD.—Hare.



CHADWICK'S THIRTY-YARD RUN THROUGH CENTRE—MILLS (HARVARD) TACKLES HIM AND BOTH FALL HEAVILY.—Pennfield.

GREATEST GRIDIRON CONTEST OF THE SEASON OF 1902.  
SIGNIFICANT PLAYS IN THE STRENUOUS GAME AT NEW HAVEN, IN WHICH YALE DEFEATED HARVARD, 23 TO 0.



# New Experiment in Caring for Aged Poor

By Harry Beardsley

THE POOR-HOUSE means misfortune that is peculiarly pitiful. It suggests what seems to be the saddest fact of nature, the abandonment by the young and strong of those who have passed their period of activity and usefulness, have lost their ability to protect themselves, and are no longer needed in the schemes of the world. When we think concretely of the inmates of the almshouse we say, perhaps, that the fault for their present condition belongs to themselves, because in their youth they did not provide for this period of decay; but we feel instinctively that the blame may fall somewhere else as well. We suspect the existence of the thankless child; we feel the presence of the serpent of ingratitude. And it is this that gives us the mingled sense of pity and indignation—pity for those who are unfortunate, and indignation against those whose duty we feel it to be to protect and provide for them.

The average age of the 2,400 men and women who are in the great New York almshouse on Blackwell's Island is sixty-five years. So they are all old people, most of them fathers and mothers, many of them, even, grandparents. We know that too many of these fathers and mothers are unhappy, because they feel the shame of being subjects of public charity, and because their old hearts are stung by that serpent of filial neglect. And when we realize these things we are particularly grateful to the public official who appreciates them too, and who shows an eagerness to provide greater physical comforts—which is the most he can do—for those who are thus put under his care. And this is why a new plan which Mr. Homer Folks, commissioner of public charities for New York, has adopted deserves special commendation.

Mr. Folks has set aside a cottage on Blackwell's Island for old couples who are now inmates of the almshouse. Here husband and wife will live together, each pair having its own private room. The aged couples will all dine together at a large table in the general dining-room of the cottage; and then they may retire, each husband and wife to their own room, to sit together unmolested, as they wish. In a great public almshouse there are hundreds, of course, who are at best undesirable companions. There are scores of old men and women whose intellects have faded as their years have increased; there are many others whose physical infirmities have made them fretful, complaining, and most uncompanionable; and there are others, too, who have wasted the best years of their life, who have been low and dissolute and who have sunk into a degraded old age. The best must of necessity be herded with the worst, and in this is another source of unhappiness for those of finer fibre.

It is hard to bear misfortune alone. Comfort and sympathy, while they do not bring positive relief, soften and lull the active sorrow, as a mother's caress smooths away the pain of her child. Among the 2,400 poor on Blackwell's Island are twenty aged men and women who are happier because of the new plan of Commissioner Folks's, for they will have an opportunity now to retire from the great herd of men and women with whom they have hitherto been forced to associate, to comfort and console each other in private.

The cottage which has been dedicated to aged couples has been occupied for some time by the nurses of the almshouse. A new nurses' home has been prepared for them and their present quarters are being remodeled. When the repairing is completed there will be sixteen individual rooms in the age couples' cottage, enough to accommodate thirty-two sons. The kitchen and dining-room will be entirely separate from the general almshouse, so that the old couples will be in a colony by themselves. When any of them wishes to retire from the great crowd of inmates the little chamber in the cottage will be ready. Under conditions such as have always existed this would be impossible. In one great dormitory all of the women sleep. They eat in a tremendous, common dining-room on plain board tables and from dishes of tin. It is the same with the old men, who are in number about equal to the women.

A little investigation, which was made recently, disclosed several instances in which the new plan of Commissioner Folks will be a particular blessing. In the men's ward is an old German who is so feeble and infirm that he is frequently confined during the day in his bed. The ward in which he lies is a large room with a broad aisle down the centre, from end to end, and rows of beds on each side. In these beds are many who suffer from incurable diseases. There are no partitions between the beds, so that each of those in the great sick-room may see all that is going on. They see the ghastly faces of those who are near death. They hear the groans of those who are in pain. In such surroundings as these, one would think that a slight indisposition would too soon develop into a serious malady. When a man in the almshouse is sick his wife is permitted to sit by his bedside only during the day. Even then, under the very nature of things, she is not any too welcome in a ward of sick men. But so assiduous is the old German's wife for the comfort of her husband that if he is not well she sits, whenever she is permitted, by his bedside in the men's ward.

When he is strong enough to go about the almshouse

grounds she does not forget him. Sometimes a little money comes to her from her needlework, for this old mother is industrious. In the great dormitory where she sleeps with hundreds of others she has her bed in one corner, where she makes her patchwork quilts. She obtains many pieces of bright calico from those who visit the almshouse and, noticing her industry, send her the material with which to work. Her source of income is from the sale of her quilts. Her money she saves or invests in little delicacies at the almshouse grocery (of which more will be told later), and no sooner does she buy her treat than she hurries off to find her husband, if he is able to be about the grounds; for it is he who always is to have the first choice.

The almshouse attendants speak of the old couples who thus show their love for each other as "spoony." One of the first pair to be quartered in the new cottage will be a husband and wife who have been married more than half a century—a queer place for a golden wedding.



VENERABLE COUPLE STROLLING DOWN A LEAFY LANE ON THE ALMSHOUSE GROUNDS. Lucky.

The old man told me in confidence and with considerable pride that he had eloped with his wife. They lived in Ireland and she was sixteen and he twenty-three.

"It was fifty-two years ago that I got her," said the old husband with a spirited gesture.

"Pretty near fifty-three," added his wife.

She told me what a good dancer her husband had been in his youth, that he had often "done a step" in public and had invariably been applauded.

"I can dance as good as the next one yet"—the old man was very enthusiastic when he said this—"if I had a little practice and got limbered up." Then he struck an attitude—his left hand raised, his right on his hip, his left foot forward, the toe at an angle of forty-five degrees. The old people had been invited to see the room which they are to occupy in the new cottage. It was the joy of anticipation of the new life that had started the blood faster in the old man's veins, had recalled the days of his youth, had aroused his gallant speeches, and had made him feel like "taking the steps" as he had done so gayly fifty years ago.

Few who visit the almshouse appreciate the affection that is blooming in that sterile soil among the old couples. There are only ten of them in the great horde of inmates. But sometimes one can see a pair strolling down one of the long parading-places, walking slowly, for both of them are very feeble. The old man has a crutch or a heavy cane, his wife is as withered as a leaf; but as one sees them, lover-like, side by side, one knows that, in spite of their rags and wrinkles, there is between them yet that which is ever fresh and sweet and young. One may see sometimes an old couple on the steps of the chapel, returning from morning prayer. Three denominations, the Episcopal, the Roman Catholic, and the Lutheran, have places of worship at the almshouse, and there are many of the poor who are deeply devout. One sees the old father and mother, sometimes, in the little grocery, where they go to share the few nickels that they may earn or that may be sent to them by relatives, and one feels again the presence of that which is beautiful and tender.

This grocery store, under the administration of politicians, was a means of extortion, corruption, and evil. The store had a complete monopoly at the almshouse. Its keeper charged whatever he pleased for his wares, getting as much out of the poor purchaser as possible. The largest source of revenue was through the sale of what went under the innocent name of "sweet-apple cider." Gin and bad whiskey were sold, so that drunkenness was too common. Moreover, those who bought intoxicants were obliged to pay an extortionate price or their "cider." To stop all this corruption the new commissioner put a new storekeeper at the almshouse, and the first rule which went into effect was the absolute prohibition of the sale of "sweet-apple cider."

A regular scale of prices was drawn up, which is posted prominently on the wall of the little store, and which the storekeeper must strictly follow. The stock comprises smoking and chewing tobacco for the men, cheese, crackers, cakes and fruit, and materials for sewing, needles and thread—all sold at reasonable prices.

The plan of Commissioner Folks for a separate cottage for the aged pairs in the almshouse is, as far as the commissioner knows, unique in the United States. There are many private institutions for aged couples supported by charitable contributions or societies throughout the country, but, according to Mr. Folks's information, no public ones. The same plan has, however, been adopted in some European almshouses, particularly in England, where it has been shown to greatly promote the happiness of these unfortunate ones.

## A Democratic Prince.

IT IS possible that the democratic tastes and tendencies of Prince Henry of Prussia were developed somewhat during his brief sojourn in this country, where, it will be remembered, such traits as these were pleasingly conspicuous. At all events the prince has a strong liking for the simple ways of the common people now, if we may trust current reports of his doings in the German papers. On a recent trip to Darmstadt, we are told, he stopped at Verden to buy forty-two pounds of benzine. The young man who served him was so much pleased with his manners that he offered him a cigar, which the prince accepted with thanks. At Holzendorf the automobile needed water, and the prince took a bucket and helped to fill it. Then he stopped at a tavern, shared his sandwiches with the host's children, talked Dutch with the hostess, and on parting got from her a bunch of roses with the injunction to place them in water as soon as he got home.

## New York's Obsolete Financial System.

IN SPITE of its great progressiveness in many respects, New York City still adheres to a financial system which is incongruous and far behind the age. The defects of the system were emphasized and remedies therefor outlined in a recent able address before the Manufacturers' Association in Brooklyn by Comptroller Edward M. Grout, who is probably the most capable official of that title that the metropolis or any part of it has ever had. Mr. Grout showed that, owing to the fact that taxes are not made payable until after October 1st, the city is obliged to borrow \$75,000,000 each year to meet its expenses from January 1st to October 1st. This involves an interest charge of \$1,250,000. He proposed to seek legislation which would diminish this evil by permitting a rebate at the rate of 3 per cent. on taxes paid early in the year. He added that this figure was  $\frac{1}{2}$  or 1 per cent. less than was paid to banks, and the plan would save the municipality several hundred thousands annually. The comptroller also dwelt on the oppressive burden of the sinking fund, into which a vast amount of money is needlessly turned that should be used to reduce taxation. Under the present law \$328,000,000 would be locked up in the fund by 1928.

Mr. Grout favored Deputy Comptroller Stevenson's suggestion that the statutes be amended to allow the investment of surplus moneys, now going to the sinking fund, in special city bonds, thus releasing the cash for current uses. He referred to the law which limits the aggregate of the city's debt to 10 per cent. of the actual value of the taxable real property, even including in the debt bonds issued for income-producing improvements, and declared that in order to provide larger sums for absolutely necessary improvements all such property should be assessed at its full value, as the law plainly requires, instead of at 60 or 70 per cent. of actual value, as has been the custom. Mr. Grout made the somewhat startling statement that, because all the property which the city wants for improvements must be procured by bond issues, "the budget never has shown and cannot show the whole expenses of the government, and no real profit-and-loss sheet of these municipal enterprises is to be reached by the municipal book-keeping." This is the strongest possible evidence of the curiously and disgracefully muddled financial methods of this great community caused by antiquated laws, and it is to be hoped that the next Legislature will do all it can to straighten out the tangle.





A LITTLE TREAT AT THE POOR-HOUSE GROCERY STORE.



AN OLD HUSBAND AND WIFE  
THEIR COVEY  
IN THE COY



MORNING SUN-BATH OF THE OLD WOMEN OF THE ALMSHOUSE.



A DEVOUT COUPLE LEAVING THE VINE-CLAD CHAPEL AFTER MORNING PRAYERS.



THE COTTAGE FOR AGED COUPLES AT THE ALMSHOUSE, BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.

### HOW NEW YORK CARES FOR THE AGED POOR.

A NEW AND HAPPIER LIFE IN A SEPARATE COTTAGE FOR OLD COUPLES AT THE ALMSHOUSE.

Photographs by our staff photographer, G. R. Luckey.





HOSTILE MORO CHIEFTAIN AND HIS FIERCE BODY-GUARD.

DATTO MANDU, OF MINDANAO, ABOARD AN AMERICAN VESSEL ON HIS WAY TO MEET GENERAL BATES, WHO MADE A TREATY WITH THE MOROS.  
Photograph by E. C. Rost.

### The Drama in New York.

ONE OF the marked dramatic successes of the season is the delightful three-act comedy, "Imprudence," by H. V. Esmond, now running at the Empire. It is one of the evenest plays ever produced here and the cast fits the play. It cannot be called a remarkable production, nor is there any particularly brilliant star in the cast. But "Imprudence" is full of life. It ripples with gentle humor, and is acted so naturally that interest in it intensifies from the beginning to the end. The plot hinges about the intrigues of an evil-minded woman, who endeavors, unsuccessfully, of course, to thwart a chivalrous lover. The play was intended to bring out Mr. William Faversham as a star, but it makes him no more prominent than it does Miss Fay Davis, who, fresh from her London successes, has made a striking impression in her first engagement in America. The sweetness, grace, and dignity with which she takes the part of the heroine indicate that she is capable of better things, perhaps even the best. She seems to have some of the qualities that have given Miss Maude Adams such vogue with theatre-goers. As for Mr. Faversham, he has never done better. With his self-consciousness toned down, and his mannerisms materially moderated, he carries his part admirably. I cannot forbear a word of compliment to Miss Hilda Spong, who, as the "villainess" of the play—something of a new rôle for her—reveals again the cleverness and versatility of a fascinating woman.

With some expectation the public awaited the first production of Paul Heyse's five-act religious drama, "Mary of Magdala," at the Manhattan. It was anticipated that Mrs. Fiske, in the character of *Magdalen*, would find an opportunity to again prove her rare dramatic talent, and expectation in this respect has certainly not been disappointed. Much has been written of the *Passion Play* and all who have seen the wonderfully realistic performance of Oberammergau will want to witness the remarkable play at the Manhattan, culminating in the terribly realistic tragedy of the Cross. Nothing that New York has had this season surpasses in scenic effects the latest play of Mrs. Fiske, and I might add that nothing in the way of original and remarkable acting has yet been presented rivalling that of Tyrone Power, in his extraordinary creation of *Judas*. The new drama is intensely religious, but poetical and tragic. It leaves a deep impression upon every beholder.

There can be no question as to the great popularity of Viola Allen, no matter in what play or part she may appear. The crowd seems to follow her. Her success as *Roma*, in the dramatization of Hall Caine's decidedly indifferent novel, "The Eternal City," at the Victoria, is therefore not surprising. The play is a melodrama, beautifully staged, full of excitement, and stirring with enthusiasm, especially in the galleries. It must be said of Miss

Allen that she tries hard to carry a part that is a little too heavy for her. A gentler handling of the theme by one possessed of a softer, sweeter voice and greater power of emotional acting would give to the character of *Roma* the greatest possibilities. But why be critical with one who has proved her ability to attract the crowd? The cast is not distinguished by any number of notables. Mr. Edward Morgan plays the part of *David Rossi* earnestly and intelligently. Mr. Frederic de Belleville also does well, and Mr. E. M. Holland, in his trying presentation of His Holiness, Pius IX., wins many plaudits. It is evident, from the crowds that flock to the Victoria, that "The Eternal City" may be booked for an eternal run.

The continuous New York successes worthy of special mention include "A Country Girl," at Daly's; "Du Barry," at the Belasco; "A Chinese Honeymoon," at the Casino; "The Night of the Party," at the Princess; "A Cigarette Maker's Romance," at the Herald Square; "The Silver Slipper," at the Broadway; Virginia Harned in "Iris," at the Criterion; Mary Manning in the delightful play, "The Stubbornness of Geraldine," at the Garrick; demure Ethel Barrymore at the New Savoy; Chauncey Olcott, at the Fourteenth Street Theatre; "The Ninety and Nine," at the Academy; "Sally in Our Alley," at the New York; and "Fad and Folly," at Mrs. Osborn's Play House.

Among the newest entertainments are "The Mocking Bird," with Miss Mabelle Gilman as the star, at the Bijou; E. S. Willard, at the Garden; Eleanor Robson, in "Audrey," at the Madison Square; Hackett, in "The Crisis," at Wallack's; Mansfield, in "Julius Caesar," at the Herald Square; and Nat Goodwin and Maxine Elliott, in "The Altar of Friendship," at the Knickerbocker. JASON.

### General Corbin's Poor Horsemanship.

THE QUESTION agitating military circles at Washington is whether General Corbin fell off his horse or not during the German military manoeuvres, and in the presence of all the distinguished crowned heads and shoulder-strap dignitaries congregated at that notable event. The Brooklyn *Eagle* intimates that he did. Nothing had leaked out regarding the incident until this intimation was made public in a six-line paragraph. Immediately a long story was telegraphed from Washington, explaining circumstantially and with many details that General Corbin rode a spirited horse during the manoeuvres and that the animal stumbled, unseating Corbin, but that he did not fall off. It was the horse that fell on him this time. Everybody who appreciates the enormous estimate placed on General Corbin's military abilities and horsemanship—by himself—will be gratified at this untimely and somewhat unsatisfactory explanation. The general, at least, appears to have been out of practice.

### Awful Devastation by Forest Fires.

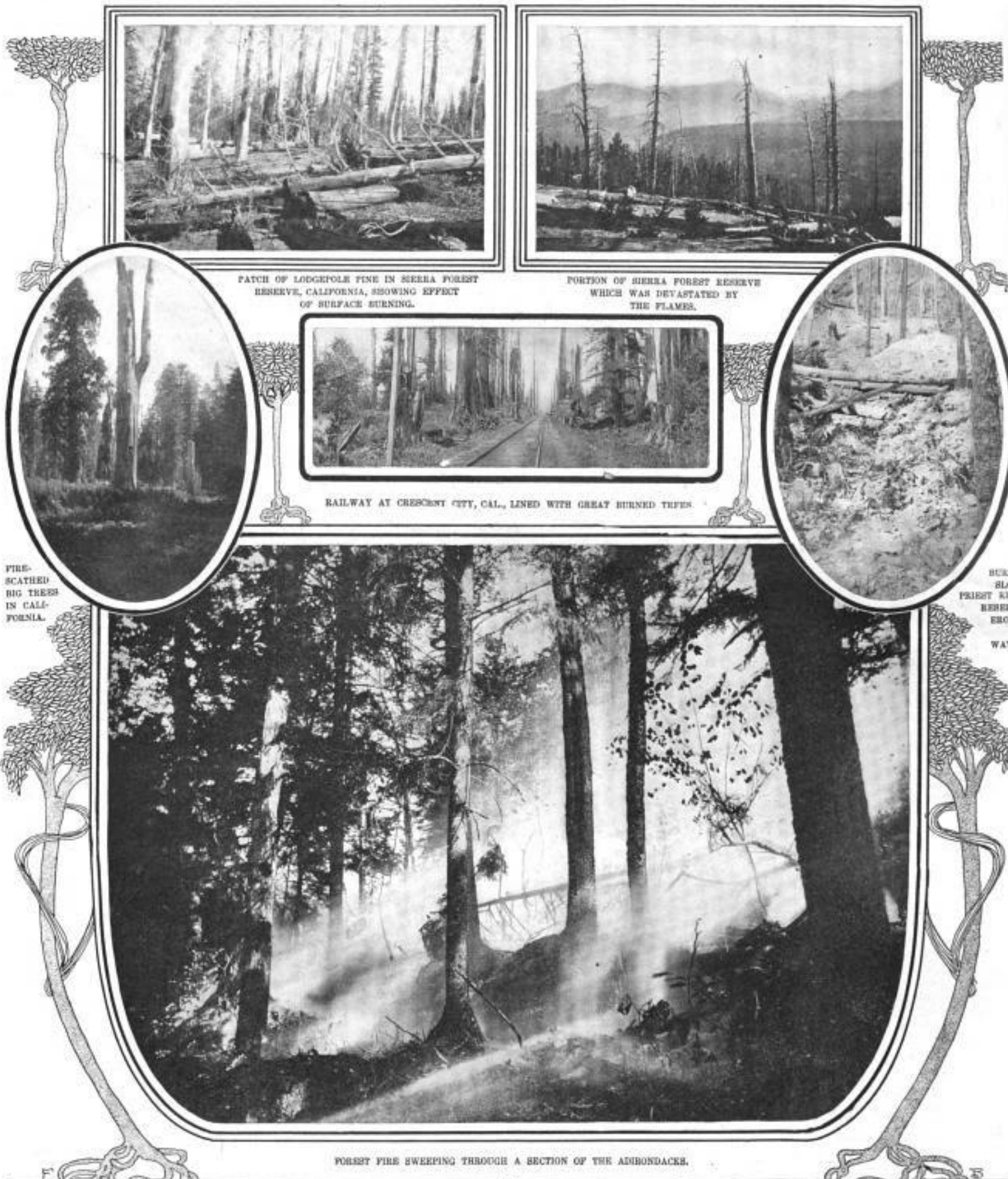
THE ENORMOUS loss of life and property every year by forest fires, as shown by a recent bulletin of the Bureau of Forestry, is astonishing. Investigation has shown that in an average year sixty human lives are lost in these conflagrations, twenty-five million dollars' worth of property is destroyed, more than ten million acres of timber land are burned over, and young forest growth worth, at the lowest estimate, seventy-five million dollars is killed. The figures are mere estimates and fall far short in showing the full damage done.

"No account at all is taken of the loss to the country due to the impoverishment of the soil by fire," continues the bulletin, "to the ruin of water-courses, and the drying up of springs. Even the amount of timber burned is very imperfectly calculated, and the actual quantity destroyed is far in excess of that accounted for. Forest fires in this country have grown so common that only those are reported that are of such magnitude as to threaten large communities. The lumbering industry in remote sections of the country may be ruined and people forced to flee for their lives without a mention of the disaster beyond the place near where it occurred.

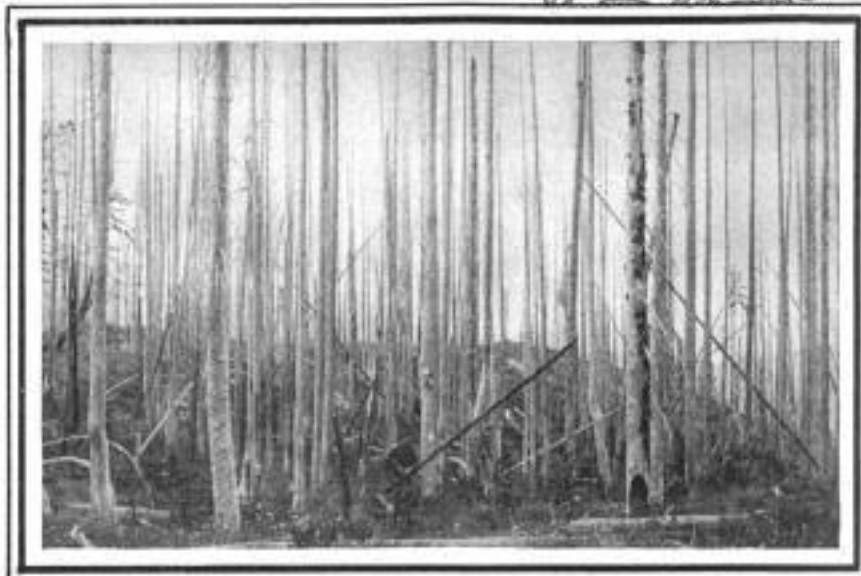
"The fires that burnt this year in Washington and Oregon were uncommon only in the number of lives lost. The burning of logging and mining camps and farm buildings, the loss to the country in the destruction of timber and young-tree growth, are of yearly occurrence. Every fall, not only in Washington, Oregon, Colorado, and Wyoming, but up and down the Pacific coast and all over the Rocky Mountain country, fires burn great holes in the forests and destroy the national wealth. The air of the mountains over hundreds of miles is pungent with the smoke of conflagration, and navigation on Puget Sound has often been impeded by smoke. The following comment by Dr. Henry Gannett, of the United States Geological Survey, should convey a fair idea of the damage done in the State of Washington: 'In less than a generation two-fifths of the standing timber has been destroyed in one of the richest timber regions on the continent, and of the destruction more than half has been caused by fire. Assuming that the timber would, if standing, have the value of seventy-five cents per thousand feet, not less than \$30,000,000 worth has gone up in smoke, a dead loss to the people of the State.'"

A few of the States have adopted laws designed to suppress forest fires, and the Bureau of Forestry is making a special effort to secure similar legislation in other States, and to create what will be even more effective, a public sentiment against this ruthless waste of one of the country's greatest natural resources. In many localities there is on the part of most people an amazing indifference to the destruction of woods by fire so long as their own property is not endangered.





NATURE RE-STOCKING A BURNED-OVER DISTRICT IN MOUNT RANIER RESERVE, WASHINGTON.



DENUDED AND CHARRED TRUNKS OF FIRE-KILLED TREES, ON PRIEST RIVER RESERVE, IDAHO.

MAGNIFICENT FORESTS THE PREY OF RAGING FLAMES.  
COSTLY RAVAGES OF FIRE IN THE GREAT WOODLAND RESERVES OF THE WEST AND THE ADIRONDACKS.

See Page 336.



# Types of the New West

By John M. Oskison

GEOGRAPHICALLY THE new West coincides with the old. It is met at the Mississippi, supposing the observant, initiated traveler comes from the East. He will, sure enough, catch glimpses of it through southern Indiana and across Illinois, where there is likely to be a loosening of talk in the Pullman, and a kind of taken-for-granted-you-are-a-gentleman fellowship that is alien to the New York and Buffalo train loads. But the big union station at St. Louis scatters the Eastern travelers into isolated groups and breaks down their reserve. From St. Louis west the observant traveler may study his types without first breaking tediously through the habitual barrier of polite snubbing.

For the man of this new empire is busy; he is open to new influences; what the casual stranger has to say as he drops into the seat beside him may affect him and his business. He is courteous, but there is no sense in spending half an hour talking about the discomforts of travel and the varieties of landscape when there is information to be gained of the process of manufacturing shoes, or the study of Latin in the Eastern colleges, or the fertilization of this soil.

Trained somewhat in the ready fellowship of the traveling West, the observant traveler, going down to Oklahoma—the modern industrial mecca of that shifting empire—noted the appearance in the chair car of a thin-faced youth, frock-coated and wearing a big, sombrero-looking white hat. There was the clear, dry, cloister air about him, contrasting so sharply with the general air of alertness. The traveler reflected that it was late June, and the middle West colleges were disgorging their graduates.

"I hope it isn't inconvenient," the traveler remarked as he took the chair beside the youth. The young man turned a pair of diffident blue eyes, shining through clear, gold-rimmed spectacles, to the traveler and said:

"No inconvenience at all."

"I had a seat up there"—the traveler nodded toward the front of the crowded car—"but the fat woman and the little girl gradually overflowed into it, so—" The traveler smiled.

"Yes; it's right hard on children traveling." That was not exactly what the traveler expected—surely the boy lacked the humorous sense.

"Just graduated from the State university?" The traveler meant the University of Missouri.

"From the law school. I was 1900 at college." There was a note of pride, an assurance of maturity in the answer. "I expect to take the Bar examination in the fall."

"Down at—?" The traveler waited for the name of the town.

"No, not at Carthage. I'll have to go up to Jefferson City."

"I knew a man from Carthage once," the traveler led on. Yes, the boy had known him, as a young boy usually knows a mature, far-venturing man of his place. The traveler also knew one of the university officials—did the young man know Wilson? Yes, Wilson had given a course of lectures on the use of books, which he had heard. The traveler remarked that Wilson had been in college with him.

"You were a Harvard man?" The boy was interested. The other said he was a '90-man—very far away that date seemed now, with this young '02 law sitting by.

"Did you know Professor Wendell?" The traveler had been in one of his classes.

"I've been reading his 'Literary History of America,'" went on the young man. "I've finished it all but about seventy-five pages. It's right interesting, but—have you read it?" The traveler had heard most of it in the lecture room.

"Well, then, don't you think he has some queer expressions? He'll often say practically the same thing about two men. He has mannerisms, don't you think?" Taen for half an hour culture was his theme—a crude, undigested weight of facts and theories bearing ponderously upon various discussions—until the traveler asked:

"You'll go into practice as soon as you pass the examination?" Yes, he would go into —'s office as clerk. His prospective employer was a politician, a member of the State Legislature, a man known throughout Missouri for the eloquence of his jury pleas. Yes, the boy had spoken in public. One year he represented his State in the interstate oratorical contest, speaking on the "Loneliness of Genius." No, he had not won. His effort was deemed second best. A Minnesota man won, a big, full-faced young man, who shouted the command "Be patriotic!" to the theatre-full of auditors.

He hoped to be married soon; he had become engaged to her the year before, while he was at home in the long vacation; he had not seen her since Christmas. His pale face lighted up as he spoke of her. She believed in him—was sure that he would become Governor some day. She was not a "society parasite"—she had for two years taught school near Carthage. She would go on teaching until that time. The traveler hoped sincerely that it would not be long.

"Granby—change for Joplin, Carthage, etc." It was the negro brakeman shouting. The young man gathered up his "telescope" suit case, an umbrella, and a hamper, box-like little camera, gave his hand shyly to the traveler, and hoped he might see him again. As the train clicked over the intersecting rails, and the traveler had a last glimpse of the broad-fronted young man, his trousers standing out from his heels in the manner of trousers much bagged at the knee, the older man wished that he might know something more of that Bar examination and—well, of the little school-teacher. The traveler felt

that it was a good thing to have this young man carry his culture down to Missouri's Carthage, where zinc and practical politics are so likely to submerge ideals.

As the traveler came out upon the platform, on an unsteady journey to the smoker, the down draught between the unvestibled cars brought a great cloud of soft-coal smoke and a dash of cinders square into his face. As he grasped half blindly for the handle of the door a good-natured shout followed him into the car. A small man, with bleached mustache and deep wrinkles in the corners of his eyes, commented:

"That's hell, ain't it!" He nodded back toward the rattling brake wheels and the shaking coupling. The traveler led the way to a seat, and made room for the cattleman. As he took the proffered cigar, the how-legged, booted little man turned the back of the seat in front, and hoisted his feet to a comfortable position on the red plush.

"Been up to St. Louis with cattle?" queried the traveler. It was easy to guess that.

## Autumn Rain

WHAT a music in the falling of the steady autumn rain

As it murmurs through the woodland in a monotone refrain!

When it rattle, rattle, rattles

Like a thousand fairy battles

On the yellow autumn carpets to the piping of a Pan,

With a rata-plata, rata-plata, plan plan plan.

WHAT a music in the falling of the steady autumn rain

When it marches o'er the city to a military strain!

How it clamor, clamor, clamors

With a million tiny hammers,

While the spirit of November marches in the plashy van

To the rata-plata, rata-plata, plan plan plan.

WHAT a music in the falling of the steady autumn rain

When it dances on the barn above the bins of yellow grain!

How it jingles o'er the shingles

And its melody commingles

In an anthem of thanksgiving as the weary husbandman

Hears the rata-plata, rata-plata, plan plan plan.

OH, the sleep-compelling music of the falling autumn rain

As it rushes from the roof and splashes on the window pane!

What a sweet and soothing lulling

When the sleepy ear is dulling

And a drowsiness comes stealing from the slumber wings that fan

To the rata-plata, rata-plata, plan plan plan.

LOWELL OTUS REESE.

"Uh-huh; had four loads on the market Monday." He puffed his cigar complacently.

"For a good price, I suppose?" The cowman half turned as he answered:

"Four-twenty; that was good for my stuff."

"What did you have—Texas?"

"No; Louisiana stuff—small but fat. Went ninety."

"Do you think those light steers pay?" The traveler knew something of the business.

"No; I ain't goin' to fool with 'em again. The time's past now when you can afford to put poor cattle on good feed. This is my last bunch of either Louisiana or Texas stuff. I'm goin' in for gradin' up my natives. I want twelve and thirteen hundred pound steers to come off my grass."

"You're in a pasture now?"

"Yes, down in the Creek nation, below Tulsa."

"Good chance for feeding down there this winter—good corn crop, isn't there?"

"Yes, plenty of corn; but there it is again—you got to have good stock to put corn into to make it pay. He sent up a couple of cars"—the cattleman nodded across toward a man looking intently out of the window—"sent 'em up early in the spring, after he'd fed 'em through the

winter, and he only got four-thirty. Too triffin' to fool with, his steers was."

"An' he's done another fool thing now. Had some good stock on grass, but they wasn't fat; he got excited over the big market, and sent up two cars with mine. I beat him half a cent, simply because my little stuff was fat. I reckon he's learnt something, havin' it illustrated so plain, that way."

This was the new cattleman, certainly, clean-shaven, returning from a good market sober and with theories as to grading up his herd. Wire fences and the encroaching farms had changed him. The recklessness was gone, only a scrap of the picturesque profanity remained. But the frank, blue-eyed, open-hearted little man was there, who ended the conversation with a nod and crossed over to talk with his less fortunate, less adaptable neighbor.

Back in the chair car, two seats ahead of the observant traveler, a pair of neatly gloved feminine hands were tugging at a window. The traveler came up to assist in the struggle. Contrary to tradition the sash came up with ridiculous ease. A pair of brown eyes, under a neat brown straw hat, smiled openly at the traveler.

"Thank you," said a quiet voice; "I couldn't seem to do that." There was just a suggestion of the mischievous in the smile that uncovered some even teeth. A fool might have thought she meant to flirt; a cad would have received one of those rebukes that a man does not like to overhear for the pride of his race. The traveler merely remarked:

"Car windows have moods." She removed her bag from the vacant chair beside her. "Thank you," said the traveler, sitting down. He waited for her next remark.

"Do you read much when you are traveling?" She held out a paper-covered book.

"Collected American Humor," read the traveler aloud, then glanced up at the brown eyes twinkling beneath the neat brown straw.

"There's some real funny things in there," the girl went on. The traveler opened at random. "'Wimmen is curious,' says Uncle Jason to me; 'you pluck 'em green, like most men wants to do and they're like green apples—they give you a pain in the —. But you let 'em ripen, and they fall plump into your lap!'"

"A queer notion of women," ventured the traveler.

"Oh, that! I've only read a little of that." She put the book aside impatiently. "There was one piece about camping out I liked. I'm taking the book to show Mr. Ward. You don't know it, but Mr. Ward took some of us over to Grand River to camp out three days—Mrs. Ward, Mrs. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Miller, Mr. Walker and I. We had a real jolly time. Mr. Walker was such a hand at telling stories. I was laughing a while ago at something he said about an old newspaper, when we all got wet Friday night. He had an *Afton Herald* that he'd used to stop a hole in the men's tent, and he held it up next morning after the rain, when we were all miserably wet and cross, and he says, 'Read the *Herald* for amusement; there's not a line of dry reading in it.' He's real quick that way."

It came out, in an entirely casual way, that she was in charge of the millinery department of the "Mammoth Store," Mr. Ward's mercantile establishment at Afton, in the Indian Territory, and that she had been to St. Louis in her employer's interests. Mr. Walker was in the dry-goods department. She had known him for two years. She often went to St. Louis alone, but it was tiresome sitting by one's self, reading all the time. She would be glad to get back, for the peaches on Mr. Ward's farm would be ripening now, and some of the men often drove her out in the evening to get a small basketful. Generally, she would admit, it was Mr. Walker who drove her out.

The brakeman called "Afton!" The traveler carried her bag, bundle, and umbrella down to the platform, admiring, and understanding the reason for, the appropriate brown straw hat set comfortably over a mass of rich brown hair. She thanked the traveler, then turned to meet a tall young man in clean shirt-sleeves who came forward to take her bag and bundle. She had a different smile for him. The observant traveler liked the appearance of Mr. Walker. He suddenly felt that reading was, after all, a poor substitute for the human touch.

## Depressed and Nervous from EXCESSIVE SMOKING AND DRINKING.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE, a most valuable remedy for relieving the immediate ill effects of excessive smoking or drinking. It cures the heavy, dull headache, depression and languor, and induces restful sleep.

TELEPHONE Service is the modern genius of the lamp. With a telephone in your house the resources of the whole city are at your elbow. Rates in Manhattan from \$48 a year. N. Y. Telephone Co., 15 Dey 111 W. 38th.

## Feeding to Fit

is the problem with infants. The growing child has ever-changing needs, but a perfect milk can never go amiss. Borden's Eagle Brand Condensed Milk is the acme of substitute feeding. Send 10 cents for "Baby's Diary," 71 Hudson Street, New York.



# The Most Successful Air-ship Ever Built

By Franklin Forbes

IT IS doubtless a fact that a practical air-ship will yet be contrived, but in the meantime inventors and experimenters will have to pay more or less toll with their lives for their daring in invading the fields of the air. The tragical death of the Brazilian aeronaut, Augusto Severo, in Paris, last May, due to the defective construction

tion of his aerial vessel, has been followed recently by a double fatality of like character in the same city. The latest victims were Baron de Bradsky, the Hungarian aeronaut, and his engineer, M. Morin. The two men ascended in a so-called dirigible balloon from the same spot as did Severo, but the contrivance was soon at the mercy of the wind, and finally the wires attaching the car to the great gas bag broke, the car was dashed from a considerable height to the ground, and its occupants were killed.

It was only by a narrow margin that Santos-Dumont himself, in one of his ascensions some time ago, escaped death, his air-ship having dropped upon a building. While disasters such as these will not have a deterrent effect on the ballooning enthusiasts, the latter should be more careful hereafter to at least make their craft structurally strong. One aeronaut, who took to heart the lesson taught by Severo's fate, "looked to his harness" before he started, and was rewarded for his precautions with a notably fortunate trip. This prudent and competent navigator was Stanley Spencer, a young Englishman, the hero of a thousand parachute descents.

Mr. Spencer made a twenty-mile flight over London in an air-ship of his own construction on the 19th of September. Starting from the Crystal Palace, he made for the great dome of St. Paul's, but the fog was so thick over the river that he had to turn westward. He cut circles and "figure eights" along the Thames valley and then struck out for the open country. At dusk, with only enough petroleum left in the fuel tank to last for ten minutes, he alighted quietly, without mishap, in a pasture in Middlesex, and took his machine home on a farmer's cart. Unquestionably it was the most remarkably successful maiden voyage ever made by an air-ship.

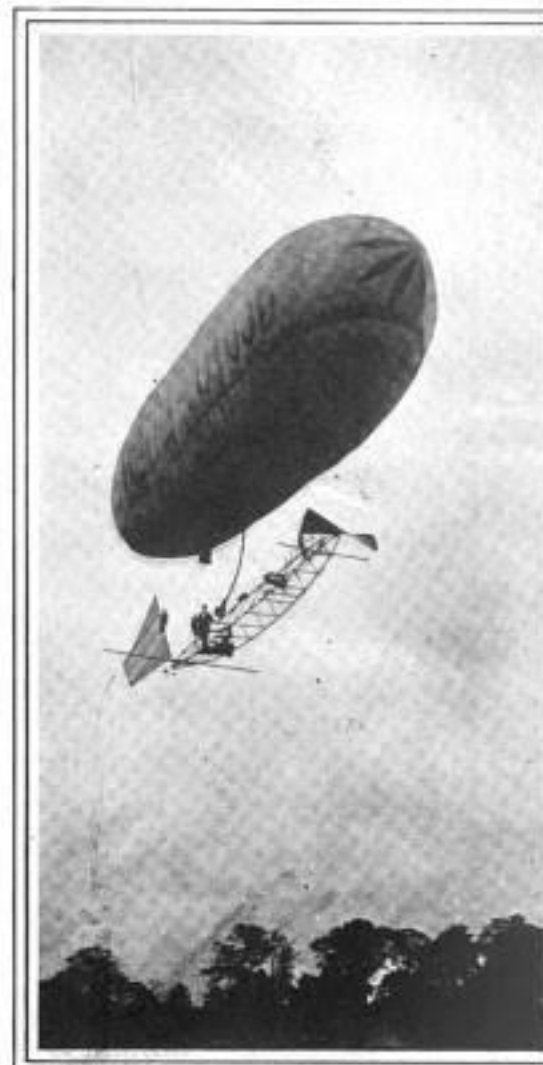
Spencer, who has been building balloons all his life, as did his father and his grandfather before him, made free to adopt the striking features of the design of the Santos-Dumont balloons. The Spencer air-ship has the torpedo-shaped bag, the long, frail skeleton, the big double-bladed propeller driven by a petroleum engine. It is not quite as large or powerful as the craft in which the Brazilian won the Deutsch prize, but it is perfect in its way. The inventor gave his attention chiefly to making it a safe craft to navigate. The motor is some twenty feet from the escape valve, and the exhaust tube, which spits fire in flight, is covered with wire gauze, like a miner's safety lamp. An automatic valve opens when the balloon expands beyond the safety point. The propeller is at the bow, giving the balloon the appearance of flying backward. This construction keeps all the driving mechanism within sight of the navigator.

Another ingenious novelty is a "safety belt" extending

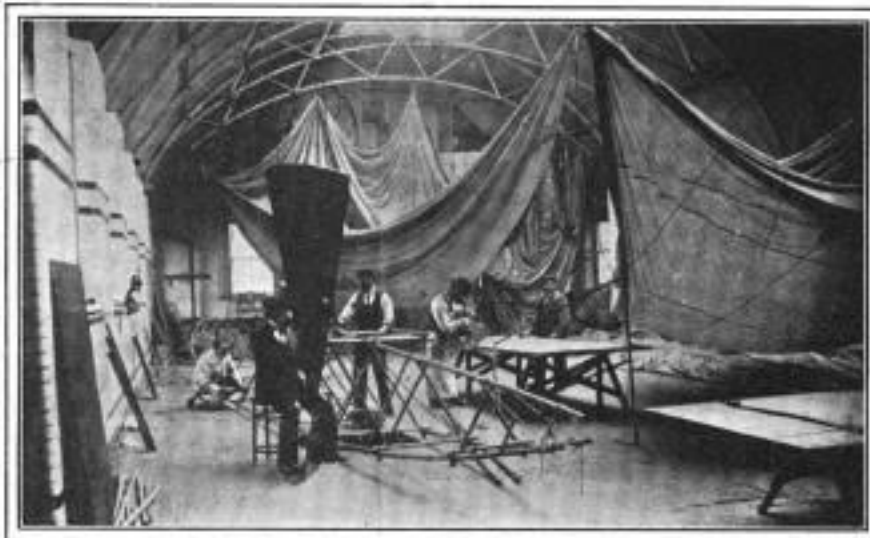
around the balloon internally. Should the bag burst, the belt immediately becomes the rim of a great parachute. The aeronaut will build a bigger and more powerful balloon. An interested spectator at the Crystal Palace grounds on the day of the flight was M. Henri Lachand, builder of all the Santos-Dumont air-ships.



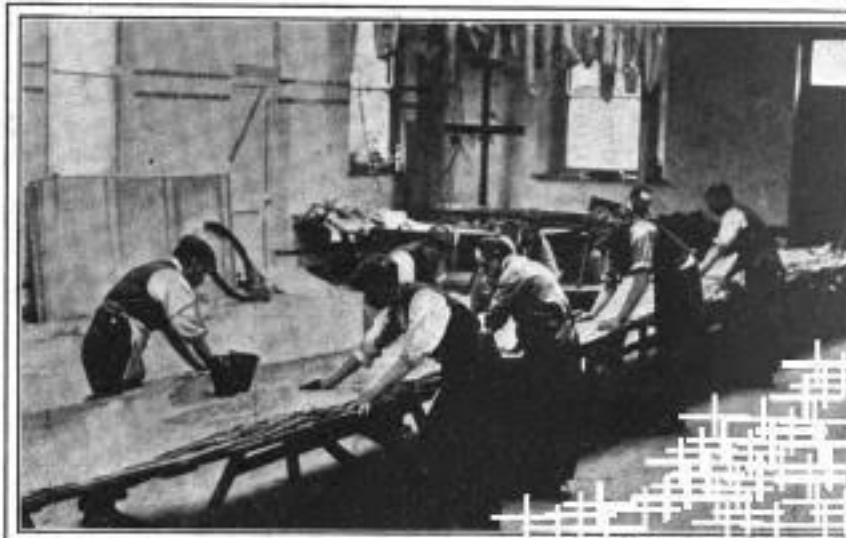
BIDDING THE AERONAUT GOD-SPEED, JUST BEFORE HIS VOYAGE BEGAN.



SPENCER'S ODD-LOOKING AIR-SHIP ASCENDING FROM THE CRYSTAL PALACE GROUNDS.



WORKMEN ENGAGED IN CONSTRUCTING THE SKELETON-LIKE CAR.



PUTTING A THICK COAT OF VARNISH ON THE SILK OF THE BIG BALLOON.

## How Animals Fight.

WHILE SOME domestic animals, such as the cat and dog, for example, are fond of engaging in sham battles, apparently for the fun of the thing, as a rule when animals engage in combat they do so with a fixed and deadly purpose. And in these contests, as in others, the battle is not always to the strong. In a European collection a fight took place recently between a polar bear and an Indian sloth bear. The advantage in size and activity was so far on the side of the white bear that the result of the fight was somewhat unexpected. The smaller and awkward sloth bear killed the white bear without difficulty, and suffered very little itself. Among the antelopes there is one species, a sable antelope, which is not only a bold fighter in self-defense, but has devised a system quite as ingenious as those taught in schools-of-arms. It has very long, pointed horns bending backward. If wounded or attacked by dogs, it lies down, thus protecting all the exposed under parts, but abandoning apparently both the power of movement and the advantage of height. But by swinging its neck or tossing its head it can cover its whole body by strokes of its powerful and sharp horns, just as a fencer covers the body with his foil. Mr. J. G. Millais says that it will kill any dog which attacks it in this position,

which it probably also adopts when defending itself against wild enemies.

In the pitched battles which sometimes take place between the great carnivores and the largest and most powerful of the ox tribe the forces of animal courage, desperation, and bodily strength must be exhibited on a scale never elsewhere seen. Such combats do occur, but have seldom been witnessed, and still less frequently described. Two or three lions sometimes combine in such an attack, but from the marks seen on buffalo it is probable that sometimes there is a single combat, for it can hardly be supposed that the buffalo could escape from more than one lion. The number of foot-pounds of energy put into such a struggle must be something extraordinary. The efforts of a lion, which can strike a man's arm from the shoulder and leave it hanging by a strip of skin, or which can carry a cow over a high stockade, endeavoring unsuccessfully, in close grips, to drag down or disable a buffalo bull, must be on a gigantic scale; and the strength which can shake him off, and, as it is believed, occasionally crush the lion afterward, must be even more amazing. A buffalo bull has been credited with engaging three lions in mortal combat, and making a good fight before he was disabled by one of the lions hamstringing him by biting his legs from behind.

## Need Teeth.

SERIOUS FAILURE OF BODY COMES FROM LACK OF A GOOD GRINDING MILL.

"A FEW years ago mother had her teeth all taken out to relieve her suffering, but failed to leave her gums so sensitive that the wearing of false teeth or the proper mastication of food were equally impossible, so that in the spring of 1901 she failed rapidly and body both giving way, and for many weeks I and reason were despaired of."

"At one call of her physician he said she absolutely must take more nourishment, something easily digested, 'try Grape-Nuts.' I immediately obtained a pack, prepared some with good, rich cream, and fed her from a teaspoon. She began to take it regularly and liked it food so well she would ask between times if we had a ready for her. She began to improve at once."

"It is now three months since she began eating food. She has fully recovered her health, looks better and is fleshier and stronger mentally and physically, than for many months previous."

"Grape-Nuts furnished the nourishment for her teeth seemed impossible to get from any other kind of food. Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich."





OPENING OF THE GRAND-OPERA SEASON  
CHARMS OF MUSIC ATTRACT THE WEALTH AND BEAUTY OF THE METROPOLIS





N—NEW YORK'S FASHIONABLE DIVERSION.

ANIMATED SCENE BEFORE THE RISE OF THE CURTAIN.—*Drawn for Leslie's Weekly by Ch. Weber.*





RICHARD HARDING DAVIS,  
Who wrote the success, "Captain  
Macklin."

Davis, as most people know, had the good sense to secure an early and valuable training for himself in that excellent school for authors, as well as journalists, the New York Sun office, where he served for a period as a reporter. Mr. Davis had the good sense also to stop being a reporter at the right time, before he had imbibed too much of that cynicism and disbelief in the reality of human virtue which are apt to incur the soul of the reporter after a few years' experience behind the scenes of a newspaper office. Mr. Harkins tells us that Mr. Davis's first stories were written during his undergraduate days at Lehigh College and appeared in a college paper of which he was editor. The author thought enough of these stories to collect them and have them published in book form at his own expense. Apparently they did not strike the reading public with stunning force and will probably not be heard of again until, perhaps, in the dim and distant future they appear in a posthumous edition, as the early scrapings of great authors have a way of doing after the great ones have gone where they cannot be consulted.

PROPOS OF the observations made by Mr. Howell in his new book, "Literature and Life," on the literary centres of America, it is a fact not to be easily accounted for that there seem to be only three cities in this country wherein a periodical requiring and aiming at a national circulation can be published with any probability of success. The names of these three will at once occur to every one; they are Boston, New York, and Philadelphia. Numerous melancholy instances come to mind of magazines and illustrated weeklies started in Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans, and other towns, with enough capital, apparently, in the shape of money, brains, and experience to command success, but which have failed after a brief if not wholly inglorious career. It is true that San Francisco has its *Overland Monthly*, which has maintained itself, after a fashion, since Mr. Roman started it in 1868, under the editorial guidance of Bret Harte, but since the days of "The Luck of Roaring Camp" the *Overland* has never cut much of a figure in American periodical literature, whatever its intrinsic merits may have been all these years.

An illustration of the seeming importance of the halting point in the life of a magazine is furnished in the history of *Outing*, which in its initial numbers bore the imprint of a country weekly at Chatham, a village near Albany, N. Y. From here its growing ambitions and increasing thirst for fame and more subscribers urged it into Albany itself, but the old Dutch city of the upper Hudson failed also to furnish a congenial environment from the publisher's point of view, and so after a brief period the magazine moved on and into the classic atmosphere of Boston. Just why it did not stay there we do not know, unless it was because the *Atlantic Monthly* regarded it as a poacher upon its own special and hitherto exclusive preserve and did not treat its little brother kindly. Any way, it was not long before the wanderer from Chatham, like poor "Jo," was on the move again, this time bringing up in New York, where it has lived, flourished, and been happy, we believe, ever since. Whether the locale of a publication house is an all-important element in the success of a periodical which appeals to the whole country for its constituency we do not pretend to say. In theory it ought to make no difference to subscribers or readers whether a magazine bears the imprint of Podunk Corners or hails from Union Square, providing the contents level up to a high literary standard, but somehow it does seem to make a great difference. We note, in this connection, that an excellent and high-class monthly devoted wholly to serious literature has been issued for the past year or two from a Vermont town. We are wondering whether it will prove an exception to what appears to be a rule.

THE RULE of which we have spoken in the foregoing paragraphs, if it is a rule, is not impaired by the fact that a considerable number of publications are issued from small and comparatively unimportant cities in this country which have, collectively, an enormous circulation and a range almost as wide as the republic itself. But these publications, although wholly respectable so far as their moral tone is concerned, are hardly to be classed as literature in the true sense of the term, and their very titles would probably be unfamiliar to the majority of the readers of this paper. A little city up in Maine "mothers" a whole brood of these sheets, and the houses where they are incubated and sent out into the world form the largest and most important industry of the town. The publications emanating from this source are all of the "household journal" type, made up chiefly of continued stories of the melodramatic order, with poems, adventure tales, "advice to girls" and "hints to boys," written for the most part by people as unknown to the

higher world of letters as the papers themselves. As for the readers of these things, they may be found almost wholly among our cousins out on the farms and in other rural and secluded parts; the same class who buy the cheap and lurid catchpenny histories and other books urged upon them by irrepressible and seductive agents and which are never seen or heard of elsewhere. The "household journals" aforesaid appeal to this constituency in the first place because of their astonishing cheapness in price, but still more because of the chronos "thrown in" and the marvelous premiums offered to the getters-up of clubs in the shape of almost everything wanted by the rural population.

IN THE case of Gouverneur Morris, the author of "Aladdin O'Brien" (The Century Company), we have an instance of a kind rarer than it should be, where a young man has not permitted the enervating and seductive influences which often go with high birth, inherited wealth, and aristocratic associations to turn his feet into the paths of selfish ease and idle, aimless living, but has, rather,



GOVERNOUR MORRIS,  
Author of "Aladdin O'Brien."—Cook.

made the most and the best of the advantages of his station to develop his natural gifts and earn the rewards which go with honest, genuine, and real devotion to a literary calling. Although still a young man, Mr. Morris has written two excellent novels, the first being "Tom Beaulieu" and the second this story, just out, of "Aladdin O'Brien," a tale of love and war, and truly a work of genius; a production worthy of the hand of any living master of the art of fiction.

IT IS a genuine relief to turn from the sanguinary tales of war and carnage as well as from the "small beer" chronicles of modern society, which together make up so large a part of the fiction of the day, to such a sweet, happy, and restful picture of life in the good old times as we have in Nancy Huston Banks's "Oldfield" (Macmillan), a story of the Pennyroyal region down in Kentucky. It is true that Kentucky, as a whole, at that very time—the middle of the last century—was living well up to its reputation of being the "dark and bloody ground," but somehow the feudal wars and other events of the fearsome and disquieting kind, which have checkered the history of that commonwealth down to this very day, threw none of their shadows over the Pennyroyal country, where "living was leisurely" and "where the weeks and months and years went by so quietly" that certain gentlewomen who figure in the story "grew old without knowing it." The only truly bellicose and sinister figure who appears upon the scene is the mysterious Alvarado, the Terrible, supposed to be a fugitive Spanish pirate, and he supplies the one tragedy in the tale, where, in a murderous and unreasoning passion, he strikes down the judge on the steps of the Oldfield court-house, while the latter, maddened by the cruel and unjust blow, is impelled on the instant to take vengeance with his own hands, according to the code of the time, but is restrained by his finer sense from the deed, only to die a few hours later in a heroic effort to save an old cripple from the hoofs of a runaway team. Save for this incident, and the events leading up to it, the current of life in Oldfield moves peacefully along, and not even the terrible Alvarado is enough to cause the good people of the town to close their front doors day or night in the summer time—that is, "all except Miss Judy," and she did not do it because she was afraid.



ARTHUR MORRISON,  
Author of "The Hole in the  
Wall."

MR. ARTHUR MORRISON in his new book, "The Hole in the Wall" (McClure, Phillips & Co.), gives us a story of slum life in East London about the middle of the nineteenth century. The hero of the narrative is one Stephen Kemp, a child of less than eight years, who tells part of the history, the rest being related by another observer. This boy is left an orphan in the care of his disreputable grandfather, the keeper of an inn on the river, and the whole of the action is comprised within the few weeks which elapse between the coming of Stephen to the "Hole in the Wall" and the abandonment by the grandfather of his nefarious occupation through affection for his grandchild. The book is by no means what our mothers and aunts would have called a "pretty story." It abounds in crime, in bloodshed, in depravity of almost every description. But it is sincere in its intention, real in its presentment, and it leaves a good, strong-flavored moral impression behind it. A generation ago, in fact, and with different treatment, the tale would conveniently have served as a religious tract. The change is merely in the dress; the tract is there, but its setting has altered, and the moral of the tract is none the less excellently discernible because its garb is worn with a difference. There is real art in the book, and a compelling vigor which carries the reader along whether he will or no.

IT WOULD go without saying among musical people that a story by Gustav Kobbé having to do with the operatic world would have that interest and charm coming from intimate knowledge and long experience, but many who are not specially addicted to opera will find in "Signora" (R. H. Russell) a little tale that will give them an hour of real delight. It is a very deft mingling of fact and fiction. A child, abandoned on the steps of the stage door of an opera house (evidently the Metropolitan Opera House, New York), is taken in by the stage doorkeeper and practically adopted by the entire company. The unusual environments among which the child grows up are so vividly and realistically described by Mr. Kobbé, that while the story was running serially he received many letters asking if he had not been transcribing actual facts instead of writing a piece of fiction. Some of the originals of Mr. Kobbé's characters, such as Madame Calvé, Jean and Edouard de Reszké, may be easily recognized from the story itself, while the reader is aided in the fascinating task of identifying them by many portraits and illustrations. The author knows his scenes and personages so well that he succeeds in giving the reader the fullest sense of illusion.

IN THE story "Avery," by Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, the power of narration, which is one of Mrs. Phelps's rare endowments, is present in full measure. It is the story of man and wife, of a beautiful love, of a passing act of neglect and its tremendous consequences, and of a physician's almost superhuman skill and heroism. All Marshall Avery asked for was another chance. Few men ever suffer so rude an awakening as was his, yet the unexpected outcome of it all is stimulating and satisfying. Mr. Sterner's illustrations are very clever and attractive. This story recently appeared in serial form under the title of "His Wife," and is published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

THE MESSRS. APPLETON have secured the American rights to the new novel of Mrs. Craigie (John Oliver Hobbs). The novel will not be published until the coming spring. It is a tale of English country life, and bears the title "The Vineyard."

## Coffee Did It.

PUT A MAN OUT OF THE RACE.

COFFEE serves some people in a most atrocious manner. "I was a veritable coffee fiend, until finally my stomach rebelled at the treatment and failed to work," writes a gentleman from New York.

"I had dyspepsia in its worst form; blind, staggering headaches with vertigo about a half hour after each time I ate, and I finally grew so weak and became so thin that my mother advised me to stop coffee and try Postum Food Coffee.

"I did not like it at first, but after experimenting in making it, mother soon got it just right, and then I liked it better than coffee.

"I soon noticed my biliousness stopped and I lost the trembling effect on my nerves; Postum did not stimulate me but seemed to exhilarate. I gradually regained my wanted good health; my old appetite returned, and to-day I am well—dyspepsia, headache and vertigo all gone, and Postum did it.

"When I began its use, I had been troubled for two years with all kinds of stomach trouble. I became a veritable walking apothecary shop, but I have not taken a dose of medicine since I commenced using Postum." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.





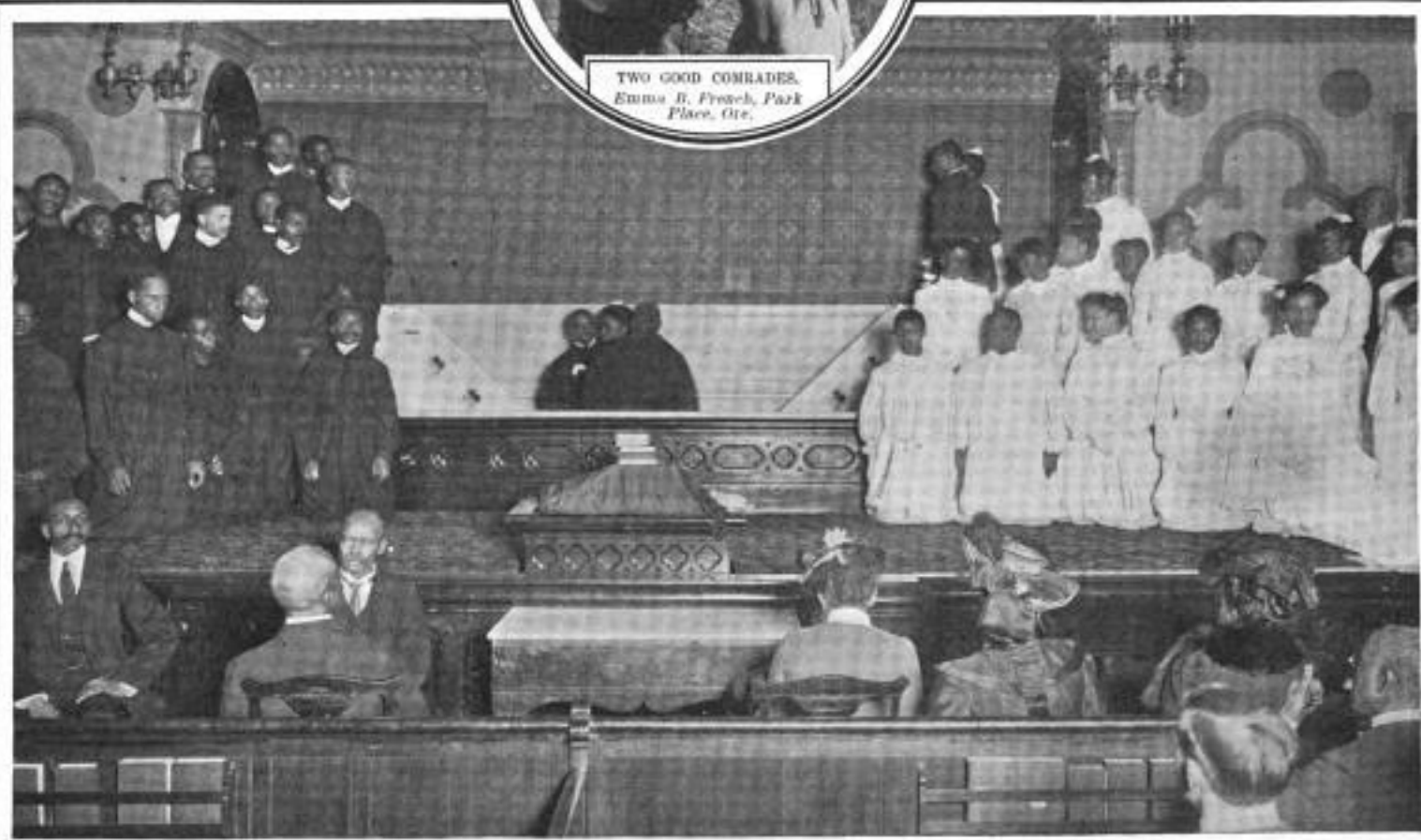
YOUNG FISHERMAN'S HOUR'S CATCH IN THE ADIRONDACKS.  
*Ellen Sartow Platt, Raquette Lake, N. Y.*



THE CAPTURED "TOSSUM."  
*Viola McCoin, Wakarusa, Kan.*



TWO GOOD COMRADES.  
*Emma B. French, Park Place, Ore.*



(PRIZE-WINNER.) BAPTISMAL CEREMONY IN A COLORED BAPTIST CHURCH IN NEW YORK CITY.—*Kiney, New York.*



TENNESSEE'S STATE CAPITOL ILLUMINATED BY ELECTRICITY.  
*Andrew C. Dorris, Nashville.*



"LOG-ROLLING CONTEST," A TYPICAL NORTHERN MINNESOTA SPORT.  
*C. A. Aletson, Minneapolis.*

AMATEUR PRIZE PHOTOGRAPHIC CONTEST—NEW YORK WINS.  
TRANSIENT SCENES IN LIFE'S GREAT KALEIDOSCOPE FIXED FOR ALL EYES BY WATCHFUL CAMERISTS.  
(SEE OFFERS OF VARIOUS SPECIAL PRIZES IN OUR AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHIC ANNOUNCEMENT ELSEWHERE IN THIS ISSUE.)



# In the World of Sports

MILLIONAIRES' IMMENSE SPORTING GROUNDS HORSE SHOW A PURELY SOCIAL FUNCTION—FOOTBALL STRUGGLE ENDED



CAPTAIN KEENAN,  
Of Harvard football team, a  
175-pound athlete.  
Hayden.

A MAMMOTH SPORTING FIELD.—The millionaire promoters of outdoor sport evidently have faith in the stability of horse racing and kindred pastimes, for the preliminary arrangements have been made for laying out the greatest sporting field in this country, if not in the world. Several hundred acres have been purchased by the Belmont-Whitney-Keene syndicate on Hempstead Plains, Long Island, within easy access of New York and Brooklyn. While primarily for horse racing, the new grounds will be used also for automobile racing, trotting, athletics, and football. The ground is practically level and little grading will have to be done. These grounds are "to take the

place of Morris Park, at Westchester, where advancing civilization is slowly encroaching on that handsome track. The new course may not be used for horse racing for four or even six years, but the millionaires do not propose to be caught napping and are simply looking ahead. Great sporting carnivals of various sorts will be promoted, and it is expected that the metropolis will have a field for every branch of sport, which cannot be excelled in the world. It is only a question of time before the tracks at Gravesend, Sheephead Bay, and Brighton Beach will have to go, and our original suggestion that all the racing in the East might ultimately be held on one track may come to pass, after all.

WORK FOR THE L. A. W.—There are those who seem to think that the League of American Wheelmen has done its work and that all the grand old organization has to do from now on is to crumble and fall into nothingness. Such is far from the case, as was emphasized last summer to a small extent and which will become more apparent in another year. The good-road problem is becoming better understood each day. This crusade for better highways is reason enough for the health and prosperity of the L. A. W. The movement is growing, and, with the favor of the wealthy automobilists to help it, the L. A. W. is sure to make more headway in this direction than it has ever been able to make. The league, however, must drop some of its old-fogy ideas, if it expects to regain its old-time prestige and huge membership. Instead of abolishing its State divisions it should encourage the formation of local clubs in every town and hamlet where the bicycle has any following. Then local officials could look out for local needs, and in that way the main body would be benefited largely. The fact that the members are more or less set in their ideas was demonstrated recently in the State election in New York. The independents put a strong ticket in the field, but they were snowed under at a ratio of nearly five to one when the ballots were counted. General Stone's pet hobby, steel tracks, is favored by many, and New York is now giving a practical test to the idea. Paris is to have an international combination automobile, motorcycle, and bicycle show from December 10th to 25th. Our American manufacturers might take a tip from the Frenchmen and arrange for a similar show in this country. The show ought to be held in February or March, when the buying public is thinking about purchasing for the season.

HANDLING A BASEBALL TEAM.—The retirement of Andrew Freedman from professional baseball will, in the opinion of the other club owners and critics, prove to

be a real blessing to the game. No man ever connected with the game realized less about the requirements of the sport. One of the players connected with the New York team last year tells this story, which illustrates possibly why New York has had such a poor-playing team in recent years. "After one game," said he, "Freedman came to the club-house in a towering rage. Motioning to half a dozen of the players to step to one corner of the house, he delivered something like this: 'You boys,' meaning the six, 'are all right—but for the rest of you,' turning to the other players, 'Tehu!' The six players were as much astonished as were the less-favored ones." And yet there were some people who could not understand why the New York team insisted on clinging to tail-end honors so persistently.

HORSE SHOW A SOCIAL FUNCTION.—There was a time when the annual horse show in New York was considered an event of sporting significance, but it is considered so no longer. It is now purely a social reunion of the fashionable folks, and in his speech at the annual horse show luncheon the other day William C. Whitney summed up the situation when he said that on his travels in this country and abroad during the summer and fall he had met many people, and when he asked them when they were going to New York they all said they expected to be there about horse show week. Mr. Whitney at the same time paid a glowing tribute to the horse, but the horse is merely the means of attaining the end—social frivolity and display. There were, of course, in that vast throng in Madison Square Garden during the week many true lovers of the thoroughbred, the cob, the hunter, and the handsome little ponies, but there were more who watched the forms and handsome dresses of the society swells who paraded each afternoon and evening just outside the tan-bark inclosure. And the men, in their long frock coats, immense boutonnieres, and extremely high silk hats in the afternoon, and solemn-looking full-dress suits in the evening, attracted their portion of attention, as well as the richly gowned members of the swell set of the other sex. New York men are the best dressed in the world to-day, and our country cousins observe and take home the needed information to their tailors. To see and be seen—that is the horse show of to-day.

FAT MEN AS SHARPSHOOTERS.—At many of the shooting tournaments this fall in rifle ranges, armories, and the field, it has been remarked that fat men are coming to the front as sharpshooters, and there has been much speculation as to the reason. There is no good reason why the men of superfluous flesh should not excel in this scientific and delightful pastime if they give attention to it. Nervous energy plays little part in marksmanship. To become a sharpshooter one must have a good eye, steady nerve, and be an excellent judge of distance. It has been my experience that fewer fat men wear eye-glasses than do their thin and nervous neighbors. Shooting from prone or reclining positions appeals to the stout shooter, and he consequently does his best work at distances of 500 yards or over. While a man with a shooting eye can handle any sort of a weapon with more or less skill, the sharpshooter with the rifle is seldom expert with the shotgun, and vice versa. It is the nervous and thin man who generally makes the best bag in the field with the shotgun.

THE FOOTBALL STRUGGLE ENDED.—The gridiron heroes have gone back to their respective universities to prepare themselves for the holidays and incidentally give a little more attention to the learned professors. Yale and Princeton and Old Eli and John Harvard, have settled their battles on the field. While the Yale-Harvard game was replete with thrilling incidents and will furnish food for comment for many weeks, those who saw the battle at Princeton and digested it coolly will not lack for timely football talk for many moons. The Tigers fought nobly, but were outplayed. Yale's line this year was a stone wall, and all of the Tigers' strength and tricks

could not penetrate it. De Witt, while the best punter of the year, outkicked his ends at times, and in consequence Princeton made poor work of preventing the Yale sprinters from running the ball back after punts. Bowman, for Yale, did not kick as far, but the Yale men were there when the ball came down, prepared to do their part in stopping a Princeton dash up the field. While Yale played hard against De Witt, there was no attempt made to disable him, which speaks well for the temperament of the Yale players. With De Witt on the side lines, Yale's task would have been comparatively easy and Princeton could not have hoped to score. With the navy-army game at Philadelphia on November 29th ended the liveliest football season in the history of the great college sport. The real admirers of the rough-and-tumble game are thankful that so few serious accidents have happened upon the gridiron this year.

CHASE THE HOME CROOKS.—While the crooks of the running turf have been creating international interest of late, little has been said about the shady men of the turf on this side of the water. While many undesirable rascals have been driven away from the race-tracks in America during the last few months, nothing officially has been said about such moves. Would not a policy of publicity, such as that adopted by the Jockey Clubs of France and England, have brought about better results?

GEORGE E. STACKHOUSE.

## Sporting Queries Answered.

M. A. F., LOUISVILLE.—Gold Heels was retired from the turf presumably for stud purposes, but his new owners believe that the winter of the Suburban will train on, and that he will be seen on the track again next season. Advance Guard was the best all-around distance handicap horse of the year.

M. C. T., CHICAGO.—The general belief in New York is that no American League Club will be located in that city. Baseball experts believe that Johnson and his friends are more likely to locate a team in Pittsburgh.

C. A. L., BOSTON.—Such a book as you ask about has been printed, and can be had by addressing J. E. Sullivan, No. 18 Park Place, New York City. There are chapters devoted to exercise for business men.

S. T. H., SAN FRANCISCO.—In a football game, the ball going out of bounds must be put in play where it leaves the chalked inclosure, and not from a point from where it may roll after hitting the ground. G. E. S.

## Breeding Tramps.

THE ENGLISH papers are complaining that the young children of workmen in that country are trained to vagrant and shiftless habits by the practice of their parents taking their families with them on the road when out of a job. The children acquire a taste for nomadic life. From this class of roving children the small army of tramps in England is said to be very largely recruited. Poor workmen who have been obliged to sell their family belongings cannot sell their families too, so are obliged to take them with them on their travels. This is an explanation of the tramp evil which happily does not apply to America. The wandering instinct is doubtless just as strong in the average American as it is in the average Englishman, but here, when a man is struck with a bad case of vagrant fever, he generally quarters his family, if he has one, on his relatives and goes off by himself.

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Harvard's strong left guard,  
who weighs 225 pounds.  
Hayden.



KING,  
Harvard's heavy centre,  
weighing 240 pounds.  
Hayden.



BOWMAN, YALE'S FULL-BACK, PUNTING; WARD HALF-BACK, AND "BILLY" BULL,  
COACH, AT LEFT.—Sedgwick.



GOODMAN,  
Quarter of Columbia  
football team.  
Earle.



DUNCAN BROWN,  
Tackle of Columbia 'varsity  
eleven.  
Earle.





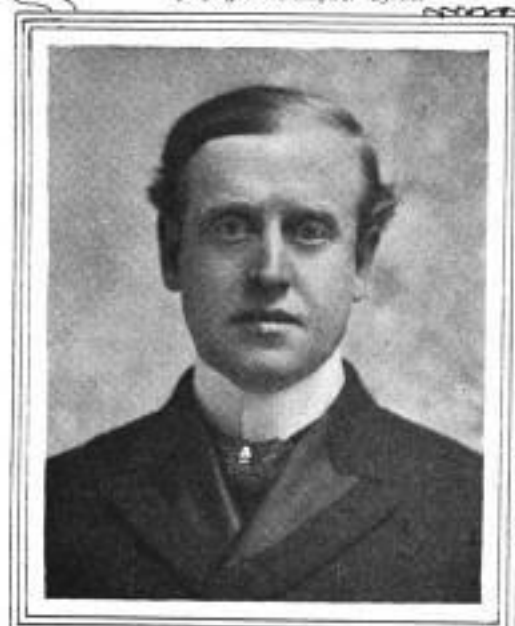
WILLIAM FAVERHAM AND MISS FAY DAVIS,  
In the successful English comedy, "Impudence," now  
playing at the Empire.—Byron.



MISS ELEANOR ROBSON,  
As Audrey in the dramatization of Mary Johnston's novel, at the Madison Square.—Savoy.



FRANK DOANE AND MISS MABELLE GILMAN  
Singing "The Lion and the Mouse" in Act II. of "The  
Mocking-Bird," at the Bgoz.—Byron.



N. C. GOODWIN,  
In Mrs. Ryley's play, "The Altar of  
Friendship," at the Knickerbocker.  
—Savoy.



MISS MAXINE ELLIOTT,  
Co-star with Mr. Goodwin, at the Knickerbocker.  
—McIntosh.



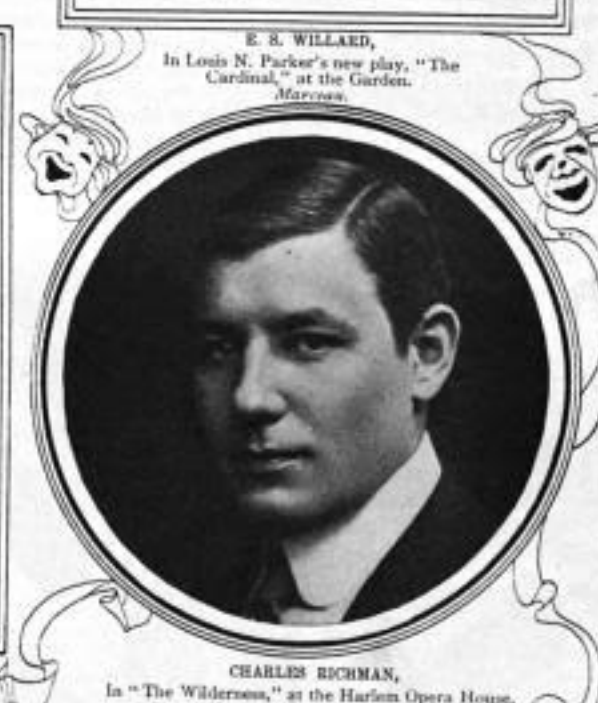
E. S. WILLARD,  
In Louis N. Parker's new play, "The  
Cardinal," at the Garden.  
—Marcus.



MISS MARGARET ANGLIN,  
Of the Empire Theatre Company, at the Harlem  
Opera House this week.—Savoy.



VIOLA ALLEN AND E. M. HOLLAND,  
As Emma and the Pope in "The Eternal  
City," at the Victoria.—Byron.



CHARLES RICHMAN,  
In "The Wilderness," at the Harlem Opera House.  
—Savoy.



MISS CHARLOTTE WALKER,  
Who has scored a hit as Virginia Gentry  
in "The Crisis," at Wallack's.  
—Savoy.



ACT I OF "OLD LIMERICK TOWN,"  
Chauncey Olcott's latest success, at the Fourteenth Street Theatre.—Presenting the brush, "The price  
of the hunt is yours, Miss Noreen." —Savoy.



JAMES K. HACKETT,  
As Captain Stephen Dixie in his successful  
production of "The Crisis," at  
Wallack's.—Byron.

THE HEIGHT OF NEW YORK'S DRAMATIC SEASON.  
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See page 306.



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## Jasper's Hints to Money-makers

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"THE EASIEST thing a man does is to believe," said my friend Bishop Joyce, the distinguished light of the Methodist Church, in one of his recent eloquent addresses. No stronger proof of this statement can be found anywhere than in Wall Street. The man who preaches the doctrine of unbelief when a bull market is on, and who even ventures to suggest that prices cannot everlastingly go up, is promptly sat down upon or driven out of doors by every promoter and every broker who has stocks to sell and who is perpetually looking for higher prices. But there are brave and independent thinkers on both sides of the ocean, having no axes to grind and no purpose to serve but the common good, who dare occasionally speak the truth.

My readers have had it in this column for many months past, and it is some satisfaction to observe that the financial sheets which, a few months ago, were vigorously denouncing the pessimism of "Jasper" are now admitting that speculation has been going too fast and that unless a halt is speedily called the worst may happen. This is the tone of public sentiment among the best financial exponents of our day. The *London Times* recently declared that "some even of the most devoted believers in the invincibility of the American industrial and commercial genius have begun to feel misgivings, and are admitting the need for liquidation of weak accounts for the rise, while professing satisfaction that the process is going on in order that the market may become more healthy."

The United States has locked up a too great proportion of capital in temporarily unrealizable securities, creating a position in which time alone, accompanied by a further reduction in the market values, can bring about a really healthy state of things. Capital has been absorbed in such large

amounts and in so many enterprises that money is in demand the world over. A sponge will absorb just about so much water, and then, before it will take up any more, some of the water must be squeezed out. The squeezing process is going on in Wall Street, and, though prices have dropped from five to thirty points, the water is by no means out. Those who have borrowed must pay. The banks, it is said, have been discriminating in favor of the great financial interests of New York, and have compelled certain Western speculators to liquidate some of their obligations. But unless money becomes easier, the New Yorkers will have to liquidate too. Then what will become of the gigantic syndicate enterprises still on the stocks, waiting impatiently an opportune moment to be launched?

We have heard so much about "gentlemen's agreements" and the peace of the financial world that it is almost amusing to hear that Eastern financiers have been gunning for the Western exploiters who bought up such railroads as the Rock Island and the Louisville and Nashville, holding the key to important strategic positions, with the purpose of unloading them at a good profit on the public, or on the railroad magnates of the East. The financing of great propositions has so long been regarded as the monopoly of a few New Yorkers that no Western, Southern, or Pacific-coast men, or no Canadians either, need apply. I only allude to this interesting situation because it indicates that there are still contending factions in the railroad, as in the industrial world.

"B." New York: You are right, as our books show, and are on my preferred list for one year.

"W." Wilkes Barre, Penn.: No dealings in it on any of our exchanges. Am unable to get a report.

"W." Cleveland: I would hold my Erie second preferred and Missouri Pacific, if paid for, especially the latter.

"B." Winsted, Conn.: I have so many similar requests that I must decline them all. I can only answer specific inquiries.

"M." Newark, N. J.: (1) Not rated very high. (2) Unless the money market relaxes I do not see any reason for expecting a substantial rise this year. I would get out with as small a loss as possible.

"S. W." New Haven, Conn.: One dollar received. You are on my preferred list for three months. I do not believe the market has reached its lowest level. It may fluctuate, but the water is by no means out of it.

"A. B. C." Evansville, Ind.: (1) Neither of the concerns you mention has any relation to either the regular exchanges or the "curb" on Wall Street. I should regard them as speculative and difficult to get out of in case you wanted your money at any time.

"A. B. C." Honolulu: None of the shares you mention is quoted on the exchanges. All are speculative. The Ohio and California Refining Oil Company has just announced that it has thirty-eight producing oil wells and one gas well, and so far has had the good fortune not to drill a dry hole.

"G." Syracuse, N. Y.: (1) I am told that it is. (2) Erie first preferred is the best of the Erie stocks for investment. (3) As I have pointed out before, the San Antonio and A. P. bonds are guaranteed, principal and interest, by the Southern Pacific, and therefore look cheap. (4) If prosperous conditions continue, Ontario and Western ought to be a purchase for a long pull, if bought on recessions.

"X." Norwich, N. Y.: (1) National Biscuit preferred, Diamond Match preferred, and American Chic preferred, while not gilt-edged investments, are, like Leather preferred, regarded favorably for present investment. I do not see any reason why an investor should also want the speculative common shares. (2) The coal situation has not clarified sufficiently to advise. (3) Baltimore and Ohio and Norfolk and Western preferred have merit.

Continued on page 547.

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## OFFICIAL LEGAL NOTICES.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD OF November 5 to 18, 1902, of the confirmation by the Supreme Court and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessment for OPENING AND ACQUIRING TITLE to the following named street in the BOROUGH OF THE BRONX:

25TH WARD, SECTIONS 10 and 11, KELLY STREET OPENING, from PROSPECT Avenue to Intervale Avenue, between East 167th Street and East 169th Street. Confirmed August 11, 1902; entered November 3, 1902.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller, City of New York, November 3, 1902.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD OF November 6 to 19, 1902, of the confirmation by the Supreme Court and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessment for OPENING AND ACQUIRING TITLE to the following named street, in the BOROUGH OF THE BRONX:

24TH WARD, SECTIONS 11 and 12, EAST 194TH STREET OPENING, from Valentine Avenue to Webster Avenue. Confirmed August 4, 1902; entered November 5, 1902.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller, City of New York, November 5, 1902.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD OF November 21 to December 5, 1902, of the confirmation by the Supreme Court and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessment for OPENING AND ACQUIRING TITLE to the following named street, in the BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN:

22ND WARD, SECTION 4, WEST 53RD STREET OPENING, from 11th Avenue to established line of the Hudson River. Confirmed November 6, 1902; entered November 19, 1902.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller, City of New York, November 20, 1902.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD OF November 21 to December 5, 1902, of the confirmation by the Supreme Court and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessment for OPENING AND ACQUIRING TITLE to the following named avenue in the BOROUGH OF THE BRONX:

24TH WARD, SECTION 11, WENDOVER AVENUE OPENING, from 3rd Avenue to the Western line of Crotona Park, and from Boston Road to the eastern line of Crotona Park. Confirmed November 6, 1902; entered November 19, 1902.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller, City of New York, November 20, 1902.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD OF November 22 to December 6, 1902, of the confirmation by the Supreme Court and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessment for OPENING AND ACQUIRING TITLE to the following named avenue and street, in the BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN:

12TH WARD, SECTION 7, CLAREMONT AVENUE AND ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTEENTH STREET OPENING, WIDENING AND EXTENDING, at their north-westerly intersection, and the WIDENING OF ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTEENTH STREET AND RIVERSIDE DRIVE, at their south-easterly intersection. Confirmed November 13, 1902; entered November 21, 1902.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller, City of New York, November 21, 1902.

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Remember, our offer also carries a free deed in case of death, a non-forfeiture agreement, a guaranteed increase of 25 per cent. within one year from Nov. 1, 1902, a free round trip to New York (east of Chicago, or like distance), the highest class of park-like improvements free, your money back with 6 per cent. interest if not found as represented. What more can we do? Send us your name to-day for full particulars.

**WOOD, HARMON & CO., Dept. AJ3, 257 Broadway, New York.**

"There is no doubt the property offered by Wood, Harmon & Co. in the 20th and 31st Wards represents one of the best investments a man of limited income can possibly make within the corporate limits of Greater New York. It can be said without hesitancy that Wood, Harmon & Co. are perfectly reliable, and are worthy of the fullest confidence of the investor, whether he resides in Greater New York or any other section of the United States. THE NASSAU NATIONAL BANK OF BROOKLYN."

An unusual opportunity for a limited number of energetic men of unquestioned reputation to act as our permanent representatives in their own communities. Write us for particulars, addressing

**"AGENCY DEPARTMENT, AJ3," as above**

### Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

Continued from preceding page.

"X. Y. Z." Thomaston, N. Y.: Not at present.

"S." Brooklyn: I would have nothing to do with it.

"X." Worcester, Mass.: I do not advise their purchase at present.

"W." Brooklyn, N. Y.: Keep out of the market for the present.

"Suburbanite," New York: Anonymous communications not answered.

"F." Rockaway, N. J.: Two dollars received. You are on my preferred list for six months.

"E." Xenia, O.: Men of good business standing are connected with the Para Rubber Company.

"B." Duluth, Minn.: It is not dealt in on any of the exchanges, but I will endeavor to make inquiries.

"Flo." Utah: Two dollars received. You are on my preferred list for six months. A personal answer.

"T." Besaufort, N. C.: One dollar received. You are on my preferred list for three months. I would not purchase any of the shares you mention. They are dangerously speculative.

"A." Allentown City: I do not advise the purchase of the shares of the Princeton Copper Mining and Smelting Company. Inquiries at their New York office were made, but the parties could not be found.

"K." Baltimore: (1) Until the money market improves, the bears will have the better of it. (2) Leather common has been very sluggish. Quick turns are made in more active shares. There has been more speculative talk of Rubber Goods common of late. (3) Nothing worth reporting.

"H." Indianapolis: You are a club subscriber at reduced rates, not a regular subscriber at the home office at full rates, and are not, therefore, entitled to place on my preferred list. (1) Spencer Trask & Co., bankers, 27 Pine Street, New York, will send you a booklet showing dividends paid in all leading stocks, if you will inclose a two-cent stamp and mention *Leslie's Weekly*.

"N." Trenton, N. J.: Impossible to fix fair prices until doubts regarding the financial situation have cleared. All the stocks you mention would have been regarded as great bargains, at the prices given, a short time ago, but until the clouds that hang over the market are dissipated I would keep away from it.

"Spec. Toronto:" If you want to speculate in New York real estate it will pay you to look over the latest plan of that very successful firm, Wood, Harmon & Co., 257 Broadway, N. Y. If you will call or write to them mentioning *Leslie's Weekly*, you will receive without charge the full details of their very interesting propositions.

"L." Louisville, Ky.: (1) The suit against the directors of the American Malt Company, brought in behalf of the stockholders, to compel the refund of over \$2,000,000, alleged to have been improperly paid in dividends or wasted, has finally been dismissed. (2) The net income of the Baltimore and Ohio last year showed an increase of about \$1,800,000 over the preceding year.

"G." Altoona, Penn.: Foreign shipping combination, like that of the United States Shipbuilding concern, may find the financing of the scheme extremely difficult. It is only one of several other flotations which Morgan has in contemplation and which the tight money market is holding up.

"R." Chicago: (1) I doubt if American grain will be in such great demand abroad this year as

it has been in the past. The latest reports show that Europe's grain crop is above the average and Russia has its largest cereal crop on record. (2) The increase of the dividend on Norfolk and Western, placing it on a 3 per cent. basis, probably accounts for the steady rise in the shares. I would take my profit if I had one.

"Investor," Kansas City: Money is tight because we have had too much speculation in every part of the country. Perhaps the simplest explanation of the situation is told in the weekly market letter of Humphries Miller, of Pittsburgh, describing the situation in that city, which I consider to be one of the wealthiest, most prosperous and enterprising of the United States. He says that at Pittsburgh investors had been carrying enormous lines of Eastern stocks and were determined to hold them. When the decline came they sent large sums of money to Wall Street to protect their accounts. When this money was checked out of Pittsburgh, some one had to be called by the banks, and nearly every active broker had to pay off some demand loans. The only thing to do was to liquidate. This forced liquidation has been going on all over the country and many believe that it has hardly begun.

Continued on following page.

### Life-Insurance Suggestions.

[NOTICE.—This department is intended for the information of readers of *Leslie's Weekly*. No charge is made for answers to inquiries regarding life-insurance matters, and communications are treated confidentially. A stamp should always be inclosed, as a personal reply is sometimes deemed advisable. Address "Hermit," *Leslie's Weekly*, 110 Fifth Avenue, New York.]

HOW MANY realize how difficult it is to lay by one or two thousand dollars for future emergencies and yet how easily it can be done by a little systematic saving. A small life-insurance policy will guarantee the accumulation of such an amount, within a certain period of years, say ten, fifteen, or twenty, and at the same time guarantee the full amount to one's wife or family, in case of his death. The beneficence of life insurance is its most impressive feature. It is easy to say that a man might set aside from year to year the cost of a small policy and keep the constant accumulations himself instead of paying the money to an insurance company, but the trouble is that most men find it difficult to save unless they are obliged to. It is so much easier to spend one's income for the necessities and the little luxuries of life than to save any part, that most persons spend all they make. If it is necessary, however, to meet stipulated payments for a life-insurance policy, this payment is reckoned as a necessity and is provided for accordingly. Every year the additional payment gives additional value to the policy, and in the course of time its owner discovers that he has a tangible asset of considerable value. If he takes an endowment policy for twenty years, say for \$1,000, he has the satisfaction and gratification of having that amount of money handed over to him in a lump sum at the conclusion of the period, which may be at a time when he needs it most. Meanwhile, in case of his death, he has left a substantial little sum for the benefit of his family. This phase of life insurance is attracting wide attention and, as a result, a larger number of small policies is now being taken out than was ever taken before.

"X." Wis.: I do not regard it as a good investment.

"B." Denver: I think well of the Provident Life and Trust Company's proposition, and prefer it to the others you mention.

"D." Elwyn, Penn.: A ten-payment, thirty-year endowment, would seem to suit your case exactly. The Prudential of Newark, N. J., will probably meet your requirements in the other matter to which you refer.

"F. B." New York: (1) It is a good form of policy to take. (2) Companies have different names for their policies, but any of the large ones, I think, will give you what you need, and all are safe. (3) I understand not.

"C." Flatbush: The payment of \$35,000 in cash to the Equitable Life would buy an annuity for a person at the age of fifty-one of \$2,316 a year. For \$40,000 he would receive an annual payment of \$2,647.30 during the remainder of his life. The money paid in, of course, would be retained by the company from which the annuity was purchased.

"H." Salt Lake City: One dollar received. You are on my preferred list for three months. Your letter should have been addressed to "Hermit," as it refers to an insurance matter, which is not in "Jasper's" department. The company mentioned has a good record, but made some profitable investments in Western lands a few years ago. My own preference would be for one of the great New York companies.

"Marietta," O.: While the company you mention has made better returns than some other the past, because of heavier interest rates on Western mortgages which it has enjoyed, it is not doing as well at present. It would be well for you to obtain the propositions of the four or five leading companies, all of them much larger than the one mentioned, before accepting the proposition of latter. You can then decide for yourself.

*The Hermit*

**Eden**

The Finest

**Imported Cigar**

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We were selected to make the cigars for the

Official and Royal Banquets at the Coronation of

**King Edward VII.**

**CALIXTO LOPEZ & CO.,**

177 Pearl Street, New York.

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On your **XMAS** Shopping List the single word—

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ENOUGH SAID

563 Broadway, Bet. 17th and 18th Sts.  
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### A ROMANCE OF THE RAIL.

A bright and amusing little story, told in a way that will interest every one who believes the course of true love can sometimes run smooth, handsomely illustrated and beautifully bound. The booklet will be sent free to any one who will mail a cent in stamps to cover the cost of postage. Address T. W. Lee, General Passenger Agent, Lackawanna Railroad, New York City.

## SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN FOR 1903

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Those subscribing now for 1903 will receive the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN for the balance of this year without extra charge.



## Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

Continued from preceding page.

"Ottawa," Answer by wire.  
 "K." Baltimore: Personal answer.  
 "G." Highland, N. Y.: Better wait.  
 "F." Milford, Mass.: I would not touch it.  
 "C." Terre Haute, Ind.: Thank you for the information.  
 "D." Canajoharie: I would write directly to the bank. There is no outside market.  
 "A. B." Fulton, N. Y.: I am unable to secure quotations on it and doubt if it has value.  
 "A. J. H." New York: I would get out of my Steel common at the first favorable opportunity.  
 "Reader," New York: I would not be in a hurry to purchase, unless you are eager to speculate.  
 "H." Rochester, N. Y.: Similar suggestions have been made before. I have not the necessary room.  
 "R." Ansonia: One dollar received. You are on my preferred list for three months. W. M. Townsend & Bro.  
 "F." Brooklyn: Real estate mortgages are taxable. Hence the preference of investors for non-taxable stocks and bonds.  
 "R." Brooklyn, N. Y.: It is impossible to tell. Everything depends upon the insiders, who decline to disclose their purpose.  
 "S." Stoughton, Mass.: I do not believe in the cooperative enterprise of E. J. Arnold & Co., of St. Louis, as an investment.



"Mother, where are the little red spots you had on your face?"  
 "Gone, my darling. Sulphume and Sulphume Soap have taken them all away."

## THE REASON WHY!

## SULPHUME

is a chemical solution of Pure Sulphur, and when taken internally and applied as a lotion will cure dandruff or any skin disease; it is also a great hair invigorator. Price \$1.

## SULPHUME SOAP

stops itching and all skin irritations, softens and whitens the skin, and has no equal for the toilet or bath. Prices: Perfumed Soap, 25c a cake; Unperfumed, 15c a cake. Will mail trial cake upon receipt of price.

## SULPHUME SHAVING SOAP

is the perfection of soaps for shaving. It is a perfect antiseptic, prevents rash breaking out, cures and prevents all contagious skin diseases, gives a creamy lather and is soothing to the skin.

## SULPHUME LITTLE LIVER PILLS

act directly on the liver, kidneys and bowels, but do not gripe or nauseate. Price, 25c.

## SULPHUME BOOK

on care of the skin free.

*M.A. Day* Be sure this signature is on each package of Sulphume Preparations, otherwise it is not genuine.

Your druggist can procure Sulphume Preparations from his jobber, without extra charge to you.

## SULPHUME CHEMICAL CO.,

Suite 153, 337 Broadway, New York  
 Lyman Sons & Co., Montreal,  
 Canadian Agents.

"M." Brattleboro, Vt.: (1) I would wait a little longer, but not too long. (2) Think better of Missouri, Kansas and Texas.  
 "S." Mapleville, R. I.: (1) It would be advisable to wait until financial conditions are more settled. (2) I have heard nothing further.  
 "H." Brooklyn: C. H. Freshman & Co., bankers and brokers, 74 Broadway, New York, make a specialty of curb stocks. You can reach them by telephone.  
 "G." Camden, N. J.: I would not get into the market until the financial clouds clear a little more. Unless you are trading on the spot you are liable to be caught on either side.  
 "S." Newark, N. J.: (1) Even confidential men in such corporations are not always good advisers. Sometimes, however, they have valuable information. (2) Not rated.  
 "Doc." Detroit: Trinity and Adventure Copper shares have been manipulated by pretty shrewd gamblers. After such a decline it might be better to even up and run your chances.  
 "T." Cornwall-on-the-Hudson: The management includes men who stand well in business circles. The stock is not listed and is not dealt in on the exchange or the "curb." I am therefore not very familiar with it.  
 "D." Oshkosh: I have never advised the purchase of Republic Steel common, for it represents water, pure and simple, and with the warfare the United States Steel Corporation is waging against the independent concerns, I think still less of it.  
 "H." Toledo: I have no doubt that the Toledo, St. Louis and Western will ultimately be taken over at a good price by some of the strong railroad companies. While the earnings show little or nothing for the stock, the road has great possibilities.

"G. I. T." Philadelphia: One dollar received. You are on my preferred list for three months. Ontario and Western sold last year as high as 40 and as low as 24. You seem to be pretty well protected and I would not sacrifice it.  
 "Carolina": Four dollars received. You are on my preferred list for one year. (1) I would not sacrifice at present. If you can keep your margin up you should eventually come out all right. (2) Not at present. (3) Financially they stand well, but their advice is not always the best.

"A." Plattsburg, N. Y.: One dollar received. You are on my preferred list for three months. Baltimore and Ohio common sold last year from 82 to 115, and Canadian Pacific from 87 to 117. Both look high at present. I should think the chances are pretty nearly even at this writing.

"Jay Ed." Brooklyn: You are loaded up with highly speculative shares, excepting the Union Pacific convertibles. If you cannot maintain your margin it would be well to make the least possible sacrifice on the first sale, of any of the shares, and use the proceeds to strengthen the margins on the remainder.

"B." Cleveland: The reorganization of the American Bicycle Company will no doubt involve a decided reduction in the capital stock and an assessment on the common. It is said that the combination will increase the price of bicycles and will be in the hands of men who will conduct it on business principles.

"Cecil." Baltimore: The most conservative financiers are advising extreme caution, in the fear that money market conditions may finally culminate in a sort of panic drop all along the line. If this occurs Kansas City Southern preferred ought to be a purchase. (2) Wisconsin Central has elements of strength if prosperous conditions continue. I would not sacrifice it.

"Lady." Lexington, Ky.: The difficulty with building association stocks lies in the fact that everything depends upon the honesty of their management. The recent wrecking of the Millville, N. J., Stockbuilding Association, by the sudden disclosure that the book-keeper and secretary was a defaulter to the extent of \$105,000, shows the dangerous character of many such institutions.

Augusta, Ga.: One dollar received. You are on my preferred list for three months. (1) You cannot be too cautious in such a market. (2) American Sugar shares are dangerous to deal in. No stock is more closely manipulated by a selfish clique. It is absolutely impossible to get reliable information concerning its business. It makes no reports and does not take its stockholders into its confidence. (2) I cannot advise regarding the grain markets.

"C." Warren, Miss.: Two dollars received. You are on my preferred list for six months. I would not sacrifice my Ontario and Western if I could hold it until the anthracite situation was more clearly developed. I am told that the terrific losses of the anthracite coal roads by the strike are expected to be made up by the higher prices now being paid for coal. If they are not, the coal shares may be raised. If they have a substantial drop, you might even up on a lower plane.

## CHARTREUSE

—GREEN AND YELLOW—



THE OLDEST  
 KNOWN AND  
 FINEST OF ALL  
 CORDIALS

FOR 300 YEARS  
 IT HAS BEEN  
 MANUFACTURED  
 BY THE CAR-  
 THUSIAN MONKS  
 OF FRANCE IN  
 THE SAME WAY

A GLASS AFTER  
 DINNER IS A  
 WONDERFUL  
 AID TO  
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At first-class Wine Merchants, Grocers, Hotels, Cafes,  
 Bijou & Co., 45 Broadway, New York, N. Y.  
 Sole Agents for United States.

"Anxious." Memphis, Tenn.: The failure of the Central National Bank, of Boston, disclosed that the doubtful paper it held aggregated nearly \$100,000 in excess of its total capital stock and surplus. I have no doubt that many other financial institutions in our great cities are cumbered with more doubtful paper than they wish they had. There is an indefinable fear pervading financial circles that this condition of affairs may lead to serious results before the liquidation is completed.

"Steel." Watertown, N. Y.: (1) Knowing that United States Steel simply represents water in the capitalization, I have never favored its purchase. It is the belief that an effort will be made to advance the Steel shares to enable insiders to unload. There is reason to believe that some have already unloaded. You must consider these facts and decide for yourself. United States Leather preferred, Child preferred, National Biscuit preferred, are regarded as among the best of the industrials at present.

"A." Newark, N. J.: (1) The house has no rating. (2) Post & Flag are rated well. (3) I have never believed in United States Steel common, but its friends still insist that it will be able to pay dividends for a year or two to come. If that is so, it will probably be advanced at some favorable opportunity, and then you can slide out. If you are paying 84 per cent. interest it would be better to pay for your stock and have it put in your name, if you can borrow the money more cheaply from friends.

"W. S." Newark, N. J.: The American Light and Traction Company was organized in New Jersey in 1901, to operate gas, electric light, and street railways. There is \$15,000,000 common and \$25,000,000 preferred stock authorized, but not all issued. The earnings last year were about twice the amount of the dividends on the preferred. Strong men are connected with the corporation and appear to believe in its future. It is operating plants in Milwaukee, St. Paul, Grand Rapids, St. Joe, Madison, Wis., Binghamton, N. Y., and San Antonio, Tex.

"Cowboy." Montana: (1) Agencies only report what the concern claims for itself, and make no comment and give no rating. The firm is not a member of the New York Stock Exchange. (2) I can obtain no reliable information. (3) The shipbuilding industry in this country is not as prosperous nor as profitable as it was. (4) Never heard of it before. (5) No; too far away. (6) Ditto. (7) I agree with you, but there is a difference even between speculating and gambling. Men speculate on what they have reason to believe may happen. Men gamble on "any old thing."

"Banker." Louisville: (1) I have no doubt that the railroads, having advanced the wages of their employees, will seek justification for an advance in freight rates, with an expectation that the working masses will stand by them in case of a granger uprising against the railroads. In my judgment the railroads are counting on false hopes. (2) I have pointed out long ago that the public would not be inclined either to purchase or hold high-priced stocks when they found that they were netting less than the ordinary rate of interest paid by a savings-bank. They are much less inclined to hold when in the open market money commands over 6 per cent.

"B." Grand Rapids, Mich.: One dollar received. You are on my preferred list for three months. (1) I anticipate a lower level, unless the money market relaxes before New Year's Day. (2) Not until the liquidation has been more complete. There must be a new low level before there is much of a general rise. (3) The Commercial and Financial Chronicle of New York. (4) A little booklet showing stock fluctuations, and dividends, published by Spencer Trask & Co., 27 Pine Street, New York, will be sent you without charge, on receipt of a two-cent stamp, if you will mention LESLIE'S WEEKLY. It is reliable. (5) I can only answer specific inquiries.

"Montana": There is a deal of difference between unloading Amalgamated at 120 and at less than half that figure. Usually, at the lower price, the process is reversed and insiders take back their shares and prepare for an advance. Furthermore, it is more difficult to depress a stock after the price has been cut in two, because holders at the lower range are usually both determined and able to maintain their holdings. I have no doubt that if the Amalgamated crowd thought they could drive Heinze to the wall by marking the stock down, they would do so. But if they did, Heinze and his friends might step in and take away control from the Standard Oil people. This is one of the reasons why the price will probably not be allowed to go too far down.

"B." St. Paul: (1) Ontario and Western around 29 would be regarded as a fair speculation for a long pull if we could only measure how much of a loss the anthracite coal strike has caused and the possibilities of the failure of the arbitration plan and the resumption of the strike. (2) Chicago and Alton is heavily capitalized, and though it is claimed that over 3 per cent. is being earned on the common, no one believes it is on a dividend-paying basis. (3) I think better of low-priced railroad shares than of Steel common for a long pull. You should be a regular subscriber at the home office, to be entitled to a place on my preferred list. You can send the paper to any address you please, your own or a friend's. The information is certainly worth what it will cost you.

## CHRISTMAS DIAMONDS On Credit



The \$5 or \$10 which you would pay for a cheap and trashy gift for the loved one a Christmas, would make the first payment on, and secure the immediate delivery of a beautiful Diamond ring, brooch, brooch, earrings, stud, scarf pin, cuff buttons, watch or other article selected from our million dollar stock. A Diamond is a gift that will last forever and every day has a well-spring of delight to the wearer, and a perpetual reminder of the giver and his generosity.

**HOW TO DO IT:** Send for our latest issue, new illustrated Catalogue which shows thousands of beautiful things for Christmas—all goods being reproduced by photographs—select what you like and we will send it to your home, place of business or Express office, where you may examine it critically. If you like it and want to keep it, pay one-fifth of the price and send us the balance in eight equal monthly payments.

**REMEMBER:** We pay all Express charges, give a written guarantee with every Diamond; make liberal exchanges, allowing the full price paid in exchange for other goods of larger Diamond, or cheerfully refund all that you have paid, if the goods are not entirely satisfactory.

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All you need to do is to make a selection, and enjoy all the advantages of our Liberal Credit System. There is nothing disagreeable to be disappointed, no publicity, delay, anxiety, interest, or to fact anything that you need not experience in shopping at your home store. Our catalogue explains every feature of our system, terms, goods and prices; is a work of art and worth its weight in gold to all our Christmas purchasers. A postal card today will fetch it.

**TO CASH BUYERS:** If you want to buy a Diamond for cash, we will allow you a discount of eight per cent. Wear it one year or less, then if you wish, bring it back and get your cash for all you paid—less ten per cent. the reasonable cost of doing business. For instance: Suppose you buy a fifty dollar Diamond and wear it one year, you could then send or bring it back and get \$45 in cash. It will then cost you but \$5 to wear a splendid Diamond a whole year, or less than ten cents per week. This is only one of the many unique and liberal innovations originated by us in selling diamonds to distant customers. We make every transaction kindest, satisfactory and absolutely safe, for we will cheerfully refund any money sent, if goods are not exactly what you desire.

Write today for our catalogue, or tell us what you wish. We like to have you send for your examination. There is no time to lose, for very soon we will be overwhelmed with rush Christmas orders from every corner of the country. Do not wait until the rush begins.

## LOFTIS BROS. &amp; CO.,

Diamond Importers and Manufacturing Jewelers.  
 Dept. 5-A 93, 94, 96 and 98 State Street,  
 Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.  
 Opposite Marshall Field & Co.

"T." San Francisco: Four dollars received. You are on my preferred list for one year. (1) My letter is sent on the date indicated at the bottom of it. (2) It looks as if Mexican Central had had all the rise it is entitled to at present. (3) It depends upon whether the pool in Southern Pacific has liquidated or not. As the Standard interest was acquired at something below 50, many believe that that is the bottom price. (4) The pool are for the most part badly crippled, some of them worse than the public has been allowed to know. (5) You can judge for yourself. They are in the market to make money. (6) They usually favor interests with which they are identified. (7) Yes, if you can deal with reliable parties. (8) Yes, at such times especially. If you leave your shares in a broker's name he sometimes makes a profit by loaning them.

New York, November 26, 1902. JASPER.

Your name here?

2 STICKS FOR 10¢

POST-PAID TO ANY ADDRESS OR AT YOUR GROCERS

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# I Will Cure You of Rheumatism

Else No Money Is Wanted.

After 2,000 experiments, I have learned how to cure Rheumatism. Not to turn bony joints into flesh again: that is impossible. But I can cure the disease always, at any stage, and forever.

I ask for no money. Simply write me a postal and I will send you an order on your nearest druggist for six bottles Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure, for every druggist keeps it. Use it for a month and, if it succeeds, the cost is only \$5.50. If it fails, I will pay your druggist myself.

I have no samples, because any medicine that can affect Rheumatism quickly must be drugged to the verge of danger. I use no such drugs, and it is folly to take them. You must get the disease out of the blood.

My remedy does that, even in the most difficult, obstinate cases. No matter how impossible this seems to you, I know it and I take the risk. I have cured tens of thousands of cases in this way, and my records show that 30 out of 40 who get those six bottles pay gladly. I have learned that people in general are honest with a physician who cures them. That is all I ask. If I fail I don't expect a penny from you.

Simply write me a postal card or letter. I will send you my book about Rheumatism, and an order for the medicine. Take it for a month, as it won't harm you anyway. If it fails, it is free, and I leave the decision with you. Address Dr. Shoop, Box 943, Racine, Wis. Mild cases, not chronic, are often cured by one or two bottles. At all druggists.

## Business in South Africa.

THE Bureau of Foreign Commerce has received a letter from C. W. Hewitt, of Ladysmith, Natal, South Africa, saying that he is contemplating the establishment of a business in general groceries, men's outfitting, books, stationery, etc., and wishes his name brought to the United States exporters of these lines.

## OFFICIAL LEGAL NOTICES.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD of November 22 to December 6, 1902, of the confirmation by the Board of Assessors and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessment for LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS in the BOROUGH OF RICHMOND: 1ST WARD: BROOKE STREET SEWER, from Jersey Street to Richmond Turnpike. EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller. City of New York, November 21, 1902.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD of November 22 to December 6, 1902, of the confirmation by the Board of Assessors and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessment for LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS in the BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN: 12TH WARD, SECTION 8: 209th STREET SEWER, between Harlem River and 10th Avenue; 210th STREET SEWER, between 9th and 10th avenues; 9th AVENUE SEWER, between 208th and 210th streets; also, 10th AVENUE SEWER, between 207th and 209th streets. EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller. City of New York, November 21, 1902.

"Master thinks I'm a dandy at mixing cocktails."



# CLUB COCKTAILS

**YOU** can do it just as well

Pour over lumps of ice, strain and serve

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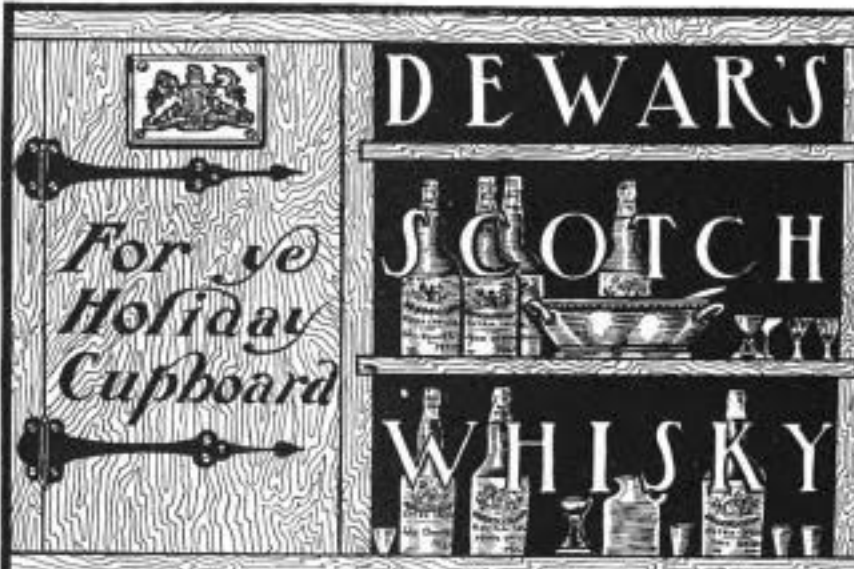
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# DEWAR'S SCOTCH WHISKY

For ye Holiday Cupboard

### Yielded to Temptation.

"Sometimes," reflected the Reverend E. Z. Streeter, looking over his small but fashionable congregation. "I doubt whether I ever had a genuine call to preach. I am afraid it was only a temptation."

### The Supper Did Him Good.

"I am sorry, doctor, you were not able to attend the church supper last night; it would have done you good to be there." "It has already done me good, madam; I have just prescribed for three of the participants."



THANKSGIVING IN ENGLAND FOR SOVEREIGN'S RECOVERY  
King Edward, lately critically ill, and his Queen attend solemn service at St. Paul's Cathedral, London.

## Australia's New Railroad.

CONSUL-GENERAL J. P. Bray writes from Melbourne, Australia, that he has received a letter from Mr. J. J. Rendel, secretary of the North Australian League, Melbourne, relative to a proposed transcontinental railway from Adelaide, South Australia, to Port Darwin, North Australia, and expressing the wish that the matter be brought to the attention of capitalists and railroad plant builders in the United States. The South Australian government, Mr. Rendel says, will introduce a measure in Parliament offering capitalists facilities to build this line.

## Golden Gate Tours

UNDER THE PERSONALLY-CONDUCTED SYSTEM OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

CALIFORNIA and the Pacific Coast resorts have become so popular in recent years with the better class of winter rest and pleasure seekers that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has decided to run two Golden Gate tours this winter, one to include the famous Mardi Gras spectacle at New Orleans. On the going trip both tours will travel by the Golden Gate Special, one of the finest trains that crosses the continent. One tour will return by this train, while passengers by the other and later tour will use regular trains returning. In California, passengers will be entirely at their own pleasure in the matter of itinerary. Should a sufficiently large number of passengers desire to join in taking an itinerary suggested by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the services of a Tourist Agent and Chaparron will be at their disposal.

The first tour will leave New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and other points on Thursday, January 29, and will travel via Chicago, Kansas City and El Paso to Los Angeles and San Diego, arriving at the latter point February 24. An entire month may be devoted to visiting California resorts, the Golden Gate Special leaving San Francisco on the return trip Tuesday, March 24, and returning via Salt Lake City, Glenwood Springs, Colorado Springs, and Denver. The rate for this tour will be \$300, covering all expenses of railroad transportation, including side trips in California, as well as berth and meals on the Golden Gate Special going and returning. No hotel expenses in California are included. Tickets are good for return trip for nine months, excepting that passengers who do not return on the Special must provide their own Pullman accommodations and meals eastbound.

Tour No. 2 will leave Thursday, February 19th, by the Golden Gate Special, Cincinnati, Montgomery, and Mobile will be visited en route to New Orleans, where the party will stay during the Mardi Gras festivities. The train will be side-tracked for occupancy during the three days spent in New Orleans. Stops will also be made at Beaumont, Texas, Houston, Texas, San Antonio, and El Paso. The train will arrive at San Diego, February 28th. So far as special train arrangements are concerned, this tour will be completed at San Diego. Passengers may dispose of their time in California as they see fit. Should a sufficient number desire to take a suggested trip through California, the services of a Tourist Agent and Chaparron will be placed at their disposal.

The rate for this tour will be \$275, covering all railroad transportation for the entire trip, including side trips in California, seat at the Mardi Gras Festival, and Pullman berth and all meals on the Golden Gate special from New York until arrival at San Diego.

Private compartments, i. e., drawing-rooms or state rooms, may be obtained by the payment of additional charges on both tours. A detailed itinerary is in course of preparation, giving all information concerning these tours. Application should be made to George W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia, Penn.

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Hicks—"I bought some oil-stock by a year ago, and the fellow who to me declared the company was in operation. I'll bet they haven't a single hole yet."

Wicks—"Oh, I wouldn't say that must have at least the hole in they're going to leave the stockhol

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Mrs. Anna Hall, of Potosi, Mich., was restored to sight in two months by Dr. Oseal, without the knife. You can be easily cured at your own home by The Oseal Dissolvent Method, a treatment for the cure of Cataracts, Strains, Gravelled Lids, Diseases of the Optic Nerve and all other causes of Blindness. **CHRONIC EYES STRAIGHTENED**—a new and painless method that has never failed. The knife is never used. Dr. Oseal's illustrated book contains interesting information about eye diseases, and testimonials of hundreds of people he has cured. Send free to those who write describing their case. Dr. Oseal will advise you free. **GREEN ONEAL, M. D., Suite 157, 52 Dearborn St., Chicago.**



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**FREE** This handsome county map, 48x34 inches, is mounted on rollers, ready to hang on the wall. It is printed in colors, is thoroughly up to date and is particularly interesting and valuable, as it shows in colors the different divisions of territory in America acquired since the Revolution. The original thirteen states, Louisiana, the Texas annexation, the Gadsden purchase, the cession by Mexico and the Northwest acquisitions by discovery and settlement. It will be sent to any address on receipt of 15 cents in postage to pay for packing and transportation. P. S. EUSTIS, Passenger Traffic Manager, C. B. & Q. Ry. Co., 209 Adams St., Chicago.

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Restores Gray, Streaked, Faded or Bleached Hair, Eyebrows, Beard or Moustache Instantaneously. Gives any shade from Light Brown to Black. Does not wash or rub off. Contains no poisons, and is not sticky or greasy. Will dye a sample of your hair if you send a stamped and addressed envelope. Send for free booklet about "Hair Care." To convince you of its merit we will send you a Trial size for 20c. postpaid, large size (eight times as much) 60c. 20c. See your druggist; if he can't supply you, write to us. **PACIFIC TRADING CO., 244 North 10th St., St. Louis, Mo.**

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If you're interested, write for particulars. **JAMES BARKER,** Gen'l Pass. & Tkt. Agt., M. K. & T. Ry., 520 Wainwright Bldg., St. Louis.

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EMPEROR WILLIAM'S GIFT TO THE UNITED STATES  
— A BRONZE CAST OF FREDERICK THE GREAT'S STATUE.

## Special Prizes for Amateur Photographers.

LESLIE'S WEEKLY was the first publication in the United States to offer prizes for the best work of amateur photographers. We offer a prize of five dollars for the best amateur photograph received by us in each weekly contest, the competition to be based on the originality of the subject and the perfection of the photograph. Preference will be given to unique and original work and for that which bears a special relation to news events. We invite all amateurs to enter this contest. Photographs may be mounted or unmounted, and will be returned if stamps are sent for this purpose with a request for their return. All photographs entered in the contest and not prize-winners will be subject to our use unless otherwise directed, and one dollar will be paid for each photograph we may use. No copyrighted photographs will be received, nor such as have been published or offered elsewhere. Many photographs are received, and those accepted will be utilized as soon as possible. Contestants should be patient. No writing except the name and address of the sender should appear on the back of the photograph except when letter postage is paid, and in every instance care must be taken to use the proper amount of postage. Photographs must be entered by the makers. Silver paper with a glossy finish should be used when possible. Mat-surface paper is not suitable for reproduction. Photographs entered are not always used. They are subject to return if they are ultimately found unavailable in making up the photographic contest. Preference is always given to pictures of recent current events of importance, for the news feature is one of the chief elements in selecting the prize-winners. The contest is open to all readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY, whether subscribers or not. N. B.—Communications should be specifically addressed to "Leslie's Weekly," 110 Fifth Avenue, New York. When the address is not fully given, communications sometimes go to "Leslie's Magazine," or other publications having no connection with LESLIE'S WEEKLY.

For coughs and colds, the best remedy is Pisco's Cure for Consumption.

## Where Mental Science Failed.

"Do you think this train will get through on time?" asked the nervous passenger.

"I'm trying to think it," answered the conductor. "I've been trying to think it ever since I went to work. But mental science doesn't seem to do much good on this road."

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**Advice to Mothers:** Mrs. Wagoner's Soothing Syrup should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea.

This new Solmer Piano Factory occupies eight large lots, situated a short distance from the old Street ferry at Long Island City. In building the factory the firm has spared no expense, and can safely claim to possess the most perfect piano-forte house in the United States.

Use **BROWN'S Camphorated Saponaceous DENTIFRICE** for the TEETH. 25 cents a jar.

## Best for medicinal uses

Your physician will tell you that you should always have some good whiskey in the house. For accidents, fainting spells, exhaustion, and other emergency cases, it relieves and revives. But you must have good whiskey, pure whiskey, for poor whiskey, adulterated whiskey, may do decided harm. **HAYNER WHISKEY** is just what you need for it goes direct from our own distillery to you, with all its original strength, richness and flavor, carrying a **UNITED STATES REGISTERED DISTILLER'S GUARANTEE OF PURITY AND AGE** and saving the dealers' enormous profits. We have over a quarter of a million satisfied customers, exclusively family trade, who know it is best for medicinal purposes and prefer it for other uses. That's why YOU should try it. Your money back if you are not satisfied.

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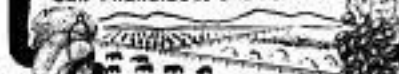


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### DON'T COOK.

1. Pour the dry flakes from the package into a colander.
2. Put a liberal amount of salt into a little boiling water.
3. Pour the boiling salted water on the rice, through the colander.
4. Drain, shake slightly, and turn out on a hot dish; serve with sugar and milk. That is all—and the rice is perfectly prepared in less than a minute.



Put in colander



Salt the water



Pour water through

### FOR BABY TOO.

**NEW BORN INFANTS**—One cup of Cook's Flaked Rice, one quart water, boil ten minutes, add a pint of milk, pinch of salt, and a very little sugar, and strain.

**THREE MONTHS OLD CHILD**—Use double the quantity of Cook's Flaked Rice (two cups) and do not strain.



Empty into dish

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SEND ONE COUPON AND 10 CTS.  
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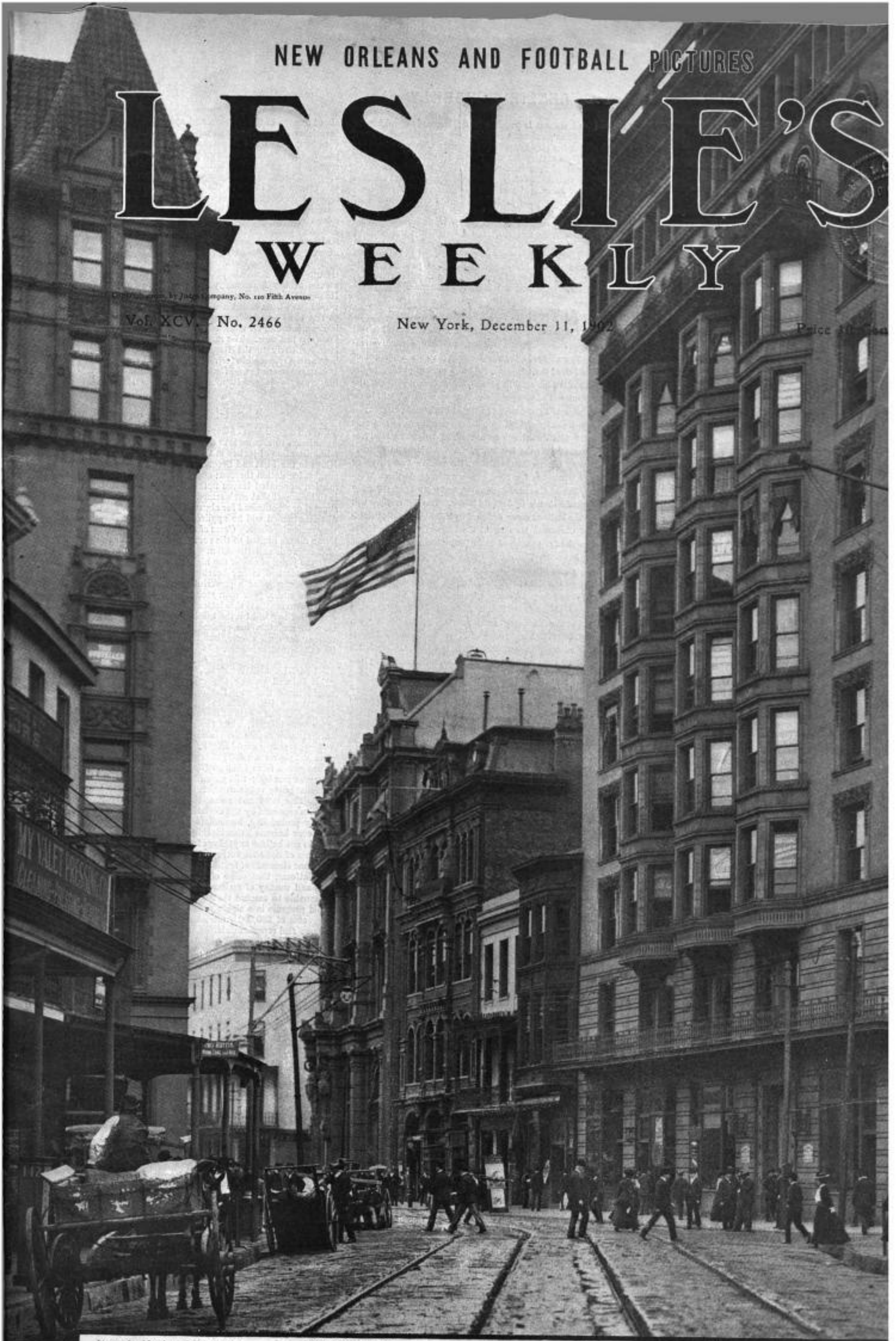
# LESLIE'S WEEKLY

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New York, December 11, 1902

Price 10 Cents



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THE TWENTIETH CENTURY RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS

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regulations of New York, are at a discount to that city.

Thursday, December 11, 1902

## Mayor Low's Difficult Task.

THE CITIZENS' UNION of New York has performed a valuable and timely service for the cause of good municipal government by giving to the public a brief summary, based on its own investigations, of what has actually been accomplished in the several departments of the present municipal administration since Mr. Low became mayor ten months ago. The showing is timely because there has been of late a growing disposition even among many persons entirely sympathetic and friendly toward the Low administration to question whether as much progress had been made in remedying the old abuses fastened upon the city by its former Tammany rulers as might reasonably have been expected. The array of facts and figures submitted by the Citizens' Union answers this question in a very satisfactory way. The proof thus furnished ought to be convincing on the main point, as to the general excellence of Mayor Low's conduct of affairs, to all who are open to conviction on that subject.

We do not deny that Mayor Low has made mistakes and committed, perhaps, serious blunders. Being human himself and having to work through human instrumentalities, many not of his own choosing, that also was to be expected. But we do affirm that, considering the conditions prevailing when he entered office as mayor of the greater New York, the tremendous difficulties involved in readjusting and reorganizing the administrative machinery of a city of nearly four million people, the hindrances and embarrassments, some inevitable and some unexpected, thrown in his way by existing laws and ordinances, and by the action of both his open enemies and his alleged friends, and more than all, the comparatively brief time he has had to work out his plans and purposes—in view of all these circumstances and conditions, we doubt if any living man placed in a similar position and with similar limitations upon him could have done better than Mayor Low has done; could have been able at this date to give a better account of his stewardship than Mayor Low is able to give at the end of ten months of his administration.

Nothing is easier than fault-finding with public servants; nothing easier than sweeping charges and wholesale accusations such as are now being made against the Low government, to the effect that corruption in the police department is as prevalent as it was in Tammany days; that vice and crime are even greater in volume and more obtrusive; that wastefulness and extravagance are marking the course of the administration to an extent hitherto unknown. Specific evidence is adduced by the Citizens' Union to show that one and all of these charges and accusations are either gross exaggerations or absolutely untrue. The police department, which comes in for the most severe criticism, is still far from what it should be and undoubtedly from what it would be if Mayor Low had been allowed a free hand in its reorganization, and not been tied up by certain laws from ridding the department of evils and abuses fastened on it by long years of Tammany domination. Even with these handicaps upon him, Mayor Low has made much real and substantial progress in police reform and is slowly, but none the less surely, bringing about a state of affairs here that will fulfill every just and reasonable expectation. If all is not accomplished in the betterment of police conditions by the close of his term that was hoped for at the utmost, the fault will be chiefly with the absurd and vicious law limiting the term of the mayor of New York to two years. This same foolish charter provision must be held responsible for the incomplete and disappointing condition in which other reforms will doubtless be found at the end of Mayor Low's term. No man not endowed with miraculous powers can do in two years what in all reason and common sense he should be given not less than six years to perform, and we are glad to observe that in his very timely and suggestive remarks at the recent Republican Club dinner, Governor Odell earnestly commended the course of Mayor Low.

It is now predicted that Tammany will swing back into power again at the end of Mayor Low's term. This is the boast of his enemies and the lugubrious prophecy of the croakers and malcontents among his former supporters. The enormous vote for Coler in greater New York is said to point unmistakably to the recrudescence of Tammany. Perhaps it does. But if New York returns to the mire of Tammany government again in 1903 it will not be the fault of Mayor Low and his associates in the present administration. They have done, and are

doing, all that it is possible to do, humanly speaking, to carry out the platform on which they were elected. They are giving the city honest government; they are spending the people's money for the people's benefit and not for the benefit of their own pockets; they are administering every department of the government in a spirit and manner worthy of an enlightened and civilized people.

If the metropolis is turned back from this path of promise and progression, and plunged again into the old wallow of ignorance, incompetence, filth, and brutality of Tammany domination, it will be chiefly the fault of that body of citizens who, while they helped to elect Mayor Low, are doing all in their power to obstruct his work and defeat his purposes by their petulant fault-finding, their uncharitable, unjust, and needless criticism, and their absurd and unreasonable demands.

## A Treat for Leslie's Readers.

THE Christmas number of *LESLIE'S WEEKLY*, which will appear on December 18th, will have unusually attractive features. The cover, in beautiful colors, presents a picture of Santa Claus at the telephone. A large picture puzzle, for the solution of which \$100 in prizes is offered, will prove of the utmost interest to every reader. A unique feature will be an entire page of handsomely illustrated Christmas postal cards, and which can be utilized as holiday remembrances and sent by mail to friends at home or abroad. Additional special features will include the last story, "A Gold Mine in Africa," written by George Alfred Henty, the world's best writer of tales of adventure for boys, whose untimely death at Weymouth, England, occurred recently, and "My First Offense," a delightful sketch by Joaquin Miller. The illustrations will comprise a brilliant cover, designed by Milton Bancroft; "Raptures of Christmas Morning in the Nursery," by Miss Maria Kirk, a skillful picture of child life; "Stealing a Glimpse of the Christmas-tree," a spirited drawing by Gordon H. Grant; "A Wireless Christmas Greeting in Mid-Ocean," an ingenious effort by Eliot Kean; "A Reminiscence of the Campaign in China," by Sydney Adamson, who has traveled much; a page of animal pictures, by Frank Verbeck, of "bear"-drawing fame; and also drawings of much merit by Hy. Mayer, William Clarke, Miss F. L. Boughton, W. H. Hyatt, and others. Experts with the camera, among them being L. L. Roush, Underwood & Underwood, Sarony, Luckey, and Dunn, will contribute pleasing photographs. Besides the letterpress already mentioned there will be a Western story of intense interest, "The Madam of Cattleland," by the rising novelist, Gertrude Potter Daniels; an entertaining tale, "The Response of the Oracle," by Roselle Mercier Montgomery; a touching story of childhood in the slums, "Esther's Strange Christmas," by John Mathews; and stories and articles of holiday interest, by Harry Beardsley, L. A. Maynard, Oliver Stodd, Rodney Blake and others, with delightful poems by Minna Irving and Edward W. Barnard. A number so replete with good things must commend itself to every household.

## A Wonderful Congressional Canvass.

NOT IN two-thirds of a century, except in 1866, did the dominant party of the nation make as good an exhibit in a congressional canvass, as compared with the congressional election of the presidential year immediately preceding, as the Republicans did in 1902. The Republican majority in the House of Representatives chosen with McKinley and Roosevelt in 1900 was forty-one. It will be thirty in the House which was elected in 1902, the Republican vote in that body being 208 and the Democratic vote 178.

The party that holds the presidency invariably loses some votes in the House of Representatives chosen two years after the presidential canvass, as compared with the House that enters into power with the President. Often the loss is so great in the mid-presidential year congressional elections as to turn the House against the President during the second half of his term. This was the case in 1874 with Grant, in 1882 with Arthur, in 1890 with Harrison, and in 1894 with Cleveland, to go no further back than a quarter of a century. Even in the middle of the Civil War, when a person in the Northern States had to be either a Republican or a war Democrat on the one hand or a Southern sympathizer on the other, the Republican majority in the House of Representatives was cut down so much in the election of 1862, in the middle of Lincoln's first term, that for a day or two after the election there was a fear that it had been swept away altogether.

Every President, since parties took their modern shape back in Jackson's days, had the House of Representatives with him when he entered power, except Taylor in 1849 and Hayes in 1877, the Whig in the first case and the Republican in the second being confronted with a Democratic Congress when he began his term, and the Democrats made a large gain in the second election of the term in each case. In the congressional election of 1866, when the Republican majority of ninety-nine in the House, elected in 1864 with Lincoln and Johnson, was cut down only to ninety-three, the Republicans were aided by the wild assaults made upon them by Johnson in the feud between Congress and the President which started in the latter part of 1865, a few months after Lincoln's death sent Johnson to the presidency.

But the election of 1902 was immeasurably more remarkable in this respect than was that of the off year of 1866. Apparently the Republicans made no especial effort to roll up a large vote. There was a complaint, in fact,

about apathy in the canvass, and apathy, when it comes, invariably hits the party in power. Yet the Republican vote in the House of Representatives, as compared with that in the House elected two years earlier, at the beginning of the presidential term, was cut only one-fourth, or from a majority of forty-one in the Congress of 1901-03 to a majority of thirty in that of 1903-05. Such an exhibition of party virility and potency has never before been seen in a mid-presidential term congressional canvass since the triumphant Democracy in 1834, in the middle of Jackson's second term, under the inspiration of Jackson's leadership, overwhelmed the elements which were beginning to shape as the Whig party.

The congressional election of 1902 was a magnificent tribute to the strength of President Roosevelt with the masses of the American people, for the victory was a Roosevelt victory, as the defeat, if there had been any, would have been called a Roosevelt defeat.

But the Democratic party, in the opinion of its ablest leaders, is better off without a majority in either house of Congress just now. The responsibility of the government is left entirely to the Republican party, and it will be held solely responsible for all mistakes and shortcomings. It is unnecessary to add that failure to meet this responsibility may endanger Republican success in 1904.

## The Plain Truth.

IT WAS a good idea of Governor Odell to appoint a commission to inquire into the delays and expenses in the administration of justice in the counties of New York and Kings in the First and Second Judicial Districts and also suggest legislation thereon; and the personnel of the commission appointed leaves nothing to be desired. But it is to be hoped that such remedies as the commission may suggest or recommend for abuses of court procedure in the districts named will be applicable to the same abuses as they exist elsewhere. Cases of Jarndyce and Jarndyce are by no means limited to the courts of England nor to those of New York and Brooklyn. It was only the other day that the judge of one of the higher courts in a neighboring State remarked in our hearing that, given a case where wealth commanded a powerful array of able lawyers on one side and a poor man stood alone on the other, the chances were that the latter would be wearied out or compelled to yield by the burden of expense made necessary to maintain his contest to the end. He saw no remedy for such abuses, but if none exists one ought to be called into existence.

IT IS ONLY a little "straw," perhaps, and yet, such as it is, well worthy the careful attention of all who would mark the way the political winds are blowing, that the Socialist vote in Massachusetts at the recent election showed a gain of more than 200 per cent. over the same vote in 1901, while the gains of the same party in several other States were also great. In New York the vote was nearly doubled. In Pennsylvania the Socialist vote last year was 4,000; this year it was 20,000. In Ohio it has grown from 4,800 to 15,000. In Montana the vote last year was 500; this year it was 5,000. The estimated Socialist party vote throughout the entire country is 250,000. This does not mean that all the principles and policies espoused by the Socialists are right, nor that there is any probability, immediate or remote, that Socialism will ever become a dominating power in national politics. We do not believe anything of the kind. This remarkable increase of Socialist votes may mean, however, that there are some elements of truth and righteousness in the Socialist platform, that some of the demands there made are just and worthy of serious thought and attention. It is reasonable to assume that a cause which has made such rapid progress in a single year and was able to command the votes of 250,000 American citizens is not altogether vicious and reprehensible.

WE HAVE not been able to share the indignation, although we do not question the sincerity and disinterestedness, of the delegation of New York hotel and business men who waited on Mayor Low the other day with a petition in behalf of Fire Chief Croker's retention, and were refused an audience. Aside from the lack of discretion and good taste displayed in presenting a petition bearing upon a case under process of adjudication before an official appointed by the mayor and subject to his orders, we may well question whether any public official is called upon to attach much weight to petitions, especially such as are worked up in the hasty, inconsiderate, wholesale fashion so common nowadays. Human nature seems to be weak on its signature side, and petitions a mile or less in length can be gotten up by almost any one for almost any object, providing enough "nerve" and persistence are put into the business. It is to be remembered that a subscription paper for a monument to Tweed received the signatures of many excellent people, even after that person's iniquity had been exposed and made known to all the world; and the guilty city chamberlain of the Tweed regime found certain highly honorable citizens—to their subsequent shame and confusion—ready to vouch for his accounts. In fact, public petitions have come to be regarded by many people as they do patent, medicine testimonials to which Kings, Queens, and doctors of divinity so freely give their names and often their photographs, and one carries about as much weight as the other. It is most amusing to observe that some of the politicians who have been denouncing Mayor Low for not turning out Tammany's office-holders have been abusing him for having permitted the charges against Tammany's chief of the fire department to be brought to a hearing. From the talk of some of his defenders one would imagine that Fire Chief Croker was the only man capable of filling the place. Nonsense!



## PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT

THAT FLAME of murderous hate for all "infidel dogs" which ever burns like hidden lava underneath the



MR. D. J. COOPER,  
The missionary recently murdered  
in Morocco.

surface of orthodox Mohammedanism found an outlet, as it often does, in a deed of blood a few weeks ago in the streets of Fez, the ancient capital of Morocco. The act was committed by a fanatical *shereef* who had vowed that he would kill the first Christian who should pass him. This happened to be Mr. D. J. Cooper, a missionary at Fez. Mr. Cooper, with two companions, was standing in the marketplace of Fez buying some matting, when suddenly and without the slightest provocation the *shereef* in question ran out to the door of the Karnein mosque and shot Mr. Cooper with a pistol, inflicting a wound that proved fatal. The news that a Christian had been murdered quickly reached the ears of the Sultan of Morocco, and orders were at once given that the murderer should be brought before his Majesty personally. Meanwhile the assassin had fled to the Mulai Edrees, a saint's tomb, just outside the city walls, the holiest place in Morocco, and the sanctuary from which murderers defy justice. He was, however, dragged forth by the Sultan's direct orders and taken to the palace. He made no secret of what he had done, but declared that he would kill all the Christians. The Sultan gave orders that the murderer should be placed on a mule and driven through the streets as an object of public execration. He was then publicly executed. Gratifying as was the prompt action of the Sultan to the Europeans, it has caused immense feeling among the Moors. Such a thing as any one being dragged out from Mulai Edrees to be executed has never been known in Morocco, and in such a community to punish a Moor for so pious an act as killing a Christian is in itself enough to rouse public indignation, more especially as the murderer was a "holy" man. It is feared, therefore, that the act may start a wave of fanatical and murderous passion which will imperil the lives of many other Christians in that country.

IT IS A well-known fact that Tennyson had a special dislike for interviewers, and during the later years of his life was moved to adopt extraordinary measures to protect himself from the gaze of lion-hunters and other curious people. It is not altogether pleasant to be told by a writer in *Temple Bar* that American visitors were the most persistent invaders of the privacy of the poet in his Isle of Wight home. Being acquainted with the poet's habits of quietude and privacy, and the unlikelihood of catching sight of him by fair means, they threw courtesy to the winds and climbed wall and hedge. A pretty little summer-house in an outlying part of the grounds was gradually torn to bits and carried away in souvenir fragments. There was, however, a trap for the unwary in the person of an old man, a taxidermist of Freshwater, who increased his singular personal resemblance to Tennyson by adopting the same garb. This consisted of a huge soft felt hat, whose brim approximated to the proportions of a small umbrella, and a voluminous cloak, which marked genius in every fold. Thus equipped, the "double" was accorded the eager recognition of strangers, and enjoyed a vast deal of that homage so distasteful to its authentic recipient. It is not stated that the "double" ever essayed to write poetry.

FOR MUCH of the light which in recent years has been shed upon the civilization of ancient Babylon, that most wonderful city of the olden time, the world is largely indebted to the labors of Professor Herman V. Hilprecht, of the University of Pennsylvania, who has recently returned to this country after an absence of a year and a half spent in study and research among the ruins at Nippur and other parts of Babylonia.



PROF. HERMAN V. HILPRECHT,  
Famous American Assyriologist just  
back from an exploring tour.

Professor Hilprecht was a member of the first archaeological expedition into Babylonia undertaken twelve years ago and led by Dr. Peters. On that occasion he was successful in unearthing and recovering over 2,300 precious tablets and cylinders in the ruins of the Temple of Bel, the inscriptions on these revealing the life of the Assyrian people as far back as 4000 B. C. The ruins at Nippur cover about two hundred acres and offer, perhaps, the richest field

now known for Biblical archaeology. Evidences of the Jewish captivity have been found here by Professor Hilprecht in the shape of bowls containing figures of demons alleged to have been sent to torment the Jews, and every inscription on these relics bears the words, "In the name of Jehovah, Amen." On the occasion of his recent and latest visit in the East, Professor Hilprecht employed himself in examining and deciphering tablets secured from the ruins of Nippur. Many of these antiquities were stored in the Imperial Ottoman Museum at Constantinople, and Dr. Hilprecht spent some time organizing a Semitic section by request of the Sultan. A magnificent collection of tablets and other valuable relics has been presented by the explorer to the University of Pennsylvania, under whose auspices the later expeditions have gone out, and he is now giving a series of lectures before the university on the results of his work. Professor Hilprecht is known and honored throughout the learned world for his remarkable achievements in archaeology and has received numerous distinctions from European rulers and scientific societies. He is a native of Germany, where he was born in 1859, and received his education at the universities of Leipzig and Erlangen. He was called to the chair of Assyriology in the University of Pennsylvania in 1886. Professor Hilprecht is the author and editor of numerous volumes on cuneiform inscriptions and allied subjects and is regarded as the founder of Babylonian palaeontology and the foremost authority on all questions concerning the earliest civilization and history of the Euphrates valley.

ALTHOUGH THERE are many instances on record of persons who attained the altitude of giants, contemporary cases have always been sufficiently rare to excite interest and wonder. The latest name entered on the list of men of excessive stature is that of Edward Beaupre, of Willow Branch, Northwest Territory, said to be the tallest human being now alive. Beaupre is



EDWARD BEAUPRE,  
Of Willow Branch, N. W. T., the tallest man in the world.—Wright.

eight feet three inches in height and weighs three hundred and seventy pounds. He wears a number ten hat, a twenty-one-inch collar, and a number twenty-two shoe. His hand is eleven inches long and his chest measurement is fifty-six inches. Although he is already pretty large, yet, as he is only twenty-one years old, the chances are that he will add several inches to his present height before he stops growing. The young man's abnormal size was not inherited from his parents, for his father is only five feet eight inches tall and his mother but five feet four inches. He is of French descent and finds it difficult to express himself in English. Until two years ago his occupation was that of a cowboy, but he had to abandon that line of work on account of his increasing tallness. It seems probable that like others of his class Beaupre will yet drift to the circus or the museum as the means of earning a livelihood.

THE NOTION that Lord Kitchener, of Khartoum, and also of Pretoria, is a woman-hater has been pretty well disposed of by the doings of the hero himself since he returned from South Africa, but there can be no doubt of his opinion of the "womanish" man. On his return from Egypt a young social top asked the general for his autograph, which he intended to have worked in silk on a flimsy lace handkerchief he took out of his pocket. Kitchener took up the scented handkerchief, with the remark: "Your sister's, I presume?" "No, sir; my own. A very pretty pattern, isn't it?" replied the young lord. "Very," answered Kitchener; "what is your taste in hairpins?"

COLONEL M'INNES, inspector-general of the police force of the colony of British Guiana, has a strong penchant for the "garb of old Gaul." The kilt had not been seen in the city of Georgetown within living memory, and when he made his appearance on the street a few hours after his arrival recently, attired in the airy cos-

tume of the Highlands, his appearance gave rise to much excitement among the old negroes selling fruit and cake in the market square. "My gracious!" ejaculated one of them, "see the noble cunnel, as how he traps no corn in 'teamboat with him, an' he have to wear dem petti coat, fo' true."

THE WISE observation of the spelling-books to the effect that times change and men change with them

finds an apt illustration in the fact that whereas only sixty years ago laws were existent in England which prevented a Jew from holding any public office, civil, military, or corporate, this year of 1902 sees a Jew holding the high and honorable office of Lord Mayor of London, the chief city of Christendom and the world. And this official, whose name is Sir Marcus Samuel, is not only a Jew in name but one in fact, an earnest and devoted adherent of his faith. He has come to his present dignity not, of course, by reason of his religious affiliations, but because of his special fitness for the post, gained by extended business knowledge and by long experience in public life and a wide and intimate acquaintance with municipal affairs. Sir Marcus has traveled widely in the far East and Japan and it was during his wanderings there that he established the great trading firm of which he is the head, and which now has in its business a fleet of thirty-eight steamers. He first introduced the transport of petroleum in the bulk through the Suez Canal. He is a deputy-lieutenant of London, was sheriff in 1894 and 1895, and has been Alderman since 1891. He was knighted in 1898 by Queen Victoria for valuable public service. As Lord Mayor of London he will hold office for one year with a salary of \$50,000.



SIR MARCUS SAMUEL,  
The Jew who is the honored Lord  
Mayor of London.

THE MANY friends of Professor George F. Jewett whose work in connection with Lassell Seminary at Auburndale, Mass., has won the highest praise will be glad to hear that he has established the Mt Ida School for Girls at Newton, Mass., occupying two large sunny buildings in that garden city of New England only seven miles from Boston. We know of no more pleasant home for the development of mind and body or for the training of girls in mental, physical, and moral culture than that which Professor and Mrs. Jewett have established in one of the most healthful locations in a New England. The certificate of their college preparatory course will admit students to college without further examination. The general course of the new institution will provide special work, such as the parents of the pupils may particularly desire, and no examinations for entrance are required.

OF MR. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN, the British Colonial Secretary, who is now visiting South Africa with his wife, the English papers are telling some good stories which, perhaps, they would not feel at liberty to tell were that doughty official nearer home. One of these relates to a gathering which Chamberlain attended once while a guest at the British legation in Washington, where an American girl said of him: "He is nice enough, but he doesn't know how to dance. He takes such a short step that you think he must have practiced on a postage stamp." It was during this visit at Washington the Chamberlain met Miss Endicott, who afterward became his wife. "I was fortunate enough to make two treaties said Mr. Chamberlain to his Birmingham friends on his return. "I had my secret document, with which you are all familiar, and I am glad to say that even the august Senate of the United States had nothing to say to its private negotiations."

PEOPLE IN Troy, N. Y., think they have the handsomest lassie in all the Salvation Army. Miss Bertha Conklin, a native of Troy, has been a soldier in the Salvation Army in that city for three years.

Her flaxen hair and clear blue eyes, in the setting of the dark colors of the Salvation Army uniform, give her even more charm and piquancy than are revealed in the portrait presented herewith. The Salvation Army in Troy occupies an imposing and commodious structure of brick, given through the generosity of the late William H. Rowe, a wealthy knit-goods manufacturer. In the work of the organization the pretty Salvation Army lassie does her full share, and her bright and attractive face causes many to turn and look at her the second time as she goes about the city on the errands of loving duty to which this strenuous army of the Lord is dedicated.



MISS BERTHA CONKLIN,  
A Salvation Army beauty in the city  
of Troy, N. Y.



# Review of the Eastern College Football Season

Charles Edward Patterson

SOME FOOTBALL teams are born great, some achieve greatness, and some—but that's another story. The Yale football team of 1902 was born great—there can be no doubt of that. No team in the history of football has started with such material and so great an opportunity. Plenty of heavy, active, mature, experienced forwards, and, to fill the vacancies, a group of freshmen who were virtually veterans. In physical strength Captain Chadwick's team was quite equal to Gordon Brown's, and in versatility of attack, to say nothing of its kicking game, was distinctly more formidable. It must be written high on the tablets of Yale's football fame. The weight of the rush line was admirably distributed from end to end, whereas, at both Princeton and Harvard, the balance was not so good. The team was formidable all through the season, except on November 1st, when, tired out from five weeks of hard driving, it was tied by West Point's sprightly eleven. Two weeks of comparatively easy practice, however, brought the team up to the mark, and it defeated Princeton, 12-5, in a fierce game, and Harvard, 23-0, in a driving contest a week later.

The highly spectacular Yale-Princeton game showed far better football on both sides than the 1901 game produced. Yale gained 321 yards by rushing (scrimmages only), including Chadwick's two long runs for touchdowns; and Princeton, usually kicking on the first down, gained but 59. In the second half, Princeton, to quote a Yale authority, "played harder and better than in the first half, although with little hope of winning the game, and by magnificent defense compelled Yale fully to earn every yard gained." The kicking game on both sides was a treat. De Witt, who, for distance and direction, has had no superior in the history of the game, punted 16 times for 770 yards in the clear, an average of 48 yards; and Bowman punted 12 times for 520 yards in the clear, an average of 43 yards. Added to this was De Witt's beautiful field goal from the 48-yard line. In the Yale-Harvard game the Yale attack was no fiercer than against Princeton, but it worked smoother, for the Harvard forwards were somewhat slower in charging, and the Harvard second line of defense was unexpectedly weak. Hence, Yale gained 382 yards by rushing, while Harvard gained 74 yards. The kicking in the Yale-Harvard game was rather below that in the Yale-Princeton game, neither side quite averaging 40 yards. Harvard's attack proved superior to that of Princeton at one period, but her defense was never so fierce nor so determined; and Princeton improved under fire in the second half, whereas Harvard went to pieces. The Yale and Harvard lines were about equal in weight, but Princeton's averaged nine pounds lighter.

Both the Princeton and Harvard elevens were practically made over this year. Princeton's team was the best—win or lose—which has represented her in five years, although beaten in its crucial game. Its goal line was never crossed, except on Chadwick's two long runs, and in its kicking department it was stronger than in many years. Its weak point was in its attack, much of the strength of which was permanently lost when Burke and Kafer went out with broken collar-bones. Harvard put in five new line men this year; but although heavy, they lacked the skill and determined spirit of the 1901 line. The promising Harvard back field has been rather handicapped by the line, and had it not been for the individual brilliancy of Graydon, the attack would have been much less efficient. A team is no stronger than its rush line! Backs of average calibre may be developed sufficiently to win if you have a strong, sandy line of forwards; but the most brilliant backs will profit you nothing if your line yields.

Each season West Point climbs a notch higher. This conclusion is not based on scores nor on star players, but upon the evidences of more general knowledge of two things: rock-bottom principles and the latest evolutions in offensive play. She easily secures fourth place.

Cornell has made an excellent showing except during one slump in October, when, with a team of substitutes and cripples, the Carlisle Indians beat her 10-6, and again in her final game. There are splendid players on Cornell's team, and the system of attack is very powerful. Like most of the others, they rely on close formation plays, running the guards, however, instead of the tackles. The Princeton game was lost by 0-10, De Witt kicking two field goals; but aside from that, Princeton rushed the ball 196 yards to 84 and outpunted Cornell by nearly 15 yards in the average. Against Pennsylvania, she started fiercely, running up eleven points in the first half; but through sheer lack of condition she could not hold her advantage and was beaten 11-12, after a splendid fight by both teams. If ever a team was the victim of an unwise schedule it is Cornell. After she has fallen down a few more times on Thanksgiving Day she will learn that a team reaches top form but once.

Amherst never before saw such a season. For two years past the defense has been fairly good, and this year Mr. Gould has taught them an aggressive, well-constructed offensive game, far more scientific than anything ever used before at Amherst. By defeating Columbia, and also Dartmouth, Amherst makes her place secure. Dartmouth, big and strong, has been admirably handled by Mr. McCormack, and her offense has been exceedingly strong. It rushed the ball 225 yards against Harvard one week before the latter played Yale; it beat Williams and Wesleyan decisively, and finished by winning a desperate battle from the powerful Brown team by 12-6.

Brown's fine eleven was built upon lines new to Providence, the system being one evolved by Mr. Gunnison.

He employed to good advantage the modern close formation plays with either tackle back, and also worked up a strong line that could block hard enough to let loose his lightning half-back, Barry, for long runs in almost every game. With this happy variation of close and open plays, Brown held Yale down to 0-10 when the latter was slow; beat Pennsylvania by 15-6; held Harvard to one touchdown; made Columbia look like disconsolate foundlings, and nearly broke even with Dartmouth after a schedule which any of the big teams would have refused to play.

This year the plucky navy boys have been sacrificed on the altar of the god of hard-luck, ill-fortune having pursued them remorselessly ever since the season opened. After innumerable accidents of ordinary character, one of her best line men came down recently with typhoid, and another was nearly killed by an unlucky blow on the head. With a light team, so constantly shifted as almost to preclude anything like teaching concerted action, the academy had to face the greatest team West Point ever turned out and was beaten 8-22 after a gallant struggle.

Pennsylvania has returned to foundation-laying this fall, and Dr. Williams and his assistants have done well, considering the unusual paucity of real 'varsity material. The team was light and of uncertain temperament. Only three games were creditable, viz.: against Columbia, 17-0, and Harvard, 0-11, and Cornell, 12-11. In these were fire and dash, but in most of the other contests the spirit and quality were poor.

The disastrous season of Columbia is by no means a fair test of graduate coaching, nor yet a reflection on Mr. Morley. What, then, has been the trouble? For one thing, a chapter of accidents only surpassed by the navy team's record.

There is, however, another and more serious trouble. The Sanforian method of using the entire United States as a base of supply may have worked for a day, but has hardly furnished an enduring foundation. In every one of Columbia's four squads since 1899, the majority of men have hailed from other colleges. Perhaps that was necessary as a starter, but the responsibility for furnishing the backbone of every eleven should be placed upon the undergraduate students in arts and sciences.

Stick to the undergraduate departments; the graduate or transferred athlete is, all too often, a thorn in the flesh! He furnishes the background for more questions of eligibility, engenders more ill-feeling, and, with rare exceptions, imbibes less of the spirit of the second college for which he plays than all the undergraduates on the team taken together. Under Dr. Newton's tutelage, Lehigh has beaten its ancient rival, Lafayette, an accomplishment which alone makes her season a success. The team has used a modern attack for the first time in a number of years; several new foundations built on the guards-back principle have been well employed. Lafayette's season has been erratic. Only two men, Trout and Brown, have really been first-class, and had it not been for good coaching by Mr. Fultz, the results would have been even worse. It played about even with Brown, winning 6-5; lost an even game to Annapolis, 11-12, and was slaughtered by Cornell, 28-0, in a game in which many Lafayette substitutes took part.

Wesleyan and Williams were below the average this year. The former was almost entirely new and very light, averaging 158 pounds. Considering that eight men had never played football before coming to Wesleyan, the showing was good. Wesleyan held Brown to 0-5 in the early season, Dartmouth, 5-12, scored on Harvard, but lost to Williams, 5-28. Williams had much better possibilities, but was a keen disappointment until the last two weeks of the season, when the eleven began to show some signs of life. The line was only fair, the men were badly trained, and the team, as a whole, rarely got together. The ranking of the leading Eastern college football elevens for 1902 is, in the writer's judgment:

- |               |                  |
|---------------|------------------|
| 1—Yale,       | 7—Dartmouth,     |
| 2—Princeton,  | 8—Brown,         |
| 3—Harvard,    | 9—Annapolis,     |
| 4—West Point, | 10—Pennsylvania, |
| 5—Cornell,    | 11—Columbia,     |
| 6—Amherst,    | 12—Lehigh.       |

## THE ALL-EASTERN COLLEGE ELEVEN OF 1902.

FIRST ELEVEN.—Ends, Davis, Princeton, and Bowditch, Harvard. Tackles, Hogan, Yale, and Kinney, Yale. Guards, Glass, Yale, and De Witt, Princeton. Centre, Holt, Yale. Quarter-back, Brewster, Cornell. Half-backs, Chadwick, Yale, and Bunker, West Point. Full-back, Graydon, Harvard.

SECOND ELEVEN.—Ends, Shevlin, Yale, and Russ, Brown. Tackles, Sheehan, Brown, and Place, Dartmouth. Guards, Goss, Yale, and Warner, Cornell. Centre, Boyers, West Point. Quarter-back, Rockwell, Yale. Half-backs, Foulke, Princeton, and Barry, Brown. Full-back, Torrey, West Point.

Here we have a magnificent team with all the elements of a champion. Well-balanced weight, great strength without sacrifice of agility; the very men who were Yale's chief agencies in carrying out her newest tackle-back plays; the phenomenal kicking abilities of De Witt supplemented by Brewster; the irresistible line-plunging of Graydon and Bunker, the former one of the best blockers since Kelly; and the indomitable leadership of Chadwick, who is good for any kind of work a half-back should do.

ENDS.—Last year Davis was in a class by himself; this year every opposing team has adopted special means to neutralize his play, but he is still in the front rank—this time with Bowditch, of Harvard, fully his equal. They are fast, elusive, strong, determined, sure. It must be admitted, however, that their advantage over Shevlin, of Yale, Russ, of Brown, Bullock and Farmer,

of Dartmouth, and Rafferty, of Yale, is chiefly in the important item of experience. This gives them first honors. Shevlin and Russ are both 180-pounders and the best freshman ends seen in years. Mills, of Harvard, is also one of the new heavy-weight ends who are entitled to high rank. Henry, of Princeton, did good work until injured during the latter part of the year. Other excellent ends were McAndrew and Farnsworth, West Point; Whiting and Soule, Annapolis; Brown, Lafayette; Metzger, Pennsylvania; Voss, Williams; and Priddy, Amherst.

TACKLES.—Hogan is probably the leading tackle of the year, an earnest, indefatigable, powerful man, built down to the ground, a 200-pounder; and his freshman running mate, Kinney, is nearly as good, running very low and hard for so tall a man. Place, of Dartmouth, is the best defensive tackle in the East and would have made any team in the country, and so, with the exception of Yale, might Sheehan, of Brown; while Lueder, of Cornell, is one of the hardest propositions to face on any team. The men named, with Webb, of Brown; Knowlton, of Harvard; Short, of Princeton; Pierce, of Amherst; Torrey, of Pennsylvania, all played the new style of tackle with ability, Webb and Pierce being second only to the Yale pair in carrying the ball. Dee, of West Point, was a very superior tackle until he broke his wrist. Forbes, of Wesleyan, is another promising new tackle.

GUARDS.—Glass is something unique in his specialty. Only three or four such have been seen in football. Mature, heavy, agile, heady, he is the worst proposition in the field to handle. De Witt and Goss come next, and, of course, no one with the versatility of De Witt can be left off the team. Any good guard who can also send high spins seventy yards, can kick drops or place-goals from mid-field, who is a ball for strength and can sprint and dodge like a half-back, can certainly read his title clear for this eleven. Goss, like De Witt, has found his true sphere at guard and is one of the best. Warner, of Cornell, is at his best when running with the ball, and this year has done a little better than his partner, Hunt, who, however, is a man of greater possibilities. Harvard's pair, Barnard and A. Marshall, were a disappointment in the Yale game. They did not hold out well toward the end of the game, although men of strength and ability. Perhaps Palmer and Varnum, the Amherst pair, were the best in New England, outside of Yale. Other men who have shown strength as guards are Trout, of Lafayette, Bradley, of Princeton, despite a very bad knee, Riley, West Point, Belknap, the navy captain, and, toward the last, Mitchell, of Pennsylvania.

CENTRE.—We have no phenomenal centres this year, but Holt is a mighty good one. He is steady as a cathedral, blocks long and hard, passes evenly, and clearly earns his place. Boyers, of the army, is an easy second, being more aggressive than Holt, quick to break through, and a clean passer. Colter, of Brown, and Smith, of Dartmouth, are men of more than average ability, and McCabe, of Pennsylvania, Howard, of Amherst, and Barney, of Princeton, earned praise for steady, sandy work. Suggden, too, of Harvard, called upon unexpectedly, did some creditable playing in both big games.

QUARTER-BACKS.—There were several of marked ability, not including Daly, who has maintained his previous high record. But, in justice to other players, he ought not to be placed on the All-Eastern team any longer. Brewster, of Cornell, stocky, very strong, quick, a good handler, a clever general, driving his team well, and an excellent punter, has had three years' varsity experience and is well qualified for first place. Rockwell is a very close second though, having made great strides this year. Another brilliant quarter, not much, if any, behind the others, is Witham, the Dartmouth crack. He has played there three years, weighs 168 pounds, is a fine general, long punter, and deadly on handling kicks. Carl Marshall, of Harvard, is a good man in all departments. His work, up to the Yale game, was gilt-edged, although in that supreme contest he did not always come up to expectations. Burke, of Princeton, was one of the best of the new men until injuries forced him off; and Shannon, of West Point, Smith, of the navy, and Lewis, of Amherst, were all reliable, heady men. Dale, of Pennsylvania, was brilliant at times, but often disappointing, while Calder, of Wesleyan, handled the ball well, and was a good runner.

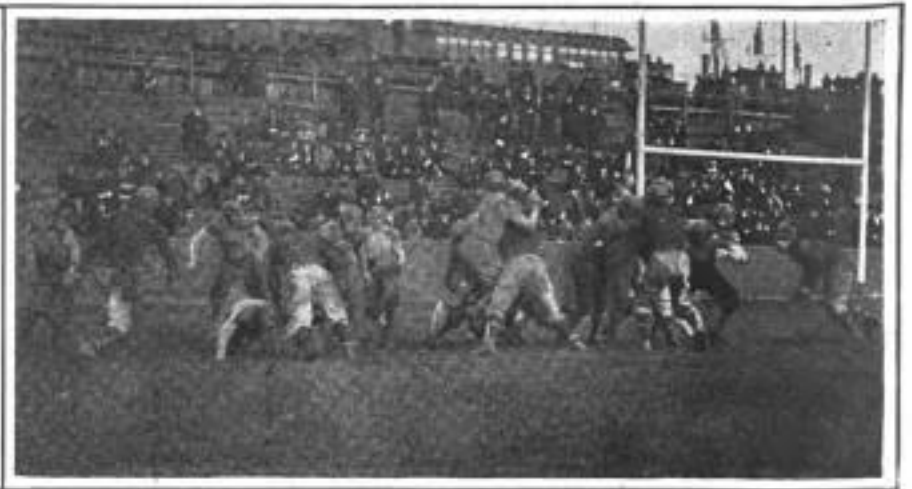
HALF-BACKS.—Captain Chadwick stands first. He was sure-footed, not to be denied his distance, a fine interferer, and an inspiring leader. Bunker, of West Point, is much better than last year. He is fast, heavy, hits the line hard, keeps his feet well, and helps his mates powerfully. Barry, of Brown, is a real sprinter, a McClung-like dodger, picks his openings finely, and backs up the line well. He is really entitled to the place, because of what he has accomplished against other teams. He is a player rather like Weeks, of Columbia, but worth more to his team because of his better interference. Foulke, of Princeton, is one of the best backs; his work will stand the closest analysis, always in the play doing his full share, sure, fast, and hard to stop. This may also be said in the main of Biran, of Amherst, Mears, of Williams—a terrific line-breaker—Dillon and Vaughn, of Dartmouth, Metcalf, of Yale, Hart and S. McCave, of Princeton, Gardiner, of Pennsylvania, and Hurley, of Harvard. Kernan by no means equaled his last year's record. He fumbled badly at times, and was very weak on the defense in the Yale game. Cornell had very good

Continued on page 572.





WEST POINT VICTORS MAKING THEIR FIRST TOUCHDOWN IN GAME WITH NAVAL CADETS, LAST RUG GOLF CONTEST OF YEAR.—Rau.



DUELL (COLUMBIA) ABOUT TO KICK BALL ON COLUMBIA'S THIRD DOWN IN COLUMBIA-SYRACUSE TIE GAME.—Earle.

TWO IMPORTANT CLOSING EVENTS OF THE FOOTBALL SEASON.

## Birth of a Curious and Successful Money-making Idea

By George Helmer

IDEAS ARE always a bit above par in the market, because of their deplorable scarcity. They are indigenous to no particular soil, but spring up in most unexpected places. They have somewhat the same characteristics as the mushroom; unless they are plucked at once they are liable to wither on the stalk. Toadstools are sometimes mistaken for mushrooms by the injudicious, but toadstools don't find a very ready market. Some people have but one idea, and that is that they are full of all sorts of ideas. Ideas are like hives. When a man has one, it breaks out somewhere and itches, and unless his hands are tied he scratches. I've had hives myself. Ideas cannot be compared to babies, because some of them are born with whiskers and their eye-teeth cut—ideas, I mean. Then again some of them peep into the world mere infants, and grow and grow until they are bigger than their papa; then they get adopted by a syndicate. Sometimes, too, they are such attractive babies that they get stolen before papa gets their birth certificate signed, and then he can never identify his own.

Once upon a time there was a New York man with an idea. It was an idea which looked philanthropic, but was purely selfish. This idea is not the first thing in the world which has looked philanthropic and been purely selfish—but no matter! Its legitimacy has never been disputed and it is the sole property of Mr. C. O. Burns, of No. 13-21 Park Row, New York City. The beginning of this idea was the thought in the mind of Mr. Burns that there are lots of people who would save money if they just had a little incentive, and, knowing human nature well, he knew there is no greater incentive than pride in a little "nest egg."

You know when you make a nest, you must put in a "nest egg" or Mrs. Hen will lay no others, and that is why the nucleus of a bank account is called a "nest egg." When it is once deposited, it is an irresistible attraction, and its owner will strive to the utmost to add to it; and the bigger it gets the more fascinating it becomes, until one day Mr. Depositor knows the glory of crowing exultantly over a full nest. Now Mr. Burns knew all this, and out of this knowledge grew his idea.

This idea took the form of an ingenious little savings bank. Now you smile and think of the little red church with the steeple, which papa gave you on your sixth birthday, with a quarter in it which you straightway proceeded to shake out and spend; but this is a dignified invention, if you please, this C. O. Burns Auxiliary

Savings Bank, which has made for itself an almost unbelievable record. It is a peculiar little machine. You can put money into it, but you cannot get it out, for inside the slot, where the money goes, are two rows of teeth, little iron teeth that swing on hinges and shut down tight over the slot when the bank is turned upside down.

Now I'll tell you, you can't own one of these little banks at all. You may possess one and call it yours, but it really belongs to your big savings bank, national bank or trust company, and is a bank within a bank, so to speak, or a "chip off the old bank," maybe. If you have an idea you want to save money, you should pluck that idea right away, for of all mushroomy ideas it is the most mushroomy. Get after it on the instant. If you haven't a hundred dollars with which to start an account in the old way, go to a bank—there should be one in your town that carries these little banks—and ask for one, a C. O. Burns Auxiliary Savings Bank. You get one already locked and the bank keeps the key; then you take it home and begin to put your money in it. As soon as it is full, you take it back to the bank to be opened. The money is counted and you wonder as much as anybody how much there is, and I venture that five minutes of uncertainty and satisfaction is worth all the little sacrifices you made to save the fifty, seventy-five, or one hundred dollars that rolls around the counter in dimes, quarters, half-dollars and dollars with a fascinating, exultant jingle. Then the bank deposits the amount to your credit and

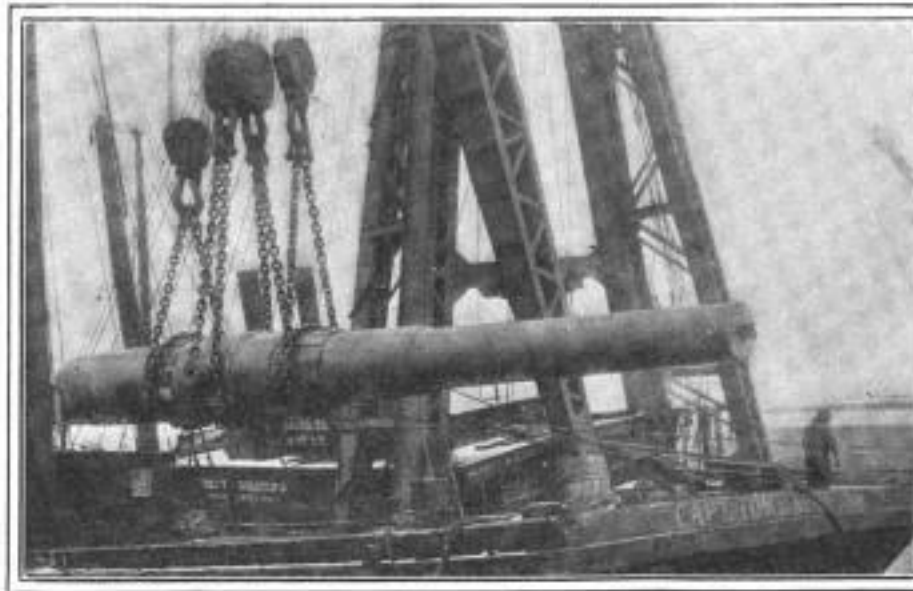
it begins at once to draw interest. The second time it is much easier to fill the little bank, because then you are adding to a "nest egg."

Individuals alone are not benefited by this little scheme. Everything is a "wheel within a wheel" more or less, and the big bank gets as much benefit proportionately as the small depositor who begins in this way to hoard small moneys. Just to cite one instance out of hundreds, the United States Safe Deposit and Savings Bank of New Orleans has more than doubled its deposits in the course of eleven months through the introduction of these little auxiliary savings banks. This bank was organized nine years ago on a small capital, and in September, 1901, its deposits had grown up to \$352,003.13. The following October they put in these little savings banks and by December 31st their deposits had grown from \$352,003.13 to \$425,022.03, and every bit of the increase was due to these little money boxes. By March 31st, 1902, the deposits had grown to \$586,870.42, and the following November they footed up to \$743,899.60. Think of that! And all in the space of eleven months.

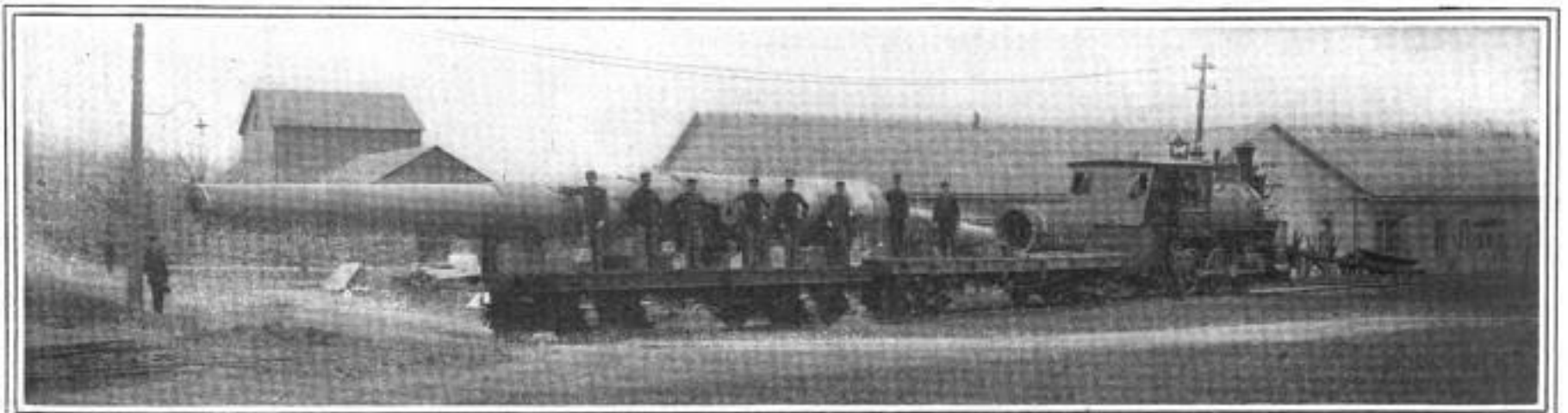
Mr. Augustin B. Wheeler, the president of the United States Safe Deposit and Savings Bank, is most enthusiastic in recommending these little banks to any bank wishing to increase its deposits. He says that out of 7,943 depositors in his bank, 7,100 have come through the C. O. Burns Auxiliary Savings Bank. A most important item in all this is the fact that the bank adopting this little system takes upon itself no responsibility and assumes no part of the risk. The C. O. Burns Co. will send into your town a corps of men to secure your depositors for you, and all that is required of you is the exercise of a co-operative spirit, while payment for the banks is not required until the depositor has been secured by the C. O. Burns Co. and accepted by the bank.

Mr. C. O. Burns's clever idea has grown to such gigantic size already that it looks much as if he would have to adopt the syndicate method of caring for it. I had a most interesting talk with Mr. Burns in his office, No. 13-21 Park Row, the other morning, and he modestly disclaimed any intention of doing a missionary work and declared that like the rest of us he is after that glittering thing which stands for success and would spare no efforts to attain it. Now I like perfect candor like that. We would all be philanthropic if we needed not the money.

LIGHTER hearts and stronger bodies follow the use of Abbott's, the Original Angostura Bitters. At grocers'.



LOWERING THE MONSTER TUBE OF STEEL TO DECK OF VESSEL WHICH CARRIED IT DOWN THE HUDSON.



ENORMOUS GUN LOADED ON CAR AND ON WAY TO BARGE AT DOCK.

BIGGEST AND MOST POWERFUL WEAPON OF WAR IN THE WORLD.

HUGE 150-TON, SIXTEEN-INCH CANNON, CONSTRUCTED AT WATERVLIET (N. Y.) ARSENAL, SHIPPED TO THE PORT AT SANDY HOOK.—Photographs by James H. Lloyd.



# Strolling about the Quaint Old City of New Orleans

By Eleanor Franklin

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 23d, 1902.

**C**OME, GENTLE reader, just take me by the hand and go with me around this bend in the street here, and I'll show you the birthplace of an era. An era, the greatest that has ever written itself across time's register. The era that has made the history of the United States the greatest history ever written. You don't know your New Orleans? No? But you know your history. You know just one hundred years will have rolled off the calendar on the 20th of December, 1903, since his Excellency Monsieur Laussat, French Governor of Louisiana, drew his troops up in line on the Place d'Armes and with much ceremony and discharge of artillery delivered the keys of New Orleans to Messrs. Claiborne and Wilkinson, commissioners of the United States government. Some foreign wit, writing his impressions of a six weeks' tour of America for the delectation of other wits of his class, has called us a "bargain-counter people." Perhaps we are, but if we are, the Louisiana purchase is the greatest bargain we have ever made.

It must have been right here on the Place d'Armes that Jean Baptiste Lemoyne de Bienville stopped first on his march westward in search of a site for the capital of Louisiana. That was in 1718, nearly two hundred years ago, and eighty-five years before the Louisiana territory, which reaches from the palm-lined banks of the Gulf of Mexico to the snow-capped peaks of the majestic Cascades and Sierra Nevadas, became a part of the United States. Two hundred years! Ah, the life histories that seem to breathe themselves through this soft air. The sighs and cries, the laughter and music, the boom of cannon and the measured tramp of armies! L'Aiglon standing on the battle-field of Wagram could not have seen more glorious visions than pass before our mind's eye as we stand here and contemplate the sweep of history across this great territory of the Mississippi valley.

"My country 'tis of thee  
Sweet land of liberty  
Of thee I sing"

must be a sentiment almost lost upon the man who has never crossed this great "father of waters" and looked westward toward the sunset, where "my country" loses itself first among the clouds and then in the blue-green depths of that great ocean whose name means Peace.

Over across the square there—it is Jackson Square, now, this time-honored Place d'Armes, with an heroic statue of Andrew Jackson, that glorious old hero of the battle of New Orleans, resting on ground that generations of heroes trod before he was born—over across the square there, to the right of St. Louis Cathedral, is the Cabildo where the Louisiana transfer was made, in the room on the second floor to the left. The Cabildo was built by the Spanish in 1788 for a court, and has never been used for any other purpose. It smells for all the world like a great musty tome of ancient blue law, and looks like the severe big wig of some austere over-dignified magistrate. One might imagine scenes from the Inquisition being enacted in its dark old cells, but we are not imagining now. The history of New Orleans is sombre enough in reality—as sombre as the cypress swamps in their draperies of gray moss that surround her on every side like weeping, mourning sentinels.

But turn away from this Place d'Armes with its thousand spooks and spirits, and look toward the river yonder. Do you remember Mark Twain on the Mississippi? I



JACKSON SQUARE, BIRTHPLACE OF NEW ORLEANS AND SCENE OF LOUISIANA'S TRANSFER.—Trenison.

believe there is his very old steamboat that he thought was so grand with her twin smoke-stacks all decorated at the tops and her little pilot-house with the fluting around the eaves. And mayn't that be the infallible Bixby himself lounging down toward the wharf there, "wearing a toothpick," with his trousers in his top-boots and his slouch-hat thrown back at a rakish angle? Of a surety there are the same houses on the river front. There can be no doubt of that, since they have been there, many of them, for more than a century. There's the old French Market, for instance. Why, that was there before steamboats were invented, was it not? The queer seraggily, noisy, conglomerate place was old to the grand-mammies of the picturesque negro aunties in their bright bandana kerchiefs, who sit around in odd places with their praline-candy baskets, looking for all the world as if they had been placed there by some fanciful decorator, just to "dress the scene." This "praline candy" is to New Orleans what the "bum-bum" candy is in the streets of Cairo, and is a feature not to be overlooked by the visitor to this quaint old city. The old negro mammies who sell it make it also, and it is enough to make one's sweet tooth ache to see Aunt Sukey in her big white apron, with her inky wool tied up in a peaky-looking red kerchief, standing over a rickety old stove, stirring the sugar taffy with a big wooden spoon, which she holds aloft occasionally for the purpose of testing the condition of the boiling, bubbling, chattering syrup which seems to be trying to climb by itself over the sides of the big brass kettle.

"Heah! you'se 'lasses yit," says Aunt Sukey. "Yo' needn't be sputterin' to git outen dat kittle. I'se goin' make sugah candy outen yo'. Now heah, honey, yo' all stir dis slow like dat, while I gits de outs. Watch out, chile! Not so fas'! Fus' t'ing yo' all knows, yo'll have sugah what'll crumble all up fo' yo' can 'git yo' fingers on it." And Aunt Sukey waddles off to get the big pecan kernels with which to sprinkle the patty cakes of thick syrup, which she pours out on a cooling board and places under a mosquito netting out in the shade of the big oak tree that hangs down over the corner of her rickety little cabin.

Aunt Sukey and her basket of praline candy are only an ornamental feature of the French Market. This gigantic old curiosity shop is a place where one may study the world, for here are congregated the most picturesque types of French, Spanish, Italian, Mexican, and Creole vendors, each in his particular booth, presenting his wares in his own individual manner and language.

But we were over on the levee yonder. I suppose it was Aunt Sukey's bright *figon* which attracted us to the market-place with its blue-black mud and million odors. As for odors the levee also has a splendid collection peculiarly its own. What with those ten thousand barrels of sugar and syrup rolling together in their own sticky slush, and the lugger landing not a stone's throw away covered with a thick bed of old oyster-shells which evidently affords a change of diet to a swarm of drowsing insects that we might think would be irresistibly attracted to the cloying molasses farther up the levee.

How many steamboats do you suppose it will take to carry all those bales of cotton up to St. Louis? It is marvelous how much cotton can be loaded into the hold of a Mississippi River steamboat, and yet the acres of bales which line the levee seem never to diminish in number. To describe the scene presented by a crowd of magnificent black men, each built on the lines of an Ajax, loading great bales of cotton into the dark hold of a steamboat and keeping time to their rhythmic movements with a weird swinging melody that might have come down through generations from an ancient tribe in the heart of Africa, is a task for a master pen and may only be glanced at here. The subject of the growth of Louisiana's output of cotton during the last century is an attractive one in itself and tempts one to plunge into statements and statistics which sound exaggerated enough to be intensely interesting, but there is an organization of men in New Orleans called the Progressive Union which will deliver upon request any possible kind of information to anybody interested in New Orleans and her undoubted great future. This is a remarkable body of men, the Progressive Union of New Orleans, and it was a splendid

idea which caused them to unite their efforts in this organization to forward the interests of their attractive and rapidly developing city.

The Progressive Union of New Orleans was organized by Mr. Andrew R. Blakely, the proprietor of the new St. Charles Hotel, for the sole purpose of placing before the world in the right way the attractions and business conditions of this city of the Gulf with its countless possibilities for future greatness. It is a unique organization and is accomplishing wonders for New Orleans and its vicinity. It is composed of 1,500 of the principal business men of the city, who can derive no possible direct and immediate personal benefit from their loyal support of the Union. Their watchword seems to be "What benefits New Orleans will benefit

me," and they work willingly and unselfishly to that end. But this is an unintentional digression from our subject.

Do you know there is a bar sinister across the shields of most of the first families of New Orleans? We should go back across Jackson Square and look at the residence of his grace Archbishop Chapelle and talk it over. It is the oldest house in New Orleans, this musty old pile standing in afternoon shadow of St. Louis Cathedral, which stands upon the site of the first church in the city. This house was built in 1726 by Bienville to shelter a company of Ursuline nuns, who came over from France to found a school for girls and to minister to the sick and the orphaned. But first comes the story of the bar sinister. When New Orleans was founded, only men were brave enough to work their way through the endless desert wilderness, peopled with hostile savages, that stretched away to the north and eastward. They were brave fellows indeed, these pioneers, and came for the most part from Canada and the north country, lured southward by the tales of wealth and plenty which seem always to find their way from unexplored regions into civilization. And so the fearless fellows came from all directions and enlisted under the banner of Bienville at New Orleans, but they brought no women with them, and New Orleans, instead of a young town, was only a soldiers' camp.

Finally, tiring of this homelessness, they sent a request to Louis XV. of France for a shipload of women settlers; and Louis, by way of experiment, complied with this request by sending over a large party of women from the prisons and houses of correction of Paris, and these women, welcomed with open arms by the lonely settlers, made the beginning of domestic life in New Orleans. But this state of society did not satisfy the priests and righteous men of the colony; and a few years later, after the Ursuline nuns had added the sweet influence of their sanctified lives to the community, Louis was prevailed upon to try a different kind of experiment, and this time he sent over a shipload of women of spotless character, selected with a view to their ability to meet bravely the hardships of life in a new country. Louis supplied each with a small dowry and trousseau, which she brought over in a trunk or casket, and from this these girls got the name "*filles a la cassette*" and were called that always, in contradistinction to the "correction girls" who preceded them. These "casket girls" found shelter in this very same house, standing here yet, now the residence of his grace Archbishop Chapelle and were wooed and won by the manly young pioneers, while under the protection of the Ursuline nuns. It is a proud family,



"AUNT SUKEY" SELLING PRALINE CANDY, A TYPE OF THE NEW ORLEANS NEGRO MAMMY.—Sketches by J. Pemberton.



THE LAND OF PERPETUAL FLOWERS—FOLIAGE IN THE GARDEN OF MR. MARKS ISAAC'S RESIDENCE.—Trenison.





MISS JUANITA LA LANDE, A BEAUTY OF THE CREOLE ARISTOCRACY.—Moore.



MISS PHEBE NIXON, A PROMINENT DEBUTANTE OF THIS SEASON.—Bressan.



MRS. S. B. MCCONICO, WIFE OF THE RAILROAD MAGNATE.—Rose & Hopkins.



MISS MARGUERITE BEAUREGARD, GRANDDAUGHTER OF GENERAL GUSTAVE TOUTANT BEAUREGARD.—Moore.



MISS PAULINE MENGE, DAUGHTER OF A PROMINENT MERCHANT.—Moore.



MISS PEARL DAVIS, DAUGHTER OF MRS. MOLLIE MOORE DAVIS, THE WELL-KNOWN AUTHORESS.—Rivote.



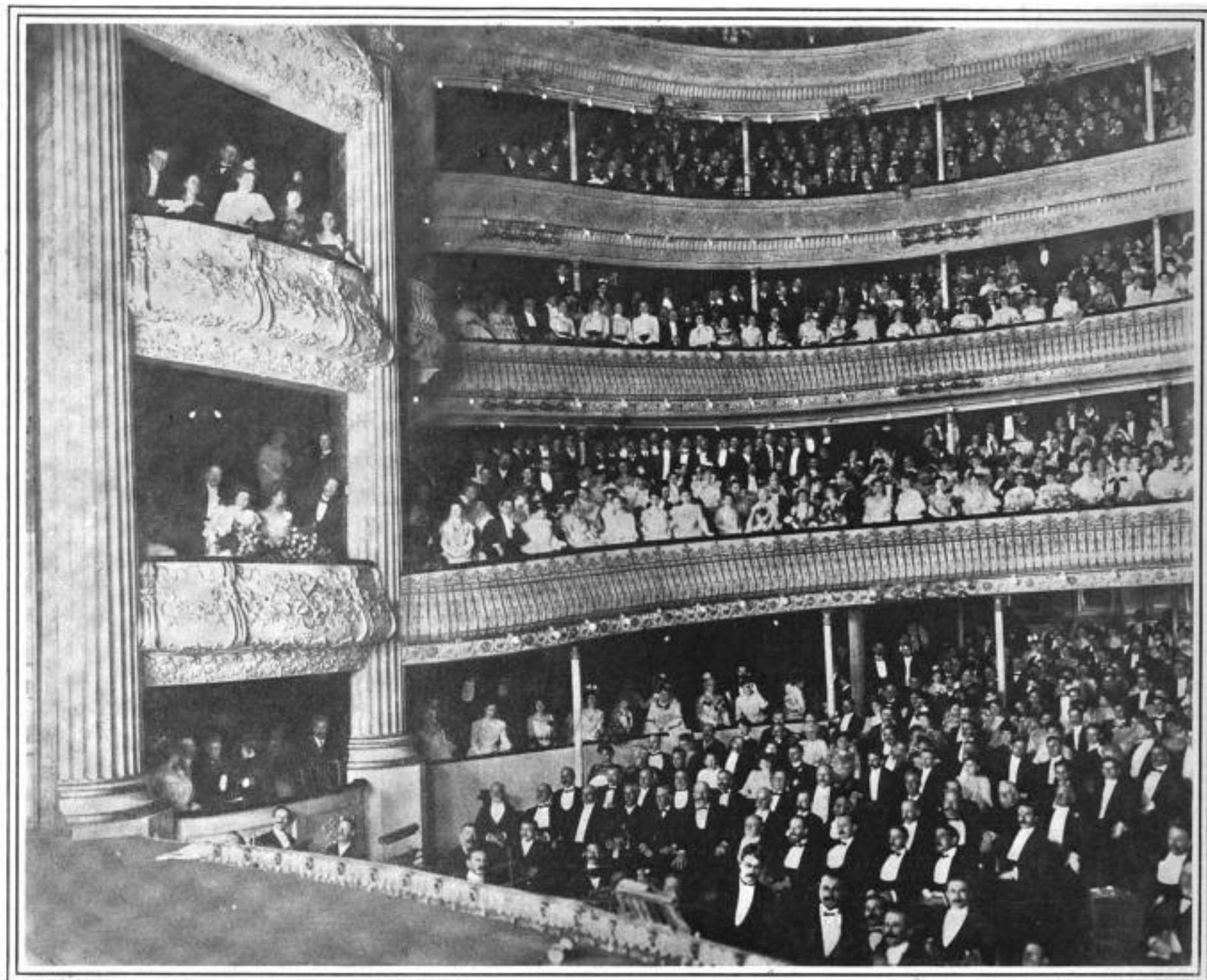
MRS. FRANK HAYNE, WIFE OF A PROMINENT COTTON MERCHANT.



MRS. THOMAS HOLFORD, THE LAST QUEEN OF THE CARNIVAL.—Moore.

BEAUTIFUL WOMEN PROMINENT IN NEW ORLEANS SOCIETY.  
REPRESENTATIVE TYPES OF SOUTHERN BEAUTY, FOR WHICH THE WOMEN OF THE CRESCENT CITY ARE NOTED.





BEAUTY AND FASHION AT THE FAMOUS NEW ORLEANS FRENCH OPERA.

INTERIOR OF THE OPERA HOUSE, LOOKING FROM THE RIGHT SIDE OF THE STAGE.—THIS IS THE FIRST TIME A PHOTOGRAPH OF THIS CHARACTER HAS BEEN TAKEN OF THIS FASHIONABLE TEMPLE OF MUSIC SINCE THE ESTABLISHMENT OF FRENCH OPERA IN NEW ORLEANS NINETY YEARS AGO.

Photographed for Leslie's Weekly by John N. Tennison, on the opening night of the season.

indeed, that can trace its origin in this country back to the beautiful "filles à la cassette."



MAMMY LOW REMINISCING ON THE DAYS "BEFO' DE WAR."

And now I want to go around the corner there, and lose myself in the labyrinth of narrow streets and queer little flag-paved alleys of the French quarter. But I don't care to go alone, and to lead one blind into corners and curious places, and furnish eyes for seeing; I want to shrug my shoulders as one of my little Creole friends would do, and express in the same eloquent pantomime my utter inability to do this, but being a Yankee I must be point blank, and say impossible! When two meet who have traveled in the same foreign land, how quickly there springs up between them an interest and understanding into which no uninitiated one can enter. We were going down into the old French quarter, where the quaint old Creole houses stand, as they stood a hundred years ago, their iron-railed balconies stretching out across the narrow streets as if they were peering with impertinent curiosity into the second-story

window over the way, to see what their neighbors were about. Queer, wrinkled musty old houses they are with high arched stone doorways, opening into stone-paved court-yards, where one is liable to see drowsing in a hammock, swung from a vine-covered wall, a dusky Creole maiden just blossoming into wonderful womanhood, crooning a melody that, though it may be modern, coming from her full red lips breathes a subtle charm. An old negro may sing "Way down upon the Suwanee River" sitting out in the moonlight on an

old steamboat floating down the Mississippi, and it is a more beautiful song than "Suwanee River" crooned from the perfect throat of some nightingale in a brilliantly lighted opera house. It is all a matter of "atmosphere" I suppose, but when Creole Sue herself sings "Creole Sue" one listens differently somehow.

There is no other place in America like the French quarter in New Orleans, just as there is no other place in America like Chinatown in 'Frisco. It is too intricate and extensive and its points of interest



FAMOUS DUELING OAKS IN CITY PARK.  
Tennison.



THE OLD RESIDENCE OF GENERAL BEAUREGARD.—Tennison.



BRINGING IN MYRIADS OF Bales TO WORLD'S CHIEF COTTON SHIPPING CENTRE.—Tennison.

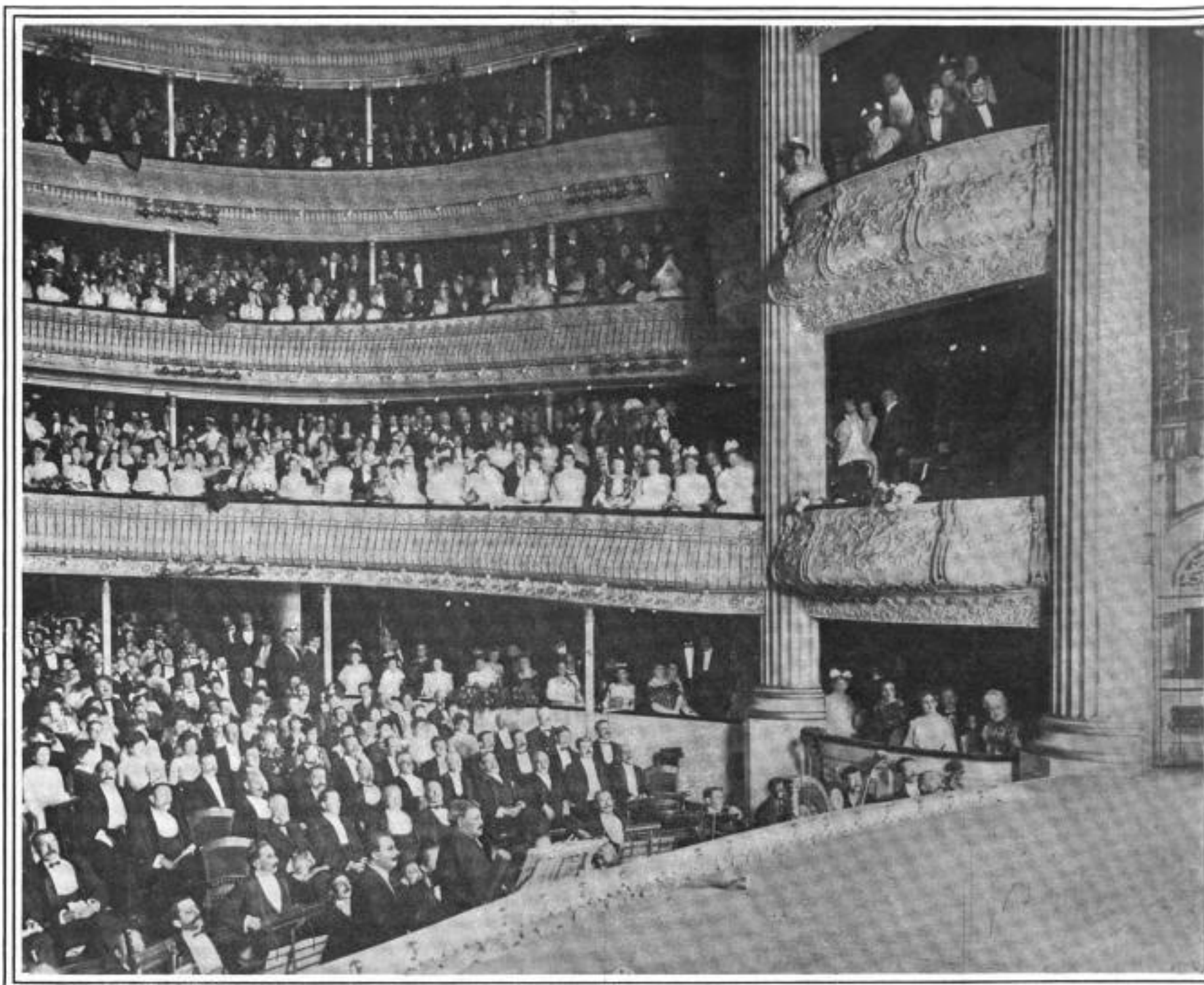


THE LUGGER-LANDING, WHERE OYSTERS ARE UNLOADED ON THE RIVER FRONT.—Tennison.



THE NOTABLE BUILDING OF THE HIBERNIA BANK.—Moore.





### BEAUTY AND FASHION AT THE FAMOUS NEW ORLEANS FRENCH OPERA.

INTERIOR OF THE OPERA-HOUSE, LOOKING FROM THE LEFT SIDE OF THE STAGE.—NEW ORLEANS IS JUSTLY PROUD OF THIS OLD INSTITUTION, WHICH IS THE ONLY ONE OF ITS KIND IN AMERICA. IT IS MAINTAINED BY SOCIETY AT A LARGE EXPENSE AND IS THE CENTRE OF SOCIAL LIFE IN THE CHARMING CRESCENT CITY.

*Photographed for Leslie's Weekly by John N. Trunkner, on the opening night of the season.*

too numerous to write about in one little story. There's the ancient Absinthe house with its thousand romances; there is Madame Delphine's and Père Antoine's corner, the old St. Louis cemetery with its romantic names on time-stained tombs; and then there is just the town itself, the queer, scraggly, unkempt ancient town in the heart of a modern American city. But there is one thing in the French quarter which we must not pass unmentioned, and that is French cookery. There are a number of French cooks down there in Cres-

cent Town, who have attained international reputation. What traveler has not breakfasted at Begue's, down by the French market, and written sonnets to Madame Begue's delicious broiled liver. I myself had the novel pleasure of breakfasting the other day with Monsieur Jules Alcistoire, the cook of cooks, to whom cookery is an art, an art to be loved, to be studied, practiced, and improved.

Monsieur Alcistoire is "Antoine." Everybody knows "Antoine's." The original Antoine was Jules's father, who came to this

country fifty years ago and opened the little café right where it is to-day. A history of New Orleans could hardly be written without mentioning Antoine's, since it was the theatre of many an interesting event during the stormy times in the early sixties, and is especially marked in late history as having been honored by President McKinley in his last memorable trip across the continent. Just a stone's throw from Antoine's, down on the next corner, stands the old St. Louis Hotel, whose history would make a book of stirring interest, but it is an eloquent fact that the natives of New Orleans, and of that vicinity especially, seem to have forgotten that the musty old pile, shut up tight and crumbling to its fall, has a history old as the city itself, and only remember that our dear dead President once stood on an upper balcony and spoke brave words to a multitude in the narrow street below. "That is the old St. Louis Hotel," he will say; "President McKinley made a speech from the corner of the second balcony there when he was in New



BEAUTIFUL PALM GARDEN IN THE NEW ST. CHARLES HOTEL, THE LARGEST ENCLOSED PALM GARDEN IN THE UNITED STATES.—Trunkner.



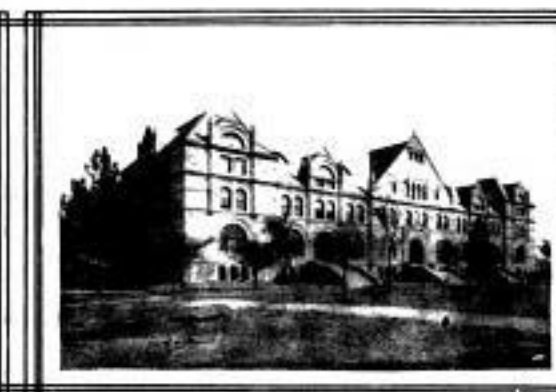
HARTUS ROWLEY JOHNSON POSES FOR HIS PICTURE.



EXCURSION OF HARDWAREMEN'S DELEGATES.—Trunkner.



SOPHIA NEWCOME COLLEGE FOR WOMEN. Trunkner.



GIBSON HALL, TULANE UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA. Trunkner.



FAMOUS FRENCH OPERA HOUSE, ONE OF THE ATTRACTIONS.—Trunkner.





ST. ROCH'S CHAPEL WITH ITS FAMOUS WISHING SHRINE, ONE OF NEW ORLEANS'S MOST FAMOUS SIGHTS.—TENNISON.



VAST SHIPMENTS OF SUGAR HELP TO MAKE NEW ORLEANS SECOND EXPORT PORT OF AMERICA.—TENNISON.

Orleans," and they don't seem to care to say more, nor does one care to hear anything else just then.

But about the breakfast with Monsieur Alcintore. His aged mother, a beautiful old lady, who talks with pardonable pride about her eighteen children, was also his guest this morning. And what a breakfast it was! Monsieur Jules prepared it himself, which is enough to say of it, and talked all the while in his fascinating imperfect English about his Paris and the wide world as he knows it, and particularly about an interesting time when he cooked for his Highness, "his very High Highness," said Monsieur Jules with a laugh, Prince Bismarck.

"Monsieur doesn't have to cook," his dear old mother will hasten to explain. "He has money—plenty—and a charming family." But then he loves to make those wonderful dishes, and he has so many friends who love his beautiful breakfasts. "And then a man must work," says he. Monsieur Jules Alcintore has much to answer for. He is responsible for the hypercritical taste of most of the epicures in New Orleans—and in respect of epicures New Orleans is the Paris of the Western Hemisphere. He stands in his quaint old iron balcony, regretfully stroking his small goatee, as we take our departure, and we cast a regretful look backward as we wander on into the corners of this old town looking for interesting individuals and strange romance-haunted houses.

It is an endless journey of exhaustless interest if we keep going around and around, but straight out before us there is Canal Street, that broad modern thoroughfare with its ten thousand street-cars and rows of pretty stores, and a little beyond is the great new St. Charles Hotel with all its twentieth-century comforts and "modern inconveniences." Is it possible it is within five blocks of that little France where we ate the wonderful omelette soufflée with Monsieur Jules?

### The Famous French Opera in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS as an American city is unique in a great many ways, but no feature of life in the quaint, fascinating, cosmopolitan town so distinctly illustrates this fact as does the French opera. There is only one other place in America where one may hear opera as opera should be rendered, and that is in the Metropolitan Opera House in New York City, but in this magnificent temple of music one misses that subtle atmosphere, that unnamable charm, which tradition has thrown about the French Opera House in New Orleans, and one misses also the evidence of that intimate social intercourse which seems possible only in the smaller cities, where families grow up together through generations.

The first night of the opera season is the opening of the social season in New Orleans, and the opera itself is the most important feature of New Orleans social life. For nearly a century it has held the undisputed first place in the hearts of the people of the delightful old French-American city, and it grows each year in popularity and in pride of place. It must be understood, however, that New Orleans loves her French opera not because of the social side of the operatic season, but because she has been taught for generations to love it for the music and for art's sake. The dominating influence of society, as exemplified by box-owners in the Metropolitan Opera House, who have at different times created much excitement and antagonism in the parquet by talking through the performance, would never be tolerated in New Orleans. The music and musicians are the first consideration in this splendid old house; consequently New Orleans knows her great composers, her Mozart, Meyerbeer, Rossini, Verdi, in detail, and knowing them so is able to listen to and enjoy them understandingly. Another thing which adds to New Orleans's enjoyment of French opera, and has doubtless had much to do with the great popularity of the institution, is the fact that one-fourth of the population of the city speaks French in ordinary daily intercourse, while another two-fourths is able to understand the language perfectly.

Now one might write volumes on the French opera in New Orleans and not exhaust a fascinating subject. One might tell how it began in 1813 and follow its history through triumph and vicissitude up to the present day, where we find it holding a glorious place, all its own, in the American world of art. One might write life histories which have been made in and about the old institution, life histories whose final chapters might be laid under the ancient dueling oaks in City Park, not so very far away; for it is said more cards have been exchanged and more

"affairs of honor" arranged in the foyer of the French Opera House in New Orleans than in any other one place in the world, and it has not been such a long time since the glint of pistols in the moonlight was the only thing which served to satisfy the "honor" of your warm-hearted Creole gentleman. One might write the story of triumphant débuts made in the old opera house that would grace the musical record of any capital of Europe. One might tell of quaint laws and customs which have kept this old opera house in the heart of the French quarter, down among the cafés, curio shops, and queer little Creole houses in the narrow streets, the most exclusively fashionable as well as the most generally well-beloved institution in the venerable aristocratic town, but all that would be too long for this little sketch, which is merely designed to record the opening of the season of 1902-3 on Tuesday night, the nineteenth of November, at which time the wonderful photographs published in this issue were taken.

The French opera has been existent in New Orleans for nearly a century, and this is the first time in its history that a photographer has been permitted to turn his camera upon the assemblage, which does not merely represent but which is the highest society of New Orleans. The photographs were taken for *LESLIE'S WEEKLY* through the courtesy of the French Opera House Company, which is composed of a number of New Orleans's most prominent business men, and Monsieur Charley, the manager of the opera company. Monsieur Charley had some difficulty in getting the consent of the singers themselves to having the photographs taken, since it necessitated their singing the big fourth act of "Les Huguenots" in the smoke which is an unavoidable result of a big flash-light, but the perfect good humor which prevailed both behind and before the curtain made it possible for Mr. Tennison, our photographer, to attain the unusual success which his photographs disclose.

It will be noticed that there is a great scarcity of women in the parquet. In fact, it looks much like a sea of upturned shirt-fronts. This is due to the fact that the parquet was originally and for years reserved exclusively for men, while the women occupying the boxes in their brilliant and beautiful evening toilettes won for that part of the house the name "corteille," or "flower-basket." The parquet is no longer reserved for men, however, it having been found necessary to throw it open to the traveling public, which is no small part of New Orleans's population during the winter months.

Nor is full dress any longer demanded for this part of the house, since travelers who wish to attend the opera are often entirely unprepared for a social function. Taken all in all, the French opera in New Orleans, on the opening night or on any particular occasion, presents as brilliant a spectacle of its kind as could be seen at any time in any city in America, and as an old institution it is something of which the people of New Orleans are justly proud.

### Two Remarkable Photographs.

THE ATTENTION of our readers is invited to two notable triumphs of photography presented in this issue. One of these comprises two views of the interior of the famous French Grand Opera House at New Orleans, secured by special permission by John N. Tennison, the well-known expert artist of the Crescent City. The pictures were taken from the stage with two cameras, 18x22 and 8x10, and a flash-light was used. They vividly represent the fine old auditorium crowded with a fashionable assemblage, and they are all the more interesting from the fact that they are the first photographs ever made of this historic building.

The second example of the photographer's skill is the wonderful panoramic picture by Falk of the recent great football game between the Yale and Harvard teams at New Haven. This photograph, which is far beyond the scope of the ordinary camera, was taken with a specially arranged panoramic camera invented by Charles Mills. It should greatly interest every lover of football contests.

Photography has done and is still doing very much for illustrated journalism, and the latter has reciprocated by generously fostering photography. The photograph is every day becoming more and more essential to the illustrated publication. Fine photographs eclipse the most careful drawings in accuracy and vividness, and even in beauty. Photography is progressive, improved methods and apparatus for its purposes being devised every year. It is destined to attain to a greater degree of perfection and usefulness, and, while it will never supplant the individual artist, it will occupy a larger place in illustrative art.

### Young Men and Railroad Service.

RECENT STATISTICS showing the enormous expansion of railroad business in this country during the past few years may also serve to call attention to the fact that no modern industry offers finer or more promising opportunities for capable, energetic, and ambitious young men than railroading. Railroad managers are insisting, too, more and more upon good character, sobriety, frugality, and honorableness of life among their employés, requirements that work a double benefit by raising the morale of the entire body of railroad men and also by adding to the security and confidence of the traveling public.

In a recent communication on this subject in the *Chicago Tribune* Mr. J. H. Barrett, general superintendent of the Chicago and Alton Railroad, makes the important point that after a young man enters the railway service there is no position, no matter how high, which he cannot hope to attain. The spirit pervading railroad circles is a purely democratic one; the principle that one man is as good as another rules here, perhaps, more widely than in any other business. Character, integrity, and proved merit are the only pass-words needed to enter all branches of the service, from the lowest to the highest. Nearly all the prominent railroad presidents of the day have worked up to their present positions from the humblest posts. The spirit of comradeship and mutual helpfulness among railroad men of all grades is very strong, and nowhere is real merit more quickly recognized and conspicuously rewarded.

In the article referred to Mr. Barrett also points out that the general rates of pay received in the railway service are such as to attract young men of ability and insure them fair and just and increasingly large returns for their work. To come to details on this point, it is said that if a young man desires to become a train-man he is required to serve an apprenticeship of short duration. Within a month he becomes a brakeman on a freight train (\$50 to \$75 a month); in about two years he will be a freight conductor (\$90 to \$100 per month); in about six years, according to conditions, a passenger conductor (\$90 to \$120 per month); all promotions, in matter of frequency, depending almost entirely upon individual merit and seniority.

### Special Prizes for Amateur Photographers.

*LESLIE'S WEEKLY* was the first publication in the United States to offer prizes for the best work of amateur photographers. We offer a prize of five dollars for the best amateur photograph received by us in each weekly contest, the competition to be based on the originality of the subject and the perfection of the photograph. Preference will be given to unique and original work and for that which bears a special relation to news events. We invite all amateurs to enter this contest. Photographs may be mounted or unmounted, and will be returned if stamps are sent for this purpose with a request for their return. All photographs entered in the contest and not prize-winners will be subject to our use unless otherwise directed, and one dollar will be paid for each photograph we may use. No copyright photographs will be received, nor such as have been published or offered elsewhere. Many photographs are received, and those accepted will be utilized as soon as possible. Contestants should be patient. No writing except the name and address of the sender should appear on the back of the photograph except when better postage is paid, and in every instance care must be taken to use the proper amount of postage. Photographs must be entered by the makers. Silver paper with a glossy finish should be used when possible. Mat-surface paper is not suitable for reproduction. Photographs entered are not always used. They are subject to return if they are ultimately found unsuitable in making up the photographic contest. Preference is always given to pictures of recent current events of importance, for the news feature is one of the chief elements in selecting the prize-winners. The contest is open to all readers of *LESLIE'S WEEKLY*, whether subscribers or not. N. B.—Communications should be specifically addressed to "*Leslie's Weekly*, 110 Fifth Avenue, New York." When the address is not fully given, communications sometimes go to "*Leslie's Magazine*," or other publications having no connection with *LESLIE'S WEEKLY*.

### When Tired Out

TAKE HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.

It vitalizes the nerves, assists the digestion, refreshes and invigorates the entire body. A Tonic that permanently benefits. It induces restful sleep.

### A Good Milk

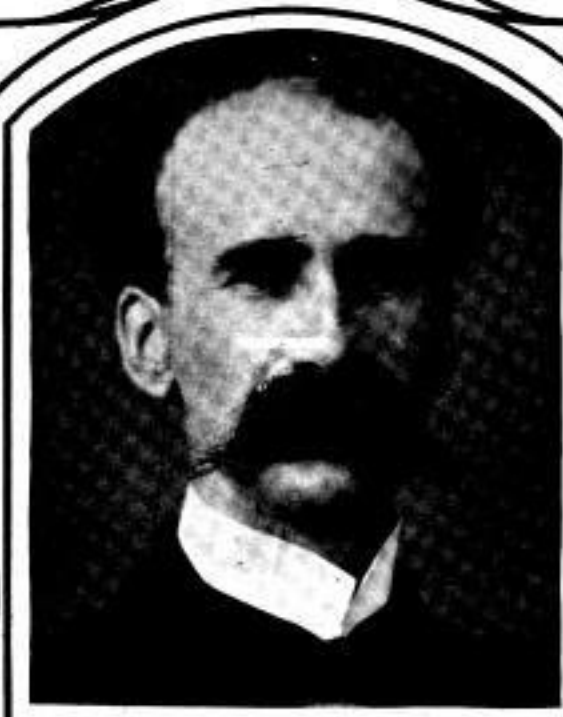
for infant feeding is a mixed cow's milk, from herds of native breeds. Borden's Eagle Brand Condensed Milk herds are properly housed, scientifically fed, and are constantly under trained inspection. Avoid unknown brands.

TELEPHONE Service at your house will save many small annoyances. Rates in Manhattan from \$48 a year, N. Y. Telephone Co., 15 Dey St., 111 W. 38th St.





JAMES E. BRANCH,  
Secretary American Bankers' Association.  
*Havana.*



CALDWELL HARDY,  
The new president of the American Bankers'  
Association.—*Fisher.*



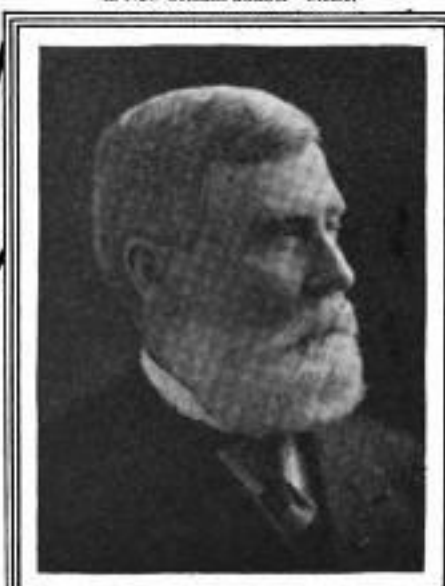
WILLIAM C. FITZWILSON,  
Assistant secretary American Bankers'  
Association.



G. W. NOTT,  
President Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, prominent  
in New Orleans affairs.—*Moore.*



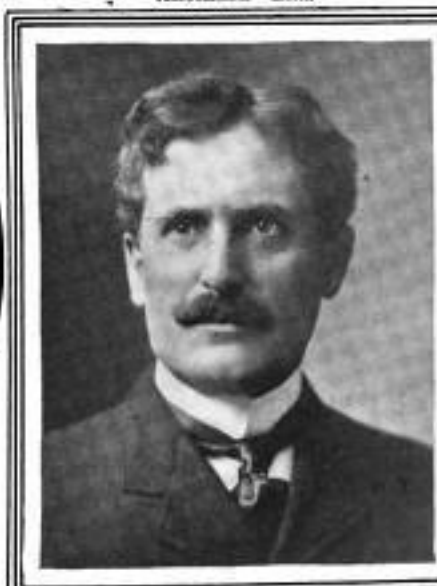
F. G. HIGELOW,  
Of Milwaukee, vice-president American Bankers'  
Association.—*Ston.*



THOMAS T. WOODWARD,  
Prominent financier of New Orleans.  
*Moore.*



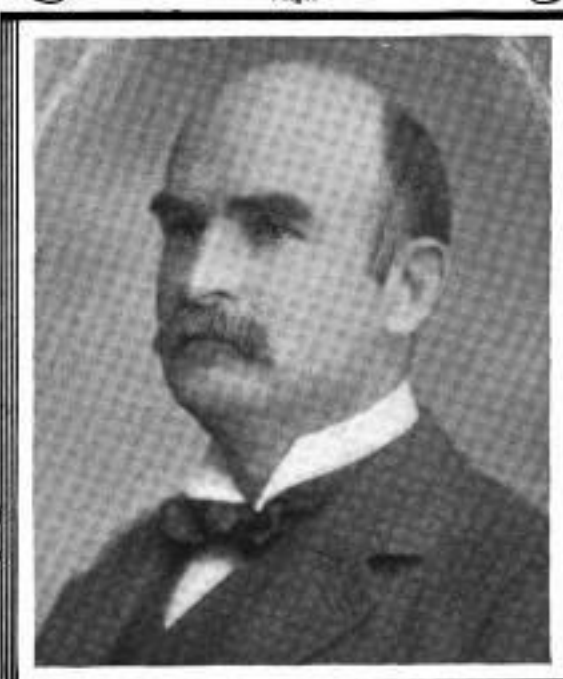
C. H. HYAMS,  
Capitalist and philanthropist, of New Orleans.  
*Engl.*



MYRON T. HERRICK,  
Of Cleveland, retiring president of the  
Bankers' Association.—*Endeavor.*



ANDREW R. BLAKELY,  
Proprietor of the New St. Charles, and organizer and prime  
mover in the New Orleans Progressive Union.—*Moore.*



J. W. CASTLES,  
President of the Hibernia Bank and Trust Company,  
New Orleans.



ALBERT BALDWIN, SR.,  
President of National Bank of New Orleans.  
*Ston.*

THE CRESCENT CITY'S WELCOME TO THE BANKERS.  
DISTINGUISHED VISITORS AT THE CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN BANKERS' ASSOCIATION, AND PROMINENT NEW ORLEANS FINANCIERS WHOSE HOSPITALITY MADE THE EVENT MEMORABLE.

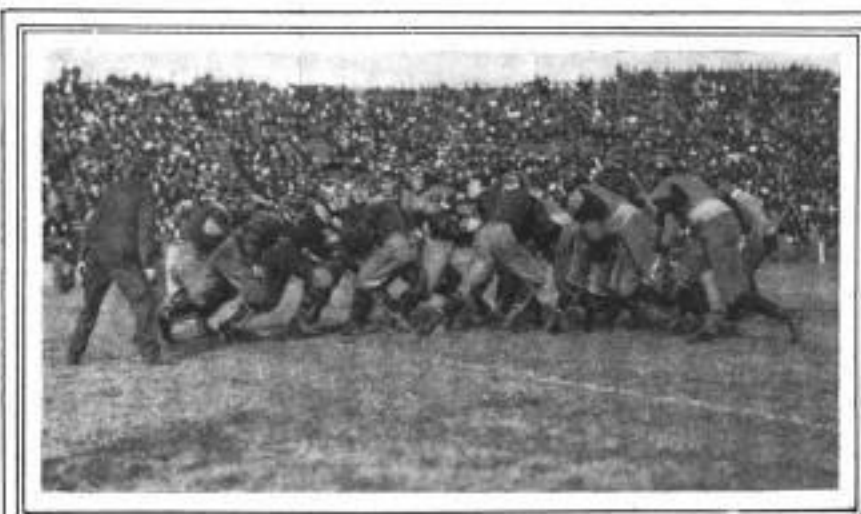




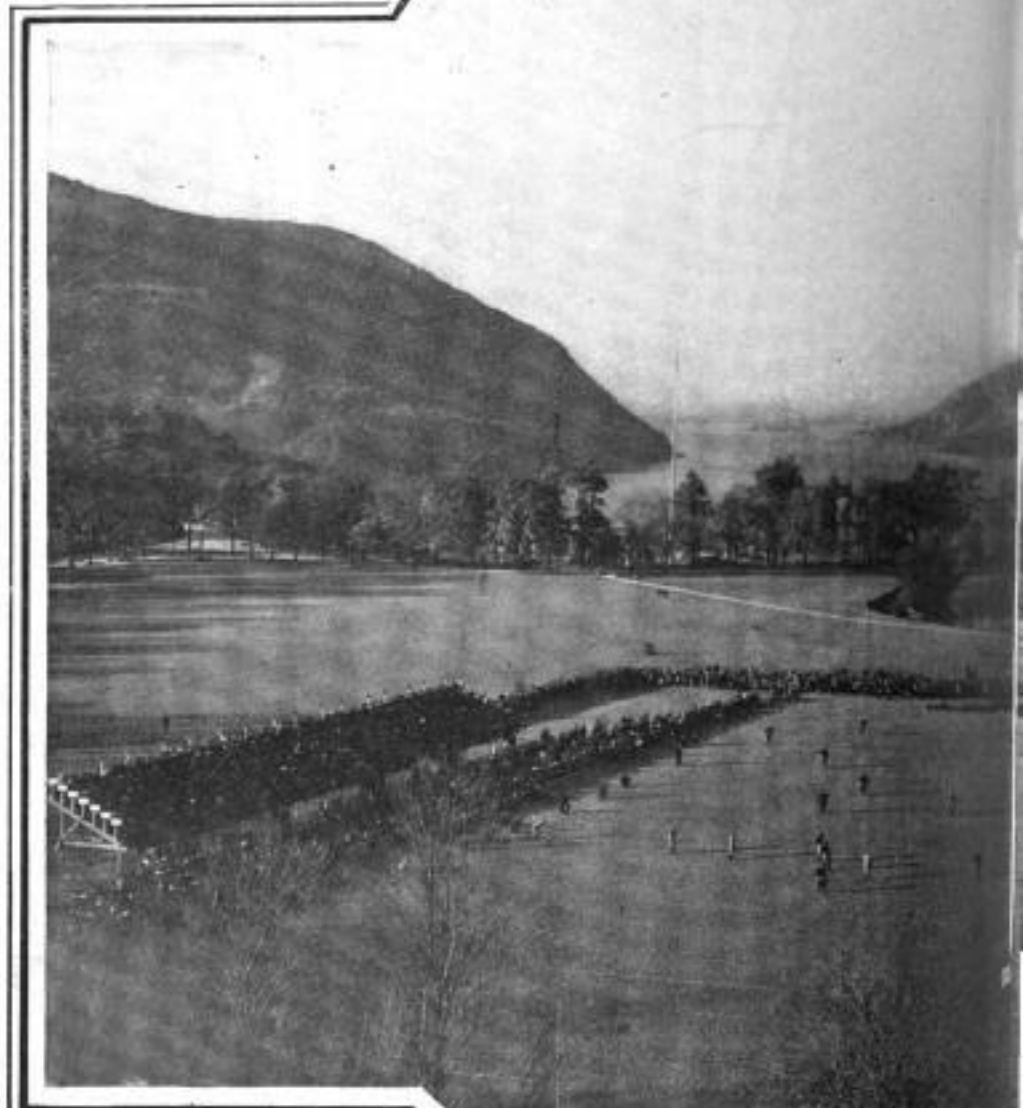
SUPERB PANORAMIC VIEW OF DENSELY-CROWDED STANDS AND FIELD AT GREAT



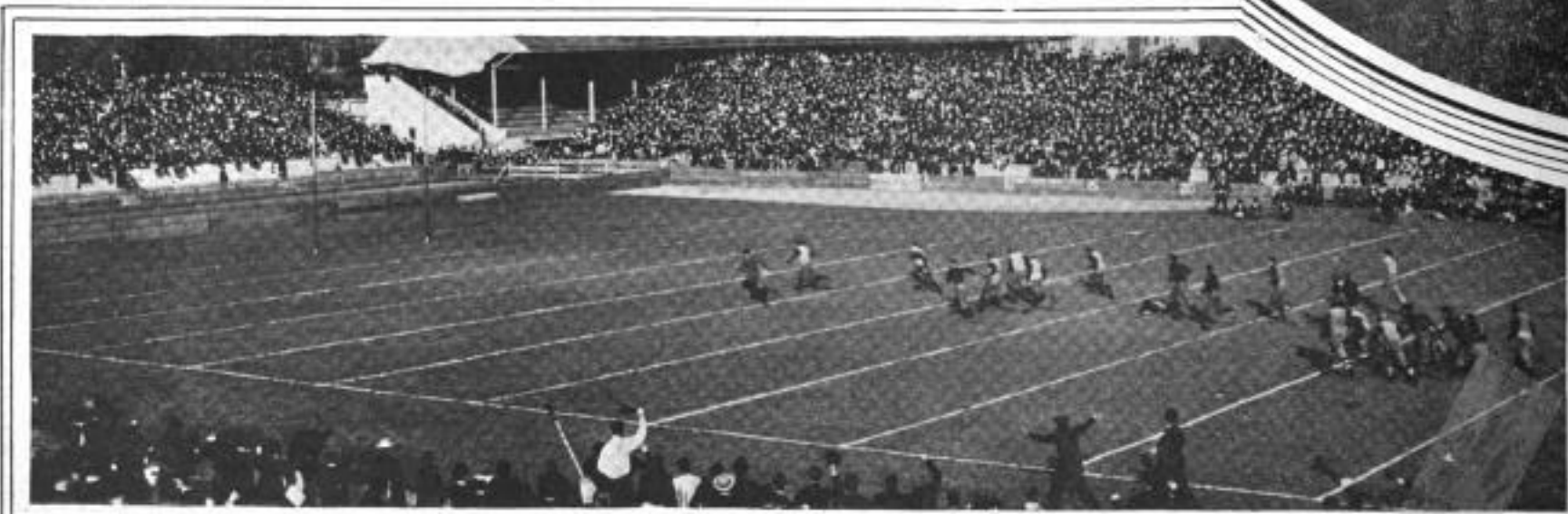
FISHER (COLUMBIA) STRIVING TO GET AROUND BROWN'S END WITH BALL IN BROWN-COLUMBIA GAME.—*Earle.*



PENNSYLVANIA TRIES A RUN AROUND HARVARD'S LEFT END IN PENNSYLVANIA-HARVARD CONTEST.—*Hare.*



LINE-UP IN YALE-WEST POINT GAME



CHADWICK (YALE) MAKES A MIGHTY SPRINT OF FIFTY-SEVEN YARDS FOR FIRST TOUCHDOWN IN YALE-PRINCETON GAME.—*Hare.*

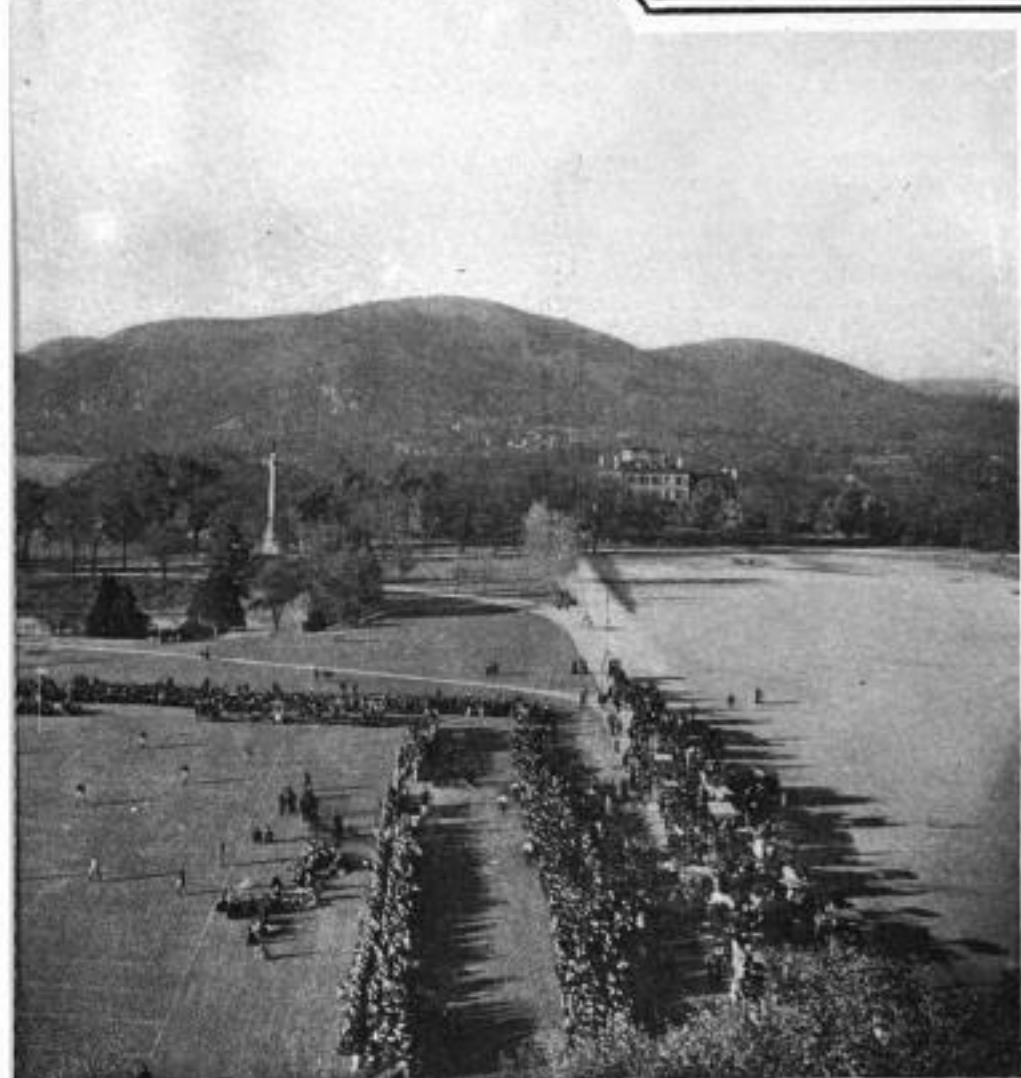
Marcello for Yale and Robert for Harvard

EVENTS OF NOTE IN THE PAST FOOTBALL SEASON  
REMARKABLE PANORAMIC PHOTOGRAPH OF THE YALE-HARVARD MATCH, AND OTHER FOOTBALL





YALE-HARVARD GAME—THE FIRST EVER TAKEN.—Copyright, 1902, by Falk.



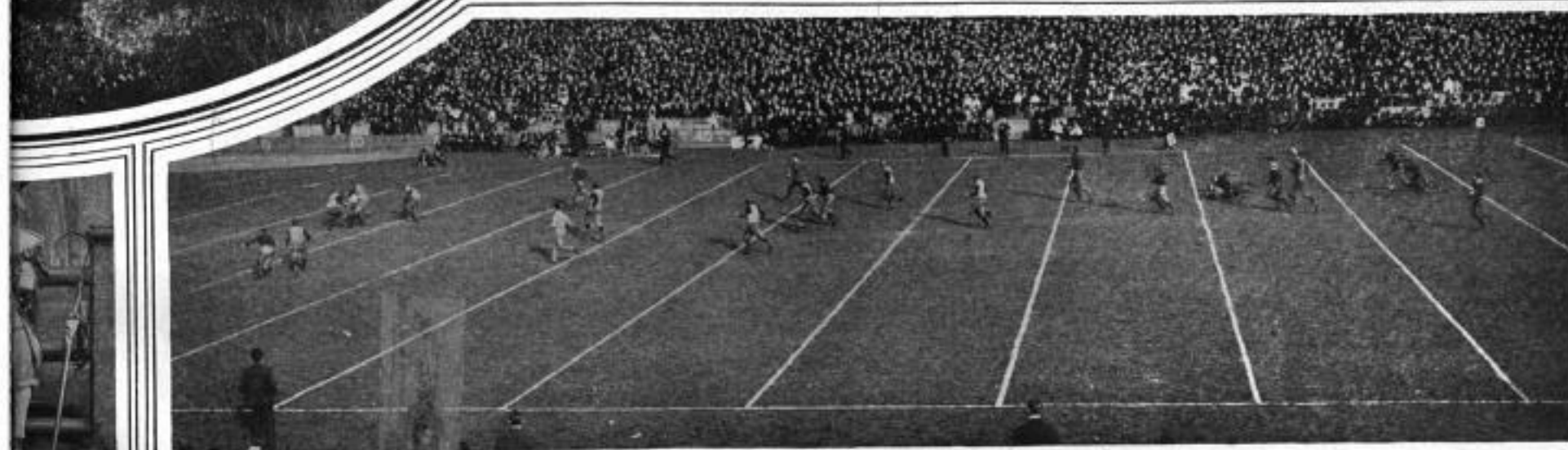
AMID IMPOSING SURROUNDINGS.—Rank.



SHANNON (WEST POINT) PASSING THE BALL IN THE SPIRITED YALE-WEST POINT STRUGGLE.  
*Barton.*



EXCITING TUSSELE, WITH COLUMBIA'S BALL ON TIGERS' THREE-YARD LINE, IN COLUMBIA-PRINCETON MATCH.—*Earle.*



DE WITT, PRINCETON'S CHIEF PLAYER, PUNTS TO CHADWICK IN YALE-PRINCETON GAME.—*Hare.*

YALE.  
Games with Princeton  
Puck Brothers.

SEASON, THE MOST INTERESTING FOR YEARS.

TURES OF INTEREST IN CONNECTION WITH THE PRINCIPAL GAMES.—See football review, page 556.



# All on Account of a Chrysanthemum

By Ruby Douglas

"HE LOVES me; he loves me not. He—"

"Don't, Blanche; don't destroy the flower. I'll tell you." George Hadwick covered the fluffy yellow chrysanthemum with his hand and looked into Blanche Ashbaugh's eyes. "May I?" he asked.

"How can you tell?" she smiled saucily at him. "Have you counted these petals?" Her face was dangerously close to his.

"No, but—"

"Then," she interrupted, "you know nothing about it." Blanche continued her counting. "He loves me; he loves me not."

The young man looked at her in silence for a moment. Again this elusive piece of girlhood had invited the very words he would say to her to his lips, and again she had cut them off as they were formed for utterance. Then she had lowered those long black curtains of her eyes to let him meditate on his narrow escape. Perhaps, too, she knew what a pretty contrast those same black curtains were to the pure pink and white of her skin.

"Blanche."

"Don't, George, when I'm counting. He loves me; he loves me not. He—why, George Hadwick, how dare you! I'll never speak to you again. Give me that flower this minute." A pretty crimson suffused her cheeks as she stood angrily before him. "You've torn it to pieces."

George looked at the crumpled flower in his hand. "You provoked me to do it, Blanche. I'm sorry, but—"

"You're not! You needn't be. You're the most ungentlemanly person I ever knew and I will not go to your old football game with you to-morrow. I won't go! So now!" She threw herself into a chair on the opposite side of the room.

Every attempt at reconciliation was in vain and George Hadwick left her unrelenting, unforgiving.

"Perhaps," he thought as he walked toward his rooms, "the Fates might have brought it my way, but I could not stand the suspense. And she persisted in pulling the entire flower to pieces and not listening nor talking to me. Yes, I was justified in taking it from her." With this self-administered consolation he entered the Kappa Sigma house.

But the next morning, Thanksgiving Day, he somehow felt less pleased with himself and could think of nothing whatever for which to be thankful.

Even the confidence he had felt previously in the victorious result for his team in the big football game of the afternoon seemed to have vanished. What did he care who won if a certain smiling face with long black curtains

over the eyes was not in the grand-stand to see the victory? His college spirit, too, had disappeared—he seemed to have been playing for a little girl—not for a college.

The gridiron was firm and a chilly November wind made the day ideal for the Thanksgiving battle for the pigskin. Both teams were as fit as twenty-two men can well be with the thought that they had necessarily eaten sparingly of a most inviting Thanksgiving dinner.

An enthusiastic gallery followed the pigskin up and down the gridiron, first to one end, then to the other. Neither side had scored and the first half was almost over. College yells, cheering and waving made the grand-stand shake when the visiting team put the ball over their goal just as time was called.

"What's the matter with Hadwick? He fumbled twice!" Tom Higgs asked the question of the little girl by his side. "He usually sees that Harvard scores before the second half. Must be sick."

"Perhaps he is," answered Blanche Ashbaugh, but she had not the courage of her convictions. Her usual enthusiasm in a football game had left her and she sat in the grand-stand pulling the petals one by one from a chrysanthemum.

"If he spoils plays that way in the second I won't give much for our chances," persisted Tom Higgs. He did not observe the manner in which the eyes under those lashes looked at him. Perhaps it was just as well.

"I'm tired sitting still," said Blanche when she had pulled all but one petal from the once pretty blossom. "And it's cold; let's walk about until the game begins again."

Unconsciously—well, perhaps unconsciously—Blanche led the way to the farther end of the grand-stand, the end under which she had seen the players disappear for their few minutes' rest.

They leaned over the railing. "There are the players. Look!" said Blanche, bending over and looking at the men.

"Yes, and there's Hadwick right under us, lying there as if he had pawned his last suit of clothes. He'd better wake up or he'll be the captain of a defeated team." Blanche gave the man at her side another glance which was anything but one of acquiescence.

"I'll drop this on his face. Shall I?" asked Blanche, holding up the stem with one lonely yellow petal.

"It may wake him up," ventured Tom. He did not see the eager expression on the face at his side. How much depended on George Hadwick's reading the message of the last petal aright!

The big football player opened his eyes as if from a dream. He looked at the petal. Yes; he must be still dreaming. A dazed expression came over his face, and he looked up to see in reality a smile which he had just seen fade in his dream.

The Harvard line-up for the second half was heavier by one petal of a chrysanthemum than it had been in the first.

And the player whose weight was increased, if ever so slightly, surprised his opponents by his clever work. They had sized him up as in bad form. How could they see that little yellow bit of flower tucked under the dirty football suit?

"Hadwick isn't so sleepy, after all," said Tom, when he had exhausted his lung power cheering for Harvard's second touchdown.

"No?" said Blanche absently. She was too happy to listen to the mere platitudes of the man by her side. She could only read the messages conveyed from the gridiron in the glances of two big brown eyes.

All the way home Blanche talked listlessly with Tom Higgs. She was wondering if George would come that night or if he would wait until to-morrow. She felt confident he would come.

"You played excellently in the second half, George," said Blanche, giving her hand to a big football player that evening.

"Yes?" he asked, looking earnestly into her eyes.

"Yes," she replied, demurely looking down at her hand in his. Nothing seemed to come to her lips. She could not speak with her usual flow of language.

With his disengaged hand the young man was fumbling in his pocket. Bringing out a withered yellow petal he looked at it.

"It was this," he said, holding it up.

Blanche's color deepened. "May I tell you now what message it contains, Blanche? May I tell you what it is?"

"Isn't it a petal?" asked Blanche, smiling into his eyes, her old coquetry returning. She tried to regain possession of her hand.

"And it means?" he asked.

She did not reply.

"It means 'I love you, dear,' doesn't it?"

Perhaps it did. At least the petal was held in a close embrace between two hands while two young people said numerous things about themselves.

And now a yellow chrysanthemum petal lies buried between the leaves of a book and is only allowed to see daylight on Thanksgiving Day.

## The Turkey or the Gridiron

By E. L. Sabin

"PAPA, WHAT did they do Thanksgivings before they had football?"

Behold that which is likely to be a favorite query of the juvenile of twenty-five years from now!

Already how, in the minds of two hundred thousand and more persons, is Thanksgiving spelled? F-o-o-t-b-a-l-l! To football both church and table play second fiddle. Football is that circumscribes the sermon and abridges the dessert.

Crowds along the Atlantic coast, crowds upon the Pacific coast, crowds in the middle West, and why collected? To "give thanks"? No; not unless their eleven wins. To dine at a happy family board? No; not unless they can conveniently do so between yells.

They have gathered for "the game."

What of this "game," for which, through ten weeks, some thirty young men have been battered and bullied, curbed and curried, restricted to lean beef, exercise and hopes; to see which, men who know not even the name of one of the combatants will journey from Honolulu to Harvard, from the Yukon to Yale; which will warrant a staid banker in throwing aloft his silk hat, and his clerk in smashing it; which will make man and woman, high and low, forego the most ordinary conventionalities of society, not to mention the historic day, and become lunatics?

To witness what other spectacle lasting an hour and a half will rich and poor pay from two to fifty dollars, and sit upon hard planks, amid snow, rain, and wind—and miss dinner to do it?

Where is the glamour? Baseball is showy, cricket is classic, golf is picturesque, tennis is dashing, ping-pong is artistic, but football—football is force. Art and skill assuredly are there, but the dominant element is force.

"Blood-lust" is the definition offered by a noted psychologist for the microbe of football fever; blood-lust, a legacy from those times when our ancestors indulged in man-hunts among the primeval forests and fens; a legacy handed down through the gladiatorial ring and the knightly tourney to us of the side-lines.

The dog whirled around, before settling himself, as did his progenitors of the jungle; the infant turns in his soles as do the apes; we adult humans attend football games in lieu of man-hunts.

Once, Thanksgiving was, as its name implies, a day of thanks, signalized by praises to the God of Plenty. Now, forsooth, 'tis the God of Battles whom we laud.

Later, Thanksgiving grew to be termed popularly turkey-day. Now, the title is becoming a misnomer. Willingly we abandon the turkey to the bed-ridden and the disgruntled cook, and with colors fluttering lie us away

to the field. By luck and good management it may be "the turkey and the gridiron"; but should it be "the turkey or the gridiron"—then on with the pigskin and off with the fowl!

As a rule, man is more solicitous about his stomach than his soul. Had enough is it for him to be lured from

### A Sigh for Mother's Pie.

YOU may talk about your mushroom sauce, your truffled grouse and squab,  
You may think there's nothing sweeter than the corn right off the cob,  
But keep your boasted dishes, your stew, your oyster fry,  
And let me have just one more piece of mother's apple pie.

I KNOW pie's not in favor, nor is it now the style  
With those we call the bluebloods and those who've just "struck it,"  
I know they keep it off the bills, but what's the reason why?  
Is anything they cook as good as mother's pumpkin pie?

I'VE put up at the swell hotels; I've tried the dining cars,  
And found they'd give me anything from shaves to whiskey bars,  
But I can make-off myself, I have no taste for rye,  
Why can't they think of me just once, and give me mother's pie?

I'VE asked the question "time-again" of cooks and land-lords, too,  
The lunch-man and the man who makes the savory "ragout";  
But they have lost the knack, I'm sure, or really they would try  
To please the public's taste and mine with mother's hot mince pie.

I KNOW that I shall never seek a place of honor high,  
Nor do I ever think of wealth as coming by and by;  
But there's a hope I wish fulfilled before I am to die,  
And 'tis to have another chance to eat my mother's pie.

JASPER.

church; but when he is lured from his dinner, the case is exposed in all its seriousness.

Will football continue in the ascendancy? Indications point that way. The game is no longer confined to the colleges. Athletic clubs, large and small, city wide or neighborhood narrow, have taken it up. High school and grammar school boast their teams. Urchins in mother-made suits throng parks and streets.

However, let us hope not. We may not refill the churches—we of this restless, high irreverent, open-air

age; but at least let us go back to the sacred home-gathering, to the turkey of our fathers, which speaks, not of conquest, but of bounty and leisurely cheer.

The Grand Army of the Republic, and its kindred associations, have fought valiantly to confine Memorial Day to its original high aim; will there be necessary some Order of the Pilgrims, to do the same for Thanksgiving Day?

### Great Financial Success of the Jews.

MR. ZANGWILL'S bold answer to the question, "Why do Jews succeed? They don't"—is not substantiated by statistics. The Jews in this country are about one-eighth of the population, yet they claim one hundred and fifteen out of the four thousand millionaires of the United States, about two and a half times as many as they are entitled to. Even leaving out the backwoods, and confining the inquiry to the town population, it is found that the number of Jew millionaires is still disproportionately large.

### A Soldier's Foe.

KNOCKED DOWN BY UNSUSPECTED ENEMY.

COFFEE so affects the brain and nerves that proper nutrition is interfered with and the final ending is frequently nervous prostration.

"During the Spanish-American war, I went with my troops to Chickamauga," says Lieutenant J. G. Talbott, Springfield, Ill. "If there is any one place on earth where one drinks more coffee than another it is in the army. It is a soldier's 'back bone,' and I can assure you that I drank my share. After several months of hard drilling my health gave out, the chief cause being coffee, bad food, over-exertion and heat."

"On the advice of the surgeon, I tendered my resignation, and with my heart full of regret and my nervous system shattered, I returned home. Almost the first thing the doctor whom I consulted advised me was to quit coffee. That was the first intimation I had that coffee had anything to do with my condition. The next thing was 'What shall I drink?'"

"My wife's mother used your Postum Food Coffee and knew how to make it right, so I tried it and grew very fond of it. My nervous trouble soon left; my old-time health came back, and that fall I gained so in flesh that the boys on returning after 'muster out' hardly knew me. Quitting coffee and using Postum did wonders for me."





"PRETTY POLLY," ONE OF THE LIVELIEST INMATES OF THE PORTLAND (ORE.) "ZOO."  
*Emma B. French, Park Place, Ore.*



MONUMENT AT SAVANNAH, GA., TO GENERAL NATHANIEL GREENE, FAMOUS OFFICER OF THE REVOLUTION.  
*G. P. Wern, Savannah.*



UNIQUE PHOTOGRAPH OF FIERCE MAN-EATING SHARKS OF GULF OF MEXICO, SWIMMING SEVERAL FEET UNDER WATER.  
*Paul Hudson, City of Mexico.*



(PRIZE-WINNER.) THREE STATES SEEN AT A GLANCE—KENTUCKY, WEST VIRGINIA, AND OHIO. CAT-LETTSBURG, KY., IN FOREGROUND.  
*R. C. Abel, Lincoln, Neb.*



IMPOSING CONSECRATION CEREMONIES AT NEW RUSSIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH, ST. NICHOLAS'S, NEW YORK CITY.  
*Kloney, New York.*



A DUSKY LITTLE MAID'S PRICKLESS CHRISTMAS PRESENT.  
*H. E. Trumbull, Plattsburg, N. Y.*



BOHEMIAN PEDDLER ON A BUSINESS TOUR IN AUSTRIA. — Alfred C. Cook, Vienna.



YOUTHFUL MISTRESS OF THE HOUNDS, WITH HER PACK WELL IN HAND.  
*R. B. T. Hunter, Brooklyn.*

AMATEUR PRIZE PHOTOGRAPHIC CONTEST—NEBRASKA WINS.  
PICTORIAL BOUQUET FORMED OF THE GLEANINGS OF THE CAMERA IN WIDELY-CONTRASTED FIELDS.

(SEE OFFERS OF VARIOUS SPECIAL PRIZES IN OUR AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHIC ANNOUNCEMENT ELSEWHERE IN THIS ISSUE.)





# In the World of Sports

THE YALE-HARVARD FOOTBALL GAME—PRINCETON'S MARVELOUS ATHLETE.  
A POOL-ROOM TRICK



ECHOES OF A FAMOUS GRIDIRON BATTLE.—One thing proved by the Yale-Harvard game is that there must be a stricter and more rigid ruling about alleged coaching, under the guise of first aid to the injured, from the side lines. At every intermission of ten seconds of that memorable game "Mike" Murphy, the Yale trainer, ran out with a bucket, a sponge, and a word of advice, and was able to resuscitate at least three of his players before called down by Dashiell, the umpire; and this did not stop until Dashiell had had a little conference with "Mike." Murphy not only helped the injured players with the water-soaked sponge, but he flicked the cold water into the faces of other players near at hand, which did much to refresh them in that terrible battle of brain and muscle. It would seem also to be proved by the game that one man back, at say the 40-yard line, at defensive work does not begin to be sufficient when the team's opponents are aggressive line-buckers. C. Marshall is conceded to be an effective and sure low tackler, but when he was the only person between his line and the Harvard goal he lamentably failed. This point has been demonstrated this season, but it has not as yet apparently appealed to the coaches. We look for an innovation next year in the shape of putting back at least two men from fifteen to thirty yards behind the defensive rush line. When two teams are evenly matched this plan will not be necessary, but it would seem to prove that an almost errorless tackler can at least half the time be dodged by an expert back with a good head start. But, whereas Harvard was apparently afraid of taking a chance of weakening her team by putting more than one man back of the line, she did materially weaken it by attempting to box each Yale end with two men, when it was Yale's ball to kick and it was essential that the Yale ends get down the field to tackle the man who was to catch the ball. It was plain that by this device she took four men from her defensive line, and the point was that these four men were unable in any single case to box these two Yale ends. It is poor football judgment to think that two men forbidden the use of their hands can prevent an end from dodging them and getting down the field. And meanwhile the would-be interference is useless in that particular play for any other purpose. This play left the Harvard centre numerically one-half as strong as the Yale advancing rush line, so that if the Yale ends had failed to break through, their interference there would still be a cavalcade plowing through the Harvard centre and bearing down on the man catching the ball. The Harvard delegation gave its team a splendid twenty-minute reception of cheering at the end of the game. It was a fine instance of Harvard spirit, but it was almost the only cheering of the game, for old-time alumni must face the fact that singing has displaced cheering. Cheering was never at any time exactly a pleasant feature to the visitors, but the majority of them enjoyed the music rather more than the playing. That this change is radical and permanent is proved by the fact that each university now invariably has a band. The results of the season show the cold, calculating system prevalent at Yale, for the players were at their very best when the final and most important game of the season arrived. West Point, Bucknell, and Princeton all scored against the champions earlier in the season; none of them would have been able to cross the

goal line at New Haven on November 22d. During the season Yale scored 286 points to 22 for her opponents; Harvard made 185 to 46 for the opposing eleven, and Princeton scored 164 points to 17 by her rivals. Most of the other college teams fell below expectations, with the exception of West Point, which turned out the best team the soldiers ever placed on the field. The Yale team this year was about the strongest New Haven ever saw.

PASSING OF THE KNICKERBOCKERS.—The passing of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club of New York will be regretted by many people. The history of the organization which brought out so many famous athletes is interesting. Always a rival of the New York Athletic Club, it tried unsuccessfully to compete in accommodations with its wealthier rival. Organized originally as the Manhattan

the world in turning out great all-around athletes, but in De Witt, Princeton has developed a man who has accomplished things no other athlete has ever done. Many colleges have turned out men who were almost equally good in football and baseball. Others have shown men who were good baseball or football players and fine sprinters, notably Weeks, of Columbia. King, of Princeton, was a good all-around man, and so was Sheldon, of Yale. De Witt is as clever with his feet as he is with his arms; a peculiar combination. The Princeton giant is looked upon as the logical champion weight-thrower with a little more experience. He hurls the weights with practically no loss of force. He is admitted by the football experts to be the best punter and drop-kicker of the year, if not in the history of modern college football. His friends have mentioned him as half of the Princeton football team, and he certainly was a goodly half of the Tigers' track and field team last summer. If he could skate, what a great hockey player he would make for the Princeton team!

## BETTER BICYCLES AT A HIGHER PRICE.

—This has been the best year for the bicycle industry in England since 1897. The industry was in better shape in this country this year than last, and indications point to a further increase in the sale of wheels next season. With the reorganization of the bicycle trust and the turning over of the affairs of the big company to Colonel Albert A. Pope will come a general hustling in the trade. The old war between the trust and the independent makers is virtually a thing of the past. Practically all the old stock has been disposed of, which will mean a clean new model for 1903. There will be a slight increase in the price of bicycles, but the advance will not be enough to frighten the man or woman who prefers to pay a fair price for a first-class article.

GEORGE E. STACKHOUSE.

## Can Write Them.

CALKINS, THE STORY TELLER.

MR. FRANKLIN W. CALKINS, of Wyoming, Wis., who writes many interesting stories for the *Youth's Companion*, says:

"Food can make or unmake a writer. For a number of years, living the sedentary life of the writer and student, I suffered all the ills of nervous dyspepsia. I could eat nothing in the morning save a dry crust of toasted bread and a cup of weak coffee. For my dinner at six o'clock, I had been in the habit of eating rare beefsteak, the only food from which I seemed to get proper nourishment, but no meal was taken without the after pangs of indigestion; I was beginning to get disgusted with life.

"About a year ago a friend suggested Grape-Nuts, telling me of the benefit he had received from the food, and I began with it as directed; I found immediate relief from my indigestion and in a short time my dyspepsia left

me entirely. I have now used Grape-Nuts for a year and have had no trouble with my stomach, having eaten many enjoyable dinners.

"I find, in fact, that all you say for Grape-Nuts is true, and it is certainly the food for brain workers, and the truth of your claims is proved in my own cure. I have no appetite for meats."



SPIRITED GAME BETWEEN COLUMBIA'S SOPHOMORE AND FRESHMAN FOOTBALL TEAMS. LAMONT (SOPHOMORE) GOING AROUND THE END.—Earle.

Athletic Club, it failed, Andy Freedman, later of baseball conspicuousness, being the receiver. But a new club arose out of the ashes and took possession of the splendid quarters in Madison Avenue, under the name of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club. But the Knickerbocker was merely a proprietary club, and the members themselves had practically nothing to say about its management. So when the principal stockholder of the club failed re-



COLUMBIA'S VARSITY FOOTBALL SQUAD, AN AGGREGATION OF FINE YOUNG ATHLETES.—Earle.

cently the organization went to pieces. Now the Greater New York Athletic Club will try in a purely athletic way to rival the winged foot organization. It can never hope to cope with it in a social way. James E. Sullivan, of the Amateur Athletic Union, has joined forces with the Greater New York Club, and this means that the club will take an active part in track and field athletics.

DE WITT AN ATHLETIC MARVEL.—America has beaten



CAPTAIN HAROLD WEEKS, Of Columbia eleven, about to punt the ball.—Earle.



L. LEAVENTRITT, Winning final heat of 100-yard dash in Columbia freshman-sophomore games.—Earle.



W. F. S. EARLE, Winning final heat of 100-yard dash in Columbia fall handicap games.—Earle.



DE WITT, Princeton's champion athlete, and gridiron hero of year.





F. HOPKINSON SMITH,  
Author of "The Fortunes  
of Oliver Horn."



SARAH BEAUMONT KENNEDY,  
"The Wooing of Judith."



EDWARD EVERETT HALE,  
"Memories of a Hundred Years."



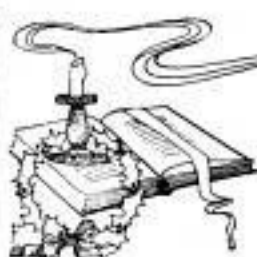
GERTRUDE A. CHERTTON,  
"The Splendid Little Forties."



THOMAS W. HIGGINSON,  
"Henry Wadsworth  
Longfellow."



ELLA HIGGINSON,  
"Marietta out of the  
West."



## Books for Christmas Gifts

By La Salle A. Maynard



J. M. BARRIE,  
Who wrote "The  
White Bird."



MARY E. WILKINS,  
"The Wind in the  
Reeds."



WILLIAM F. GORDON,  
"Three Black Diamond  
Men."



KATE DOUGLAS WIGGIN,  
"Penelope's Irish Ex-  
periences."



JACOB A. RIIS,  
"The Battle with the  
Slums."



HARRIETTE COX HUTTON,  
"Our Lady of the  
Reveries."

IF IT were lawful to speak of anything suggestive of gloom in connection with the joyous days of Christmas-tide, we might say that no coming event of that happy season casts a longer shadow "before" than the preparation and announcement of books "suitable for holiday gifts." It is well that this should be so, especially at this time, for with all the long and bewildering *men* of rich, toothsome, and delectable things offered for the Christmas

just this year by the publishers, one needs plenty of space for deliberation and careful choice. For gift-books, like slippers, smoking jackets, ribbons and rings, need to have the element of fitness in them to carry real and unadulterated joy to the bosoms of their recipients. Unhappy consequences might ensue, for example, if the mistake were made, wittingly or unwittingly, of dropping Mr. Douglass Zabriskie Doty's chronicle of adventures in Noah's Ark or Amos R. Wells's book of rollicking rhymes into the Christmas stocking of the meditative theological student and aspirant for pulpit honors, or if Professor George A. Coker's "Religion of a Mature Mind" were deposited in the hose of the five-year-old candidate for kindergarten glory, whereas if the gifts were reversed both might be made happy forever and a day. Grown-up persons and well-mannered young people manage, of course, to put on an outward semblance of joy and becoming gratitude, no matter what they receive, it never being good form at Christmas or any other time to look gift horses "in the mouth," but when a young football enthusiast has Professor Moulton's new book on Shakespeare's Moral System handed down to him from the Christmas-tree, and grandmother is endowed on the same occasion with Guy Carrol's latest version of Grimm's Fairy Tales, the effort to appear jubilant over these unmerited favors from loving friends is likely to cost the recipients a degree of pain from which they ought to be spared on such an occasion.

IT IS with a humble desire to assist our readers in avoiding such trying experiences as these in choosing Christmas books that we have compiled the list given on this page. Of course the list does not include a hundredth part of the new books issued during the past few months, for the season has been a remarkably prolific one, nor does it contain by any means the titles of all the desirable books; but an honest endeavor has been made here to give a choice selection of the latest and best books under the several heads indicated, and we are confident that our readers will hardly go amiss if they trust to our judgment in this particular.

WE HAVE given fiction by far the larger space, not only because such books are more numerous than any other class, but because they seem to be more in keeping with the light and joyous spirit of Christmas-tide and therefore more appropriate as gifts. A story of the type of "Oliver Horn," or "The Blue Flower," or "Aladdin O'Brien," or "A Sea Turn," or "Oldfield," or "Tangled Up in Beulah Land," or "The Sheep-

Stealers," would not be out of place in any Christmas stocking, and even grandmother and the doctor of divinity would be made truly happy to receive one of these. Few people pretend not to read novels nowadays, and the few who do thus hold aloof might be induced to enter into these joys if they received one of these books in the mellow Christmas days. We know a man who seldom indulges in fiction, but who makes a point of re-reading Dickens's Christmas stories in the late December days every year, because they help to work up his feelings to a proper pitch for the enjoyment of the season and thus prevent him from being haunted, like Old Scrooge, with the ghosts of Christmases past. Some of the books in our list, like Harte's "Condensed Novels," Jerome's "Paul Kelyer," Jacobs's "The Lady of the Barge," and the collection of Frank Stockton's stories, are well calculated to drive away the blues, lay ghosts, and otherwise prepare the mind for the proper contemplation of roast turkey and plum pudding, and other dainties.

IT WILL be observed that the books selected are for the most part by old and already well-known authors. It would be a great mistake, however, to confine a choice to these, for among the few new or less-known authors mentioned are a number of books of exceeding interest and value. Such are "The Sheep-Stealers," by Violet Jacobs, a new English author, a novel founded on the anti-tollgate riots of South Wales early in the last century—a work that recalls the best methods of Thomas Hardy; the "Aladdin O'Brien" of Gouverneur Morris; "The Last Word," by Alice MacGowan; "The Wooing of Judith," by Sarah Beaumont Kennedy, and "Out of Gloucester," a most charming collection of seafaring stories by James H. Connolly.

TAKE it all in all, we know of no publishing season for many years that has offered so many books of real interest and permanent value as the present one, and those in almost every department of literature. In fiction the showing is specially strong and brilliant, and the person who cannot find many books to his taste in the list which we submit must have a taste that needs looking after.

### Choice Books for Christmas Remembrance.

#### FICTION.

- JOHN GAYTHIE'S GARDEN. By Frank R. Stockton. 1.  
DOROTHY PARKER. By Sir Gilbert Parker. 3.  
HARRARA LADD. By Charles G. D. Roberts. 8.  
THE BLUE FLOWER. By Henry Van Dyke. 1.  
THE SHEEP-STEALERS. By Violet Jacobs. 6.  
WANTED: A CHAPERON. By Paul Leicester Ford. 5.  
THE FORTUNES OF OLIVER HORN. By F. Hopkinson Smith. 2.  
THE LITTLE WHITE BIRD. By James M. Barrie. 1.  
GLENDAHRY SCHOOL DAYS. By Ralph Connor. 2.  
GLENDAHRY. By Nancy Huston Banks. 10.  
CAPTAIN MAPKIN. By Richard Harding Davis. 1.  
CONDENSED NOVELS. By Bret Harte. 7.  
UGOLIA. By P. Marion Crawford. 10.  
PHARAOH AND THE PHILIST. By Alexander Glazovsky. 11.  
PAUL KELYER. By Jerome K. Jerome. 5.  
THE LADY OF THE BARGE. By W. E. Jacobs. 5.  
PENLOPE'S IRISH EXPERIENCES. By Kate Douglas Wiggin. 7.  
THE VIRGINIAN. By Owen Wister. 10.  
THE LADY OF THE REVERIES. By Harriette Cox Hutton. 7.  
THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE. By Ellen Glasgow. 11.  
MARSHETTA OUT OF THE WEST. By Ella Higginson. 10.  
CONFESSIONS OF A WIFE. By Mary Adams. 9.  
THE BEAUTIFUL MISS MOULTON. By Nathaniel Stephenson. 4.  
THE STORY OF A STRANGE CAREER. By Stanley Waterloo. 3.  
THREE BLACK DIAMOND MEN. By William F. Gordon. 2.  
MOTH AND BURN. By Mary Chalmers. 5.  
ALADDIN O'BRIEN. By Gouverneur Morris. 9.  
NO OTHER WAY. By Sir Walter Besant. 5.  
DOCTOR BEYRON. By Frank Hamilton Spearman. 1.  
THE SEA LADY. By H. G. Wells. 3.  
THE WOOING OF JUDITH. By Sarah Beaumont Kennedy. 11.  
THE SLENDER LITTLE FORTIES. By Gertrude A. Chertton. 3.  
THE LAST WORD. By Alice MacGowan. 8.  
A DAUGHTER OF THE SNOWS. By Jack London. 12.  
OUT OF GLOUCESTER. By James H. Connolly. 1.  
THE WIND IN THE REEDS. By Mary E. Wilkins. 11.  
DANNY. By Alfred Whitcomb. 11.  
TANGLED UP IN BEULAH LAND. By H. P. Maybray. 11.  
THE HOUSE UNDER THE SEA. By Max Pemberton. 3.

#### MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.

- HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW. By Thomas Wentworth Higginson. 7.  
ACHES COVERED LANDS. By Henry Savage Landor. 10.  
RECOLLECTIONS OF A LONG LIFE. By Theodore L. Cuyler. 14.  
HISTORICAL AND LITERARY ESSAYS. By John Fiske. 10.  
MEMORIES OF A HUNDRED YEARS. By Edward Everett Hale. 10.  
THE QUEST OF HAPPINESS. By Newell Dwight Halls. 10.  
THE STRUGGLE FOR A CONSCIENCE. By Francis Parkman. 13.  
THE HORNED MYSTIC. By Jay MacLean. 5.  
BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES. By James Bryce. 10.  
LEAVES: GIRLS AND WOMEN. By Alice M. Bacon. 7.  
THE ROMANCE OF THE COLORED RIVER. By Frederick S. Dellenbaugh. 6.  
ART, THE RUSSIAN. By Henry Norman, M. C. 1.  
HEREDITY AND PROGRESS. By Captain Alfred P. Mahan. 13.  
NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE. By George E. Woodberry. 7.  
MEMOIRS OF PRESIDENT KNUDSEN. 9.  
THE BATTLE WITH THE SLUMS. By Jacob A. Riis. 10.  
LITERARY VALUES. By John Burroughs. 7.  
DANIEL WEBSTER. By John Bach McMaster. 9.  
THROUGH HIDDEN SHORES. By Francis H. Nichols. 1.  
THE CANADA PROTECTORATE. By Sir Harry Johnston. 5.  
THE LEAVEN IS A GREAT CITY. By Lillian W. Betts. 5.  
LITTLE OF CHARLES DARWIN. Edited by Francis Darwin. 3.  
LIFE OF GLAUCON. By John Morley. 10.  
A MAKER OF THE NEW ORIENT. By William Elliott Griffis. 2.  
WITH NAPOLEON AT ST. HELENA. The Diary of John Stowe. 4.

#### BOOKS FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.

- A CAPTIVE SANTA CLAUD. By Thomas Nelson Page. 1.  
ADVENTURES OF TORQUA. By Charles Frederick Halder. 13.  
NATHANIEL'S CHUM. By Anna Chapin Ray. 13.  
ROLICKING RHYMES FOR YOUNGSTERS. By Amos R. Wells. 2.  
IN THE GREEN FOREST. By Katherine Pyle. 13.  
AND ADVENTURES ON NOAH'S ARK. By Douglass Zabriskie Doty. 14.  
GRIMM TALES MADE GAY. By Guy Wetmore Carryl. 7.  
"JUST SO" STORIES. By Rudyard Kipling. 9.  
UNDER COLONIAL COLORS. By Everett L. Tomlinson. 7.  
THE QUEEN OF LITTLE BARRINGTON STREET. By Gertrude Smith. 2.  
A BOOK OF NATURE MYSTERY. By Florence Holbrook. 7.  
BARNABY LEE. By John Bennett. 9.  
THE BOYS OF THE LUNNON HATCH. By H. S. Canfield. 9.  
BEHIND THE LINE. By Ralph Henry Barbour. 4.  
THE FLAG ON THE HILLTOP. By Mary Tracy Earle. 7.  
PICKETT'S GAP. By Homer Greene. 10.  
JANET: A DAUGHTER OF THE MANSE. By Margaret E. Sangster. 2.  
KING MORRIS. By Paul De Chazal. 1.  
THE TREASURE OF THE INCA. By G. A. Henty. 1.

1. Charles Scribner's Sons. 2. Fleming H. Revell Company. 3. D. Appleton & Company. 4. John Lane. 5. Dodd, Mead & Company. 6. G. P. Putnam's Sons. 7. Houghton, Mifflin & Company. 8. L. C. Page & Company. 9. The Century Company. 10. Macmillan & Company. 11. Doubleday, Page & Company. 12. J. B. Lippincott Company. 13. Little, Brown & Company. 14. J. F. Taylor & Company.



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"The Blue Flower."



PAUL LEICESTER FORD,  
"Wanted: A Chaperon."



H. G. WELLS,  
"The Sea Lady."



ELLEN GLASGOW,  
"The Voice of the People."



NEWELL DWIGHT HALLS,  
"The Quest of Happiness."



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"Dorothy Parker."



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Deposits.	:::	:::	9,623,758.14

Accounts of Merchants, Banks and Bankers Solicited.

J. W. CASTLES, President	CHARLES PALFREY, Cashier
ANDREW STEWART, Vice-President	E. L. GIRAULT, Assistant Cashier
S. V. FORNARI, " "	GEORGE FERRIER, " "
F. J. KINNEY, " "	L. M. POOL, " "
WVATT H. INGRAM, JR., Trust Officer	

G. W. NOTT, President	A. A. LELONG, 2d Vice-President
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Capital, :: :: \$380,200  
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# Jasper's Hints to Money-makers

NOTICE.—This department is intended for the information of the regular readers of *Leslie's Weekly*. No charge is made for answering questions. All communications should always include a stamp, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. Inquiries should refer only to matters directly connected with Wall Street interests. Subscribers to *Leslie's Weekly* at the home office, at regular subscription rates, namely, \$4 per annum, are placed on a preferred list, entitling them to the early delivery of the papers, and in emergencies, to answers by mail or telegraph. Address "Jasper," *Leslie's Weekly*, 110 Fifth Avenue, New York.

THE terrific efforts made in certain quarters to prevent a collapse have caused a sudden and sharp decline in prices. It was the fashion, during the boom period, for the bulls to take up a group of stocks and manipulate them for an advance, and then to sell at the high prices and take up another group and repeat the operation. Lately the bears have turned the tables and have been following a similar plan by attacking Standard Oil, the Morgan, or the Gates stocks, and in every instance the victory has been on the bear side. That the market has not touched its lowest plane is evidenced by the fact that in making the transfers of large blocks of Chicago and Northwestern shares and of Southern Pacific shares, the great operators, who were compelled to let go at a sacrifice, sold at considerably lower than the market rates. In other words, they had to open up a bargain-counter in order to effect a sale.

Of course there are artificial factors in the decline as there were in the advance of the market. I have no doubt that some old established interests have resented the intrusion of Western men and methods on Wall Street, and have sought to punish the Western contingent for their audacity in obtaining possession of such railroads as the Louisville and Nashville and the Rock Island, and entering a field which had heretofore been almost entirely monopolized by Morgan & Co. and allied interests. The greatest danger to the market is in the possible collapse of some overloaded operator or syndicate, which might carry down with it many weaker concerns, create alarm, and culminate in panic. The report that over half a billion of the industrial corporation underwritings of the last three years is still open is significant. Must there be other syndicates organized to relieve underwriting syndicates that are on the ragged edge? And who will relieve the relievers, if the stress of bad weather in Wall Street continues? Where shall the life-saving station be found? If reports are true even Mr. Morgan found it easier to offer bonds than cash to the English owners of the White Star Line, which is to be

a part of his International Mercantile Marine Co. I fear that the public will not be very eager to subscribe to this latest Morgan enterprise. The pitcher that goes to the well too often is sure to be broken.

It is evident that shrewd bull operators have been selling out their stocks at every chance and that some of the most daring are ranging themselves on the bear side. The boldest optimists predict that our general prosperity will continue for a year longer; but suppose this prediction fails and the growing signs of a halt in the high tide of prosperity continue to increase. Suppose that the antagonism between labor and capital should be strengthened; that the coal-strike plan of arbitration should fail and the strike be renewed; that the railroads, with declining trade, begin to cut rates. What would be the outcome? It can be nothing else but what it has been in the past, an era of railroad and industrial bankruptcy and reorganization. It all depends upon how strained the situation may become, and very much depends, in this connection, on the reasonableness with which labor and capital will deal with each other. The presidential election, a time of general business unrest, is rapidly approaching, and the pendulum continues to swing away from the satisfactory poise of McKinley prosperity.

"D." Newcom, N. J.: Four dollars received. You are on my preferred list for one year.

"H." Portsmouth, O.: The proposition is purely speculative. I do not advise the purchase.

"B." Manchester, N. H.: Am making inquiries regarding the Ubeo Plantation Company, of Boston.

"D." Detroit, Mich.: Nothing is known of the propositions on Wall Street. What little I hear is not favorable.

"G." Harrisburg: One dollar received. You are on my preferred list for three months. I do not advise the purchase of the shares of the Doremus Automatic Vending Company.

"A. R." Dayton: One dollar received. You are on my preferred list for three months. I would not sacrifice at present, but would sell at the first favorable opportunity.

"W." Lansdowne, Penn.: I do not believe in the scheme of the Lincoln Financial Bureau, or in any other bureau, syndicate, combinations, or advisory agencies of that character.

"B." Toronto: You must be a subscriber to *Leslie's Weekly* at regular rates, at the home office, to be entitled to a place on my preferred list. Keep out of the market at present.

"K." Youngstown, O.: (1) A speculative proposition, of course. (2) Yes, the Hidden Fortune adjoins the Homestead. (3) The address of the Oro Grande Packer Mining Company is Standard Oil Building, 26 Broadway, New York.

"F. X. H." New York: Two dollars received. You are on my preferred list for six months. The position of the Denver and Rio Grande is excellent and the preferred is regarded with favor by many. I would not buy at present.

"A." Colorado: I regard the proposition of G. A. Aufrecht & Co. as about as cheeky a thing as I have seen. They offer to take your money and speculate with it for one-tenth of the profits, you to stand all the losses. Enough said.

"X." California: (1) I agree with you regarding the American Finance and Mortgage Company. (2) The Hidden Fortune is well located in the midst of a valuable territory. (3) Reliable brokers do not care to take small amounts for investment. It will be necessary for you to select your own stock and give an order for it.

"Curious." Chicago: It is impossible to figure on the probable price of copper, experts tell me, unless one can appreciate what the probable demand for the metal will be, and that depends upon the condition of business generally. At present, the supply of the metal appears to be increasing.

## Winter Golf under Palm Trees.

THE PENINSULA which the United States dips into the tropics furnishes interesting conditions. While rain, snow, sleet, and bitter cold prevail over the great broad zone of the country, down at the southeast corner of it, on the little nose of Florida, are palm trees, balmy breezes, and the warmth of bright sunshine. This situation has led to the extensive development of the only tropical State of the Union. And people fleeing before the Northern winter blasts like migratory birds, have carried into the region of palm trees their customs and amusements. So in the tropical land the Northern folks have laid out golf links where, in mid-winter, they can stroll under the palms as they play. A notable exodus of pleasure and health seekers has started toward this part of the South. They are attracted by the exciting tarpon fishing, and by the sailing and boating to be enjoyed; by the drives to be taken over the picturesque oyster-shell roads; by the opportunity of shooting various game, from deer to quail; by the sweet Southern air; and by strange relics and odd phases of life to be found. Gorgeous hotels are ready for the winter visitors.

Cuba is only ninety miles away, and many have planned little excursions to that island. The Seaboard Air Line Railroad is responsible for a large part of the great winter movement to Florida. It reaches all parts of the State and has most thoughtfully introduced limited trains and every possible convenience for those who desire to journey to the South.

without a proportionate increase in demand, and many, therefore, predict lower prices next year.

"P." Rochester: While I hesitate to advise the sale of United States Steel preferred at a sacrifice, I do not think it is a cheap and safe proposition, even at the present lower level. Many believe that the bonded indebtedness of three hundred odd millions of this great trust represents the intrinsic value of the property. I am told that the cost of the new Lackawanna Steel and Iron Works at Buffalo, when the ratio of its output is considered, is only on the basis of the bonded indebtedness of the United States Steel Trust.

"S." Santa Fe, N. M.: (1) There is no greater assurance of the regularity of crops in Mexico than in any other part of the country. The same visitations of Providence that cause distress in agricultural regions elsewhere occur in Mexico. (2) I advised the purchase of Manhattan long ago. That was the time to have gotten in. (3) I would not sacrifice my Lehigh Valley. Its earnings per mile are nearly as large as those of Erie, while its expenditures for maintenance of way are twice as large as those of the latter. The income of the Lehigh Valley has been largely diverted to its improvement and eventually this will tell in the price of the stock.

"A." Springfield, Mo.: (1) The Mullins suit against the Boston and Montana is for a three-quarters interest in the Comanche claim, one of the best possessions of the Amalgamated Copper Company, some estimating its value as high as \$25,000,000. (2) The new Rock Island bonds are really a second mortgage on the road. Behind them stands only the stock of the old Rock Island Company. Hence their apparently low price. (3) The heavy decline in silver is said to be the reason of the weakness of American Smelting and Refining shares. (4) The resumption of the coal strike early in the new year would be a damaging factor on Wall Street.

"C." Richmond, Va.: (1) It is claimed that Norfolk and Western will earn 8 per cent. on the common this year. (2) The earnings of Baltimore and Ohio last year, it is said, were equal to over 8 per cent. on the common. The condition of this property has been greatly improved. I would not sacrifice my stock. (3) The open break between the large interests represented by Gould and Harriman shows that there is not such harmony among our financial leaders as many have proclaimed. The fight between the Gould and Pennsylvania interests, the Gates-Belmont feud, and the struggle between the Moore and Vanderbilt interests over the control of the Northwest, all indicate that conditions are far from peaceful in the circles of high finance.

"M." St. Paul: If you have read this column regularly, you will have observed that almost every week I have answered questions similar to yours regarding United States Steel common. Whether it will ever sell at 42 again or not depends, first, upon market conditions, which embrace also the condition of the money market; and, secondly, on the disposition and power of the promoters of the steel trust to advance the shares. If they have sold most of their holdings they will not have the disposition to protect the stock. If business conditions do not continue as prosperous as they have been, they will not have the power. It is an axiom on Wall Street that when any stock yields two or three times the normal rate of interest something is wrong with it.

"Bear." Fargo: (1) The outlook for cheaper money this year is not good. It is significant that

Berlin dispatches report that increasing American demands for German money are expected toward the close of the year. (2) One of the evidences of declining prosperity is found in the tremendous shrinkage in the copper stocks, owing to the fall in the price of that metal. This shrinkage approximates \$275,000,000, which means enormous losses to the holders. (3) Vermilye & Co., who are endeavoring to find a market for the new Rock Island securities, would naturally say the best they could of them. (4) The vast combination of Austrians and Hungarians iron and steel industries recently negotiated means still closer competition with our own steel trust, at home as well as abroad.

"G. R. T." Elizabeth: (1) Usually, it is wise not to sacrifice a stock after its price has been cut in two, as that of Amalgamated Copper has. While I have very little confidence in the property, considering the condition of the copper market, I hesitate to advise the sacrifice of your copper shares at present. A speculative whirl might give you a better chance to get out. (2) I regard the Adams Express Company bonds as an excellent investment. (3) Investment bonds are not liable to decline very much unless such a financial crisis occurs as will compel their owners to sacrifice them to protect their speculative holdings. I have from time to time pointed out a number of bonds that yield over 4 per cent. and have merit, including the Kansas City Southern 3s, the San Antonio and Aransas Pass first 4s, the Toledo, St. Louis and Western prior lien 3½s, and other bonds of that character.

"J." Jamestown, N. Y.: The scheme to which you refer is a contemptible trick of some famous Wall Street men. They have been sending out circulars offering mining, oil, and industrial shares for sale at a nominal price and following it with another circular, purporting to come from a different firm, offering to loan money on these shares at a high valuation. When the purchasers of the shares try to negotiate a loan from the second firm the latter replies that it has loaned all its funds and cannot accommodate new customers. Then comes a third circular to the hounded investor, purporting to be from a collection agency, offering to collect the claims of the investor in the bogus companies for a small fee. This agency gets all the papers and other legal evidence from the customer and sometimes makes it almost impossible for the swindled ones to follow up the swindlers in the courts. I wish my readers would bear in mind that Wall Street is a dangerous place for a stranger, unless he has his bearings and knows his business.

"X. Y." Groton, N. Y.: Two dollars received. You are on my preferred list for six months. (1) The American Can Company made a very unsatisfactory showing in its last annual report. It showed about 4 per cent. earned on the preferred. There is \$41,000,000 preferred and the same amount of common stock, and very little other indebtedness. The plant, real estate, patents, etc., constitute the chief assets, aggregating \$75,000,000 out of a total of \$85,000,000 reported. It is said that on a recent decline the shares were picked up by insiders and there has been talk of absorption by the United States Steel Corporation, but that has probably all it can take care of. (2) If I could have 4 per cent. from a savings bank I would keep my money there for the present. Something is liable to drop at any time in Wall Street after such a rise, and the man with ready money can go in and buy dividend-payers and make a profit. (3) As between Atchafalca preferred and the Union Pacific convertible 4s, for speculation and investment, I would rather have the latter. (4) Impossible to fix minimum price of anything in this market.

Continued on following page.

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## OFFICIAL LEGAL NOTICES.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD of November 22 to December 6, 1902, of the confirmation by the Board of Assessors and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessment for LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS in the BOROUGH OF RICHMOND—1ST WARD; BROOK STREET SEWER, from Jersey Street to Richmond Turnpike.  
EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.  
City of New York, November 21, 1902.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD of November 22 to December 6, 1902, of the confirmation by the Board of Assessors and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessment for LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS in the BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN—12TH WARD, SECTION 8: 309th STREET SEWER, between Harlem River and 10th Avenue; 210th STREET SEWER, between 9th and 10th Avenue; 9th AVENUE SEWER, between 208th and 210th streets; also, 10th AVENUE SEWER, between 207th and 209th streets.  
EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.  
City of New York, November 21, 1902.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD of November 21 to December 5, 1902, of the confirmation by the Supreme Court and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessment for OPENING AND ACQUIRING TITLE to the following named street, in the BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN—22ND WARD, SECTION 4, WEST 53RD STREET OPENING, from 11th Avenue to established line of the Hudson River. Confirmed November 6, 1902; entered November 19, 1902.  
EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.  
City of New York, November 20, 1902.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD of November 21 to December 5, 1902, of the confirmation by the Supreme Court and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessment for OPENING AND ACQUIRING TITLE to the following named avenue in the BOROUGH OF THE BRONX—34TH WARD, SECTION 11, WENDOVER AVENUE OPENING, from 3rd Avenue to the Western line of Crotona Park, and from Boston Road to the eastern line of Crotona Park. Confirmed November 6, 1902; entered November 19, 1902.  
EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.  
City of New York, November 20, 1902.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD of November 22 to December 6, 1902, of the confirmation by the Supreme Court and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessment for OPENING AND ACQUIRING TITLE to the following named avenue and street, in the BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN—12TH WARD, SECTION 7, CLAREMONT AVENUE AND ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-THIRD STREET OPENING, WIDENING AND EXTENDING, at their north-westerly intersection, and the WIDENING OF ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-THIRD STREET AND RIVERSIDE DRIVE, at their south-easterly intersection. Confirmed November 13, 1902; entered November 21, 1902.  
EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.  
City of New York, November 21, 1902.

## Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

Continued from preceding page.

"Subscriber," Exbridge: No.  
"H." Boston: Not for investment.  
"J." New York: Preference given.  
"F. J." Herl, N. Y.: I do not believe in the proposition. No entry.

"H." New Orleans: Four dollars received. You are on my preferred list for one year.  
"A. D. G." Cleveland: The shares are not dealt in on Wall Street and I am unable to obtain the information you seek.

"Vermont": So far as I am able to ascertain I am not favorably impressed by the plan of the Globe Security Company.

"W." Westminster: One dollar received. You are on my preferred list for three months. J. L. McLean & Co. do a very large business.

"C." Syracuse: I would not sacrifice my Ontario and Western at present. You should be a subscriber at the home office to be entitled to a place on my preferred list.

"P. W." Bridgeport: Thanks for your compliment. I agree with you regarding the Erie River Company's action. The stockholders should organize in their own defense.

"Hal." Pittsburgh: None of the propositions could be classed as investments, and in these troublesome times it would be wise to put your money in nothing else but investment properties.

"D." Annapolis: The Palisades Park Company has a property with less probabilities of an advance than real estate more centrally located. You should be a subscriber at the home office to be entitled to a place on my preferred list.

"C." Des Moines, O.: The scheme may work for a little while, but it is like all the other get-rich-quick concerns and will end in failure. Your friends had better pull out while they have a profit. If they stay in they will surely have a loss.

"C." Troy: The manner in which Metropolitan Traction has been manipulated by insiders, who wanted to insure its control without owning a majority of the shares, has made many doubtful of its investment value. At present I think better of Missouri Pacific.

"L." Allentown: I thank you for your revelations regarding New York L. Development Company. Anyone who purchases real estate ought first to advise himself regarding its location and surroundings. It is unfortunate that you did not do this in the case to which you refer.

"S." Salem, O.: (1) Of course all the propositions to which you refer are speculative and you could not market your holdings in an emergency, on any of the stock exchanges. If you like to deal with propositions of that character the ones you speak of are probably as good as most of those offered to the public.

"M." Philadelphia: (1) I do not advise the purchase of Reading or any other speculative shares at present. (2) While I do not believe in Steel preferred as a permanent investment, I would not sacrifice the shares at this time. An effort to advance them will no doubt be made when money market conditions improve.

"D." Jacksonville: The Mobile and Ohio Montgomery Division First 3s, Evansville and Terre Haute First Cons. 4s, Western Union Refunding and Real Estate 4s, Georgia Central 3s, and Chicago Western Indiana general 5s, I think, are the best bonds on your list, and all are safe, though not yielding a very large rate of interest.

"V." Pittsburgh: (1) I would not sell or buy stocks on a 5 per cent. margin at this critical time. (2) If I owned such stocks as United States Steel, Tennessee Coal and Iron, Canadian Pacific, Union Pacific, and Illinois Central, bought at high prices, I would dispose of them whenever I could do so without loss and wait for the lower level that I confidently expect within a year.

"Montana": No operators on Wall Street conduct their plans of campaign with greater secrecy than those who are, in the public mind at least, associated with Standard Oil interests. The theory that these interests have been picking up Amalgamated Copper on the recent recession is based not upon revelations made from headquarters, but solely on circumstantial evidence, which, of course, is not infallible.

"W." Chicago: The manner in which the new Rock Island issues have been manipulated has made conservative investors exceedingly wary, and yet the tip has been very quietly circulated that all the Rock Island issues are to be advanced. I have no doubt that if the strong influences behind them are able to put them up they will do so, for the purpose of selling out.

"H." Elmore, N. Y.: (1) A number of Reading electric concerns in Germany have combined to meet American competition and oppose the inroads especially of the Westinghouse Company. (2) The passing of the December dividend by the Camp Shipbuilding Company indicates that the shipbuilding industry in the United States is not in the best condition. It will not facilitate the sale of the new Morgan shipbuilding combine's securities.

"W." Brooklyn: (1) Diligent efforts are being made to float the new 4 per cent. Rock Island bonds. They are reasonably safe, but by no means gilded. (2) All such propositions are so highly speculative and controlled by so few people that I hesitate to advise. I prefer to give you an opinion of securities dealt in on the exchanges and regarding which official reports are at least occasionally made.

"E." Creston: Two dollars received. You are on my preferred list for six months. (1) Not dealt in on Wall Street. (2) I would not buy United States Steel common at present figures. (3) The possibilities of Great Western, in view of the important strategic position it holds, give speculative value to its junior issues. Rumors are constantly heard that it is to be absorbed by some of its larger rivals, on a basis favorable to the stockholders.

"J." Austin, Tex.: (1) The merger of the International and National Mexican railroads has been reported. As they are owned by the same interests, such a merger might be beneficial from the standpoint of retrenchment. (2) The decline in silver affects the Mexican railways because, while they must pay the interest on their obligations in gold, they receive payment for their freight and passengers in depreciated silver. The decline in silver is therefore equivalent to a cut in freight and passenger rates.

"Wyndham": (1) The readiness with which a stock can be manipulated for a rise, even in an unfavorable market, by the promulgation of some deal or combination has recently been shown by the sudden advance in Manhattan, while all the rest of the market was dragging. The fact that such combinations are always possible makes one wary of advancing short sales, though I think the entire market is still on too high a level. (2) Everything depends on existing conditions in Wall Street and in the financial world.

"S." Vancouver: (1) But for the vicissitudes of local legislation People's Gas would sell much higher. Around gas it seems to be in constant demand. (2) The phenomenal earnings of Union Pacific are said to justify the high price of the common, but any one can see that there is to be much greater competition in our transcontinental traffic within a few years, and for that reason I regard Union Pacific common as high enough. (3) Glad you profited by my advice regarding Manhattan. I see no reason to buy it now.

"E." Exeter, N. Y.: (1) I do not believe it safe to buy in the present market, excepting for quick turns. (2) Bay State Gas is purely speculative, with possibilities growing out of the proposed gas combination in Boston. United States Steel common represents nothing but water. Southern Pacific has merit, but is in the control of a speculative and gambling clique. You should be

a subscriber at the home office to be on my preferred list.

"A." Dubuque: (1) St. Paul preferred, Chicago and Northwestern, Lake Shore, Pullman, and Delaware and Lackawanna are safe investment shares. I would not advise the purchase of anything until the market is more settled. (2) Erie common is decidedly speculative. It sold last year as low as 25 and as high as 45. Chesapeake and Ohio sold as low as 29 and as high as 51. Both have had a pretty big jump.

"F." Worcester, Mass.: You are not on my preferred list. (1) American Locomotive common has little prospects of a dividend. I think, at the same price, for speculation, I would rather buy Corn Products common or Greene Copper. A cheap, low-priced industrial is Leather common. (2) Unless the demand for copper increases or a combination of copper interests is made, I see no reason for an advance in Amalgamated.

"Ink." Fairhaven, Mass.: (1) Pennsylvania, Union Pacific, and Southern Pacific are all in strong hands, but must suffer with the rest of the market if the liquidation continues, as it probably will. (2) Not at present. (3) If Amalgamated interests should ever succeed in their purpose to control the copper output the stock could be put higher than ever before. (4) Atchafon preferred has merit as an investment, below par, but I am not advising the purchase of any shares at present.

"L." New York: Missouri, Kansas and Texas common sold last year as low as 15 and as high as 35. The road is being constantly improved and the Rockefeller interests in the property are said to be large. I would not sacrifice my holdings at present. Colorado and Southern 4s are a fairly good bond and sell at nearly all they are worth, as the market goes. I would rather have the Canada Southern seconds, or the Union Pacific convertibles. Am not advising purchases now.

"J. R. C." Ottawa: (1) I believe Kansas City Southern, on recessions, is a purchase, but the price must depend on market conditions. Approximating 50, it seems to be picked up by insiders. (2) I look for further liquidation, unless the money stringency is relieved. (3) The safer speculation at such a time is in dividend-paying stocks, in which the liquidation is sometimes compulsory, by reason of the large speculative holdings of those who are compelled to sacrifice them. Careful observation of the market, from day to day, will be your best guidance.

"W." Reading, Penn.: (1) Erie second preferred sold last year as low as 40, Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred 37, Southern Pacific 30, and Texas Pacific at 24. The prices you give are much higher. Many believe that liquidation must drive stocks to a much lower level. I hardly anticipate that the level for Southern Pacific and Texas Pacific will be as low as that I have quoted. (2) Norfolk and Western sold at 42 last year and St. Louis and San Francisco second preferred at 54. Both have had reason for a rise and on recessions offer speculative opportunities.

"E. D. B." San Francisco: Until the liquidation is more extensive and complete you may expect lower prices. There may be feverish spasms of activity, but the tendency must be downward. It is impossible to state at what figures certain stocks should be bought; everything depends upon how far the liquidation will go. St. Louis Southwestern preferred sold last year as low as 42 and as high as 71. Chicago and Great Western B between 41 and 56, and St. Louis and San Francisco second preferred from 54 to 77. The last-mentioned looks the safest.

"H." Bridgeport, Conn.: (1) At this writing the details of the new International Silver amalgamation have not been disclosed. (2) A very interesting article on the suppression of the bucket shops recently appeared in Money, a paper published in Pittsburgh. I agree with you that they deserve the attention of the New York Stock Exchange and of the legitimate houses and members of all exchanges in good standing. It seems to me that the interest charges to which you refer are very unfair and give the bucket-shop operator a decidedly undue advantage. You should read the article in Money, which covers the matter, very carefully.

"F." Coronado, Cal.: One dollar received. You are on my preferred list for three months. (1) Answered by telegram. (2) You should get your money's worth. (3) Circular not inclosed. (4) This is not a good market to speculate in when you are at such a distance from it. (5) American Sugar is a gambler's stock and I do not advise trading in it, unless you are one of the insiders. Brooklyn Rapid Transit is making a better showing, mainly because it is issuing its large issue of bonds for the payment of extraordinary expenses and improvements, instead of paying for these out of its earnings. The latter apparently are improving for this reason, and on this improvement an effort to advance the stock will be made. Rock Island common, it is said, may be able to earn 3 per cent., but I doubt it. It is highly speculative. (6) In case of a panic all stocks will decline, but the dividend-paying investment securities will decline the least. (7) So does everybody. (8) I only answer specific inquiries as they reach me. Don't expect too much for eight bits. (9) Ditto.

Continued on following page.

Review of the Eastern College  
Football Season.

Continued from page 536.

backs, Purcell and Coffin, but none of them were dependable for a whole game, because of injuries.

FULLBACKS.—Graydon recalls Kelly's method of hitting the line more than any man who has played since 1897. He runs low, and swiftly, and with pile-driving force, and is easily the best of the year. Nope of the others approach him, but Torney, of West Point, Shepard, of Cornell, Bennett, of Pennsylvania, were good, and in Kafer, Princeton had a very strong man until he was hurt. Bowman, of Yale, was the best of the freshmen fullbacks, and Coote, the Wesleyan freshman, has the making of a marvelous panther. Quill, of Amherst, was a fierce line-plunger and good kicker; and Foster, of Dartmouth, very valuable, both as a runner and as an interferer.

## OFFICIAL LEGAL NOTICES.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD of November 28 to December 11, 1902, of the confirmation by the Supreme Court and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessment for OPENING AND ACQUIRING TITLE to the following named avenue in the BOROUGH OF THE BRONX—24TH WARD, SECTION 11, ANDREWS AVENUE OPENING, from East 180th Street to the south line of the New York University property. Confirmed November 18, 1902; entered November 20, 1902.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller,  
City of New York, November 20, 1902.

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60 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.BRANCH OFFICES: 215 West 125th Street  
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Transacts a general banking business, executes commission orders in STOCKS, GRAIN, COTTON, and deals in high-grade INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

ISSUED IN SEMI-MONTHLY SERIES.  
AN EXHAUSTIVE REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF THE LEADING RAILWAY AND INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES OF THE COUNTRY, WHICH PERMIT INVESTORS TO INTELLIGENTLY DETERMINE SECURITY VALUES.  
MAP ACCOMPANIES EACH RAILWAY TREATISE.

The following are complete and ready for distribution: Erie, Wabash, St. Paul, Chicago Great Western, American Sugar, Missouri Pacific, Chesapeake and Ohio, New York Central, Southern Pacific, Union Pacific, Southern Railway, Atchafon, Pennsylvania, and Reading.

Can be had by calling at our offices or by addressing Statistical Department, Main Office.

OUR NEXT SERIAL, NO. 45, WILL BE DEVOTED TO A REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF

B. &amp; O.

## W. E. WOODEND &amp; CO.

25 BROAD STREET,

BROAD EXCHANGE BUILDING, NEW YORK.

Members New York UPTOWN BRANCH:  
Consolidated Stock Exchange, 28 33d ST.CHICAGO OFFICES: 159 LA SALLE ST.  
DIRECT PRIVATE WIRES.

## I Can Sell Your Real Estate

no matter where it is. Send description, state price and learn how. Est. '94. Highest references. Offices in cities.  
W. M. OSTRANDER, 1709 N. A. Bldg., Philadelphia

## TO INVESTORS.

MONEY invested in Sheep and Cattle in Montana is safe and pays 30 per cent. A small investment now grows into a large duck in few years. Over 300 men, women and children now have cattle and sheep on our ranches. Write for a small report, a most interesting document. MONTANA CO-OPERATIVE RANCH CO., Great Falls, Montana.

## "This Beats New Jersey"

CHARTERS PROCURED under South Dakota laws for a few dollars. Write for corporation laws, blanks, by-laws, and forms to PHILIP LAWRENCE, late Asst-Secretary of State, Huron, South Dakota, or 220 B'way, 20th Fl., New York.

## American Wagons in Demand.

ACCORDING to the most trustworthy reports there is an excellent opening at Harput, Turkey, and the region round about for standard American vehicles such as carts and traps, buckboards, farm carts and wagons, and also for a limited number of landaus and phaetons. The opening for light, strong carts, such as are largely supplied to the South African market, is specially good, as also for farm carts and wagons or at least for the wheels and axles. There is a pressing need for better vehicles than the crude ox carts and buffalo carts now exclusively used by the farmers of the Harput country.

## OFFICIAL LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.  
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.  
BUREAU FOR THE COLLECTION OF TAXES  
NO. 57 CHAMBERS STREET  
STEWART BUILDING  
NEW YORK, DECEMBER 1, 1902.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons who have omitted to pay their taxes for the year 1902, to pay the same to the Receiver of Taxes at his office in the Borough in which the property is located, as follows:

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, No. 57 Chambers Street, Manhattan, N. Y.  
BOROUGH OF THE BRONX, corner Third and Tremont Avenues, The Bronx, N. Y.  
BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN, Rooms 2, 4, 6 and 8, Municipal Building, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
BOROUGH OF QUEENS, corner Jackson Avenue and Fifth Street, Long Island City, N. Y.  
BOROUGH OF RICHMOND, corner Bay and Sand Streets, Stapleton, Staten Island, N. Y., before the first day of January, 1903, as provided by Section 919 of the Greater New York Charter (Chapter 378, Laws of 1897).

Upon any such tax not paid before the first day of December, 1902, one per centum will be charged, received and collected in addition to the amount thereof. Upon such tax remaining unpaid on the first day of January, 1903, interest will be charged, received and collected upon the amount thereof, at the rate of seven per centum per annum as provided in Section 916 of the Greater New York Charter, to be calculated from the sixth day of October, 1902, on which day the tax became due and payable and became a lien as provided in Sec. 914 of the said Charter.

DAVID E. AUSTEN,  
Receiver of Taxes.



Delicious Drinks  
and Dainty Dishes  
—ARE MADE FROM—

## BAKER'S BREAKFAST COCOA



**ABSOLUTELY PURE**  
Unequaled for Smoothness, Delicacy, and Flavor

Examine the package you receive and make sure that it bears our trade-mark—Under the direction of the U. S. Courts no other Cocoa is entitled to be labeled or sold as "BAKER'S COCOA."

**Walter Baker & Co. Ltd.**  
Established 1780 DORCHESTER, MASS.

## Pears'

soap does nothing but cleanse, it has no medical properties; for the color of health and health itself use Pears'. Give it time.

Sold all over the world.

## BRASS BAND

Instruments, Drums, Uniforms, Lyons & Healy's "Own Make" Instruments are now used by the greatest artists. Price Catalogue, 400 Illustrations, mailed free, is given. Hand Music & Instructions for Amateur Bands. Bargains in Instruments just reduced in price.  
**LYONS & HEALY, 27 Adams St., Chicago.**  
The World's Largest Music House. Sales—Everything known to Music.

**MORPHINE** and LIQUOR HABITS CURED.  
Thousands having failed elsewhere have been cured by us.  
Write The Dr. J. L. Stephens Co., Dept. L. 4, Lebanon, Ohio

## Exposition Flyer

Via

## "BIG... FOUR"

From

**Cincinnati**

To

**St. Louis**

Write for Rates and Folders.

Warren J. Lynch, W. P. Deppe,  
Gen'l Pass. & Tkt. Agt. Asst. Gen'l P. & T. A.  
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

## How To Reduce New York's Taxes.

ANY MAN who devises a practical method of lessening the burdens of taxation,



JAMES M. STEVENSON,  
Deputy Comptroller of New  
York City.

without at the same time impairing the efficiency of government through lack of revenue, deserves the gratitude of the taxpayer. One of the chief merits of the Republican State administration has been the virtual wiping out of direct taxes levied on property owners at large. It seems probable, also, that the present authorities of the City of New York will win the regard of the taxpayers by urging a feasible plan for giving them some relief. The municipal expenses of the metropolis naturally tend to a yearly increase, but owing to the laws which provide for strengthening the sinking fund much unnecessary money is turned over to the latter. To obviate this, Deputy Comptroller James M. Stevenson, a very capable official who is well versed in finance, proposes that the money in excess of the actual requirements of the sinking fund be invested in special "general fund bonds" issued by the city, and that the money be placed in the city treasury and applied to reduction of taxes. The annual excess of sinking-fund revenue is about \$8,500,000 and if this were made usable for current outlays taxation could be reduced about ten per cent. Mayor Low, Comptroller Grant, and many leading financiers approve of Mr. Stevenson's idea and an effort will be made to secure an amendment of the charter permitting the adoption of this plan.

## Jasper's Hiats to Money-makers.

Continued from preceding page.

"F." San Diego, Cal.: Keep out of the market at present.

"F." Xenia, O.: You ought to be a subscriber. It's worth it.

"W." Montour Falls: Nothing is known of it on Wall Street.

"Vermont": The circular has not reached me. Will make inquiries.

"M." Jacksonville: I would not pay any attention to his recommendations.

"S." Lowell: At present I would keep out of this market. If it has a decided slump, buy dividend-payers.

"H." Providence: I am against all such blind pools and take no stock in the Finance Company to which you refer.

"G." New York: One dollar received. You are on my preferred list for three months. The Olympus Mining Company's stocks are not dealt in on the exchanges. It is too highly speculative for me to recommend.

"G." Dover, Del.: I am not advising the purchase of the California Con. Oil, the Cameron Land, Oil and Investment, the Penny Express, or the International Wheel, Tire and Rubber Company's shares. Leave them all severely alone.

"L." Covington: (1) Both are reported to have excellent prospects, though I have not been on the ground and cannot speak from personal knowledge. (2) It has been a successful mining venture, paying conservative dividends for many years and having large ore bodies still undeveloped.

"Jule," New York: One dollar received. You are on my preferred list for three months. (1) Ontario and Western has possibilities as a coal road that must not be overlooked. (2) I still think well, on sharp reactions, of Kansas City Southern and Toledo, St. Louis and Western.

"V." Bloomington, Ill.: (1) Reports of the absorption of the Chicago and Great Western by the Vanderbilts may be made for the same reason that similar reports have been made heretofore, to help the sale of the shares. Ultimately, the Great Western will no doubt be absorbed. Otherwise the shares would be regarded as selling at a pretty high figure. (2) The drop in the Swift & Co.'s stock followed the report that the proposed packing house combination would fall through. Various reasons were given for this, but the real one, I believe, is the tightness of the money market and the general indisposition of the public to invest in new industrial enterprises. I advised the sale of the Swift stock when there was a good profit in it.

New York, December 4. JASPER.

Pennsylvania Railroad Company

WILL ISSUE CLERICAL ORDERS FOR 1903.

PURSUANT to its usual custom, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will issue clerical orders for the year 1903 to ordained clergymen having regular charge of churches located on or near its lines. Clergymen desiring such orders should make individual application for same on blanks furnished by the Company through its Agents. Applications should reach the General Office of the Company by December 21st, so that orders may be mailed December 31st to all clergymen entitled to receive them.

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## If Your Friend Is Sick

Tell Me the Book to Send.

No money is wanted—not from you nor from him. I ask only a postal card, and I ask it as an act of humanity.

Then I will do this:

I will mail the sick one an order—good at any drug store—for six bottles Dr. Shoop's Restorative. He may take it a month at my risk. If it succeeds, the cost is \$5.00. If the sick one even thinks it has failed, I will pay the druggist myself.

Please note what that means. I furnish a costly treatment that I spent a lifetime in perfecting, and whenever it fails the test is entirely free. But failures are rare. My records show that 39 out of each 40 get well, and pay for the remedy gladly.

No other remedy, in chronic and difficult cases, could stand a test like that. The reason is this: My Restorative alone strengthens the inside nerves. There is no other way to bring back that nerve power which alone makes each vital organ do its duty. There is no other way to make weak organs well.

Simply state which: Book No. 1 on Dyspepsia, Book No. 2 on the Heart, Book No. 3 on the Kidneys, address Dr. Shoop, Book No. 4 for Women, Book No. 5 for Men (sealed), Book No. 6 on Rheumatism, Box 945, Racine, Wis.

Mild cases, not chronic, are often cured by one or two bottles. At all druggists.



## Oceans of Sunshine

Acres of roses and miles of palms—that's California in midwinter. Gather flowers and pick oranges. Reached on a high-class train—

**The California Limited.**

Chicago to California in less than three days. Why endure disagreeable weather at home?

The California tour described in our books; mailed for 10c in stamps. Address General Passenger Office, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway, Chicago.

## Santa Fe

## A UNITED STATES WALL MAP

**FREE**

This handsome county map, 48x34 inches, is mounted on rollers, ready to hang on the wall. It is printed in colors, is thoroughly up to date and is particularly interesting and valuable, as it shows in colors the different divisions of territory in America acquired since the Revolution. The original thirteen states, Louisiana purchase, the Texas annexation, the Gadsden purchase, the cession by Mexico and the Northwest acquisitions by discovery and settlement. It will be sent to any address on receipt of 15 cents in postage to pay for packing and transportation. P. S. EUSTIS, Passenger Traffic Manager C. B. & Q. Ry. Co., 209 Adams St., Chicago.



Trade-Mark

## Chartreuse

—GREEN AND YELLOW—

Dainty, Delicious, Digestive

THIS PHENOMENAL FRENCH LIQUEUR FOR 300 YEARS HAS BEEN THE PREFERRED AFTER-DINNER CORDIAL IN THE ROYAL HOUSEHOLDS OF EUROPE AND ELITE C. THE WORLD'S SOCIETY

At first-class Wine Merchants, Grocers, Hotels, Cafes, Baker & Co., 45 Broadway, New York, N. Y. Sole Agents for United States.



## GUNNING GROUNDS

DISMAL SWAMP,  
CHESAPEAKE BAY AND  
JAMES RIVER, VIRGINIA.  
WEST VIRGINIA.

CURRITUCK, ALBEMARLE AND  
PAMLICK SOUNDS AND  
ROANOKE ISLAND,  
NORTH CAROLINA.

can be easily reached by the

## Old Dominion Line

Sailing every week-day from Pier 26, North River, foot of Beach Street, New York, at 3 p. m.

Dogs, on chain, carried free, when accompanied by their owners.

Connections made at Norfolk and Richmond for all points South and Southwest. Through tickets and baggage checks.

H. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager  
J. I. BROWN, General Passenger Agent  
General Offices: 34-35 BEACH STREET, NEW YORK

*For ye  
Holiday  
Cupboard*

## DEWAR'S SCOTCH WHISKY

## ROYAL L. LEGRAND

THE LATEST SUCCESS OF THE  
ORIZA-PERFUMERY (Grand Prix Paris 1900)



## Two Elements

of pleasurable social life  
are health and hospitality.



### Hunter Baltimore Rye

Contributes to  
both as the phy-  
sician's and the  
host's first choice  
because of its

Sterling Quality  
and  
Superb Flavor

It is the American  
Gentleman's  
Whiskey

Sold at all first-class clubs and by jobbers.  
WM. LANAHAN & SON, Baltimore, Md.

# Jaeger

PURE WOOL UNDERWEAR

Protects  
Against  
Temperature  
Changes.

The Standard Sanitary  
Underwear for  
Men, Women and Children.  
Endorsed by Leading Physicians.  
Also various Jaeger Novelties and Specialties.

Don't forget that the Best is the Cheap-  
est and that the first Wealth is Health.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE.

DR. JAEGER & W. S. CO.'S OWN STORES.  
NEW YORK: 16 W. 23d St., 155-157 B'way  
BROOKLYN: 504 Fulton Street.  
BOSTON: 230-232 Boylston Street.  
PHILADELPHIA: 1510 Chestnut Street.  
CHICAGO: 82 State Street.  
AGENTS IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES.



Is always of uniform excellence. It never  
departs from its high quality. It is a dry  
Champagne with a delightful bouquet,  
made of the pure juice of grapes, natu-  
rally fermented.



STANLEY  
Straight Back Trunks \$4.00

The New Kind. Saves space. Sets  
down up to wall. Can throw back top  
without striking woodwork, or plaster.  
Has corner hinges. Strong and durable.  
Finely made. Furnished in many styles  
and sizes. Costs no more than old styles.  
Sent direct from factory.

DRESSER TRUNKS

A Bureau and Trunk  
Combined

Everything within easy reach.  
No rummaging for clothing.  
No heavy trays to lift. Light,  
sound-absorbing drawers. Per-  
fectly durable. Holds as much  
as any other trunk. Sent  
privately of examination.  
Write for Trunk Booklet & G.O.

The Homer Young Co.  
Ltd., Toledo, Ohio.

Nineteenth Year—1884-1902

## American Academy of Dramatic Arts and Empire Theatre School

FRANKLIN H. SARGENT

President

A Technical training-school for the stage (chartered as  
private corporation by the Regents of the University of  
the State of New York) in connection with Mr. Charles  
Frohman's New York Theatres and Companies. Ap-  
ply to

E. P. STEPHENSON

General Manager

Carnegie Hall, New York

YOUR FORTUNE FREE! Send me your birthdate  
with 2 stamps for postage and I will send your life reading  
free. Masters of Love, Wealth and Speculation made  
clear. All questions answered. Address Prof. Acosta,  
1815 N. 16th St., Philada., Pa.

## Life-insurance Suggestions.

[NOTICE.—This department is intended for the  
information of readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY. No  
charge is made for answers to inquiries regarding  
life-insurance matters, and communications are  
treated confidentially. A stamp should always be  
inclosed, as a personal reply is sometimes deemed  
advisable. Address "Hermit," LESLIE'S WEEKLY,  
110 Fifth Avenue, New York.]

A DECISION of interest to the members  
of all fraternal orders was recently  
handed down by the New York Court of  
Appeals, in affirming a judgment of two  
thousand dollars awarded a lady in Roches-  
ter, Mrs. Weber, against the Supreme Tent  
of the Knights of the Maccabees, on a life-  
insurance policy taken out by her late hus-  
band. When he joined the order the rules  
provided that the contract of insurance  
should be void if he should commit suicide  
within a year. He committed suicide  
within five years and the order resisted  
payment on the ground that the rules had  
been amended so as to extend the time  
from one year to five. The court held that  
a fraternal order could not, by amendment  
to its rules, deprive a person already insured  
or his beneficiaries, of their rights under  
their original contracts. I call attention  
to this case to emphasize once more the  
danger to which the members of the fraternal  
orders subject themselves. In an old-  
line company there is no such thing as  
amending rules or taking any other action  
inimical to the member or policy-holder.  
He knows at the outset precisely what he is  
to pay and what he is to get. No sensible  
man will make a contract which is not clear  
and definite at the start. In such matters  
as life insurance especially, there should be  
no uncertainties.

"H." North East, Penn.: I see no reason why  
the Commercial Registry Company cannot fulfill  
its offer.

"B." Butler, Penn.: I think very little of it.  
Don't experiment with life insurance. It is too  
serious a business.

"S." Augusta, Me.: (1) The plan is adopted by  
many corporations, but is rather a beneficial than  
an insurance feature. (2) Yes, if the bad risks are  
eliminated. (3) The larger the membership, the  
less the cost.

"L." Resumant, Texas: Both the policies have  
special advantages, but I think, if I understand  
you properly, that a twenty-five-year installment  
policy would, under all the circumstances, best meet  
your requirements.

"K." New Orleans: Of course something de-  
pends upon your circumstances and those of your  
dependents. I hardly see how you would benefit  
by making the proposed change. The New York  
Life certainly lives up to all its contracts.

"S." Sioux Falls: Of course all estimates are  
based on the expectations of probable earnings  
and of the maintenance of certain rates of interest.  
The proposition, however, looks businesslike and  
feasible and the Provident Savings is an enterpris-  
ing and prosperous company.

"F." Sioux Falls S. D.: (1) The Provident  
Savings Life Insurance Society is a prosperous,  
enterprising company, and its annual reports for  
the past few years have shown a steady and health-  
ful growth. (2) As good as either. (3) A rival  
agent is not expected to tell the truth.

"E." Sioux Falls, S. D.: The company has ex-  
cellent management and is regarded as prosperous  
and strong.

## The Hermit.

Personally-conducted Tours via  
Pennsylvania Railroad.

Season of 1902-1903.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company announces  
the following Personally-Conducted Tours for the  
Season of 1902-1903:

**California.**—Two tours: No. 1 will leave New  
York, Philadelphia, and Harrisburg January 29;  
No. 2 will leave February 19 and will include  
Mardi Gras celebration at New Orleans.

**Florida.**—Three tours to Jacksonville will leave  
New York and Philadelphia February 3 and 17  
and March 3. The first two admit of a stay of two  
weeks in the "Flowery State." Tickets for the  
third tour will be good to return by regular trains  
until May 31, 1903.

**Old Point Comfort, Richmond, and Washington.**—  
Four tours will leave New York and Philadelphia  
March 14 and 28, April 25, and May 9.

**Old Point Comfort.**—Four tours will leave New  
York and Philadelphia March 14 and 28, April 25,  
and May 9.

**Washington.**—Nine tours will leave New York  
and Philadelphia December 29, January 29, Feb-  
ruary 12 and 26, March 3 and 19, April 6 and 23,  
and May 14.

For detailed information apply to Tourist Agent,  
263 Fifth Avenue, New York; 800 Fulton Street,  
4 Court Street, Brooklyn; 789 Broad Street, New-  
ark, N. J.; or George W. Boyd, Assistant General  
Passenger Agent, Philadelphia.

Cookie—"Don't get the pork sausages  
at Brown's, Mary; get them at Smith-  
son's. They do wrap them up in such  
beautiful love-foals, you can't think."

For coughs and colds, the best remedy is Pao's  
Cure for Consumption.

"She seems to have lost her head over  
that young man."

"Yes; I saw it on his shoulder."

**Advice to Mothers:** Mrs. Winslow's Soot-  
ing Syrup should always be used for children teething.  
It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain,  
cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea.

"But she used to be considered quite a  
beauty."

"That was before her father failed."

In the warehouses of Schner & Co., Schner Building,  
170 Fifth Avenue, the reader will find instruments that  
cannot be surpassed, and the purchaser is perfectly  
assured of getting the best article in the market at a  
very reasonable figure.

Can anyone suppose that  
we would double the necessary  
cost of our brewing without a  
vital reason.

Would we spend so much on cleanliness? Would  
we cool the beer in plate glass rooms? Would we  
filter all the air that touches it? Would we age it for  
months in refrigerating rooms? Would we filter it?  
Would we sterilize every bottle after it is sealed?

Can anyone suppose that  
it is our good  
—rather than  
your good—that  
we serve by it?

# Schlitz

We do it to attain absolute  
purity—to avoid the remotest pos-  
sibility of germs—to make Schlitz Beer healthful  
—to escape the cause of biliousness; the lack of  
age and proper fermentation.

Why accept a common  
beer—brewed without  
any of these precautions  
—when Schlitz Beer  
costs no more?



Your dealer may prefer to furnish a beer that  
pays a little more profit; but does it pay you to  
permit it? Isn't pure beer—Schlitz Beer—  
worth asking for? Ask for the Brewery Bottling.

## Gray Hair Restored.



"WALNUTTA HAIR STAIN"

Restores Gray, Streaked, Faded or  
bleached Hair, Eyebrows, Beard or  
Moustache Instantaneously. Gives  
any shade from Light Brown to  
Black. Does not wash or rub off.  
Contains no poisons, and is not sticky  
or greasy. Will dye a complete year's  
hair if you send a stamped and addressed envelope.  
Send for free booklet about "Hair Care." To con-  
vince you of its merits will send you a Trial size for  
postpaid, large size eight times as much as costs. 20c  
See your Druggist; if he can't supply you, write to us.  
PACIFIC TRADING CO., 315 Union Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

## The Club Woman

The Official Organ of the General Federation  
of Women's Clubs. It contains all official news,  
and has departments of Club Study, Parlia-  
mentary Usage, Current Events, U. S. Daugh-  
ters of 1872, and State Federation News from all  
parts of the country, besides articles from leading  
authorities on topics of general interest to clubs.

\$1.00 a Year. Sample Copy Free.

HELEN M. WINSLOW, Editor and Publisher  
91 Bedford Street, BOSTON

# CLYDE LINE TO FLORIDA

THE ONLY DIRECT ALL-WATER ROUTE BETWEEN

NEW YORK } and { Charleston, S. C.,  
BOSTON } Jacksonville, Fla.

St. Johns River Service between Jacksonville and Sanford, Fla., and intermediate landings.

The "Clyde Line" is the favorite route between New York, Boston, Phila-  
delphia and Eastern Points, and Charleston, S. C., and JACKSON-  
VILLE, FLA., making direct connection for all points South and Southwest.

FASTEST MODERN STEAMSHIPS & FINEST SERVICE

19 State Street, New York  
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents  
THEO. G. EGER, S. M.





PUZZLE.

What did Johnnie get for his birthday?

Established 1823.

# WILSON WHISKEY.

That's All!

THE WILSON DISTILLING CO.  
Baltimore, Md.

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**Cortez CIGARS**  
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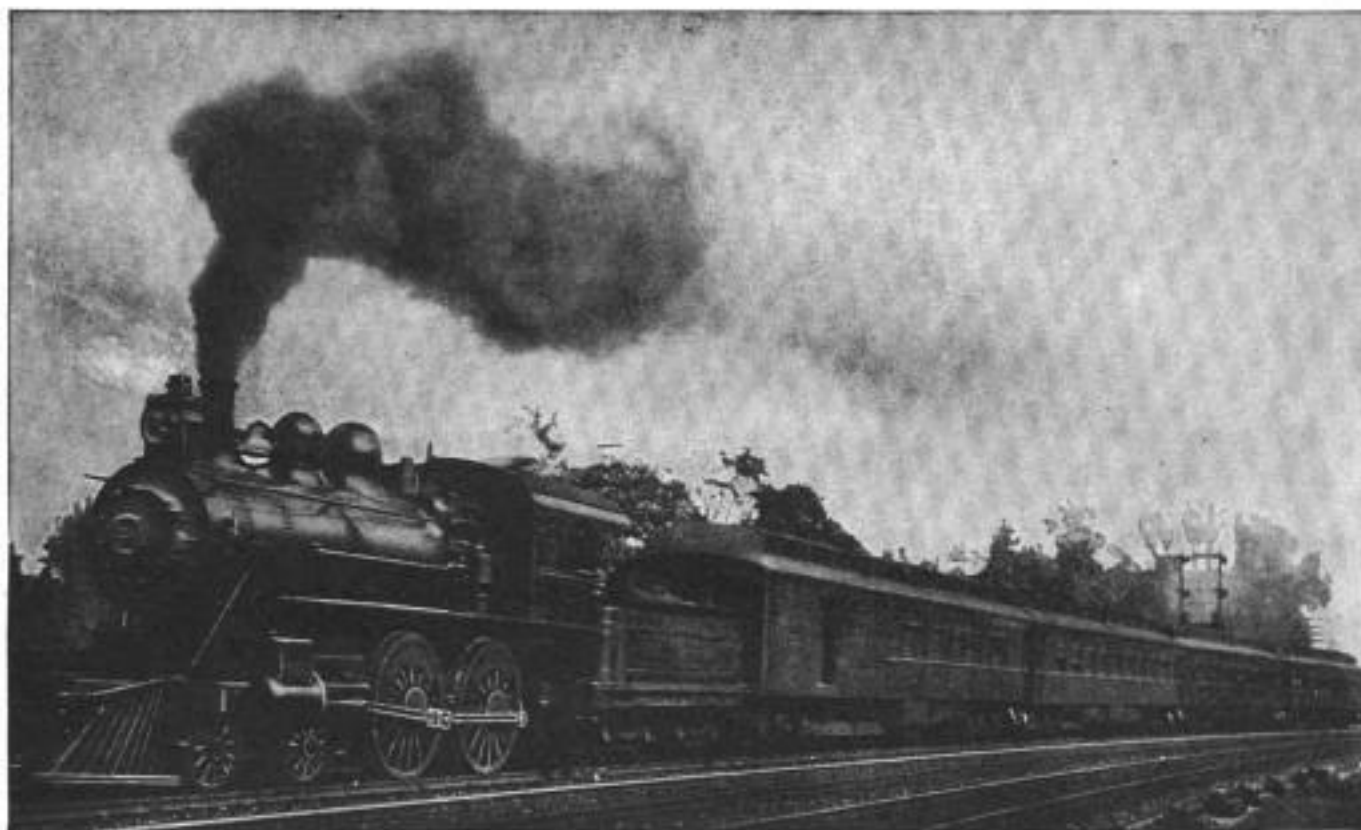
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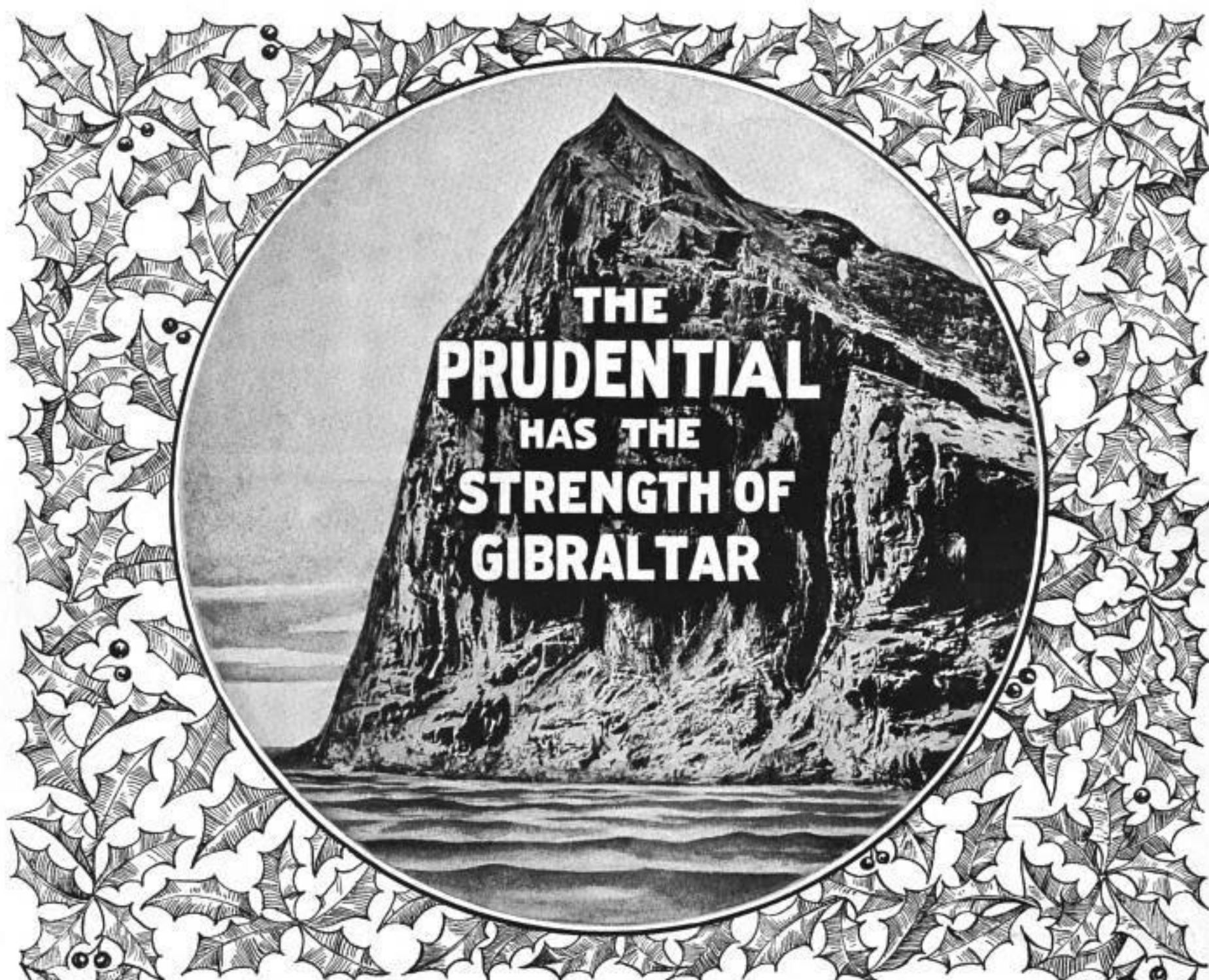
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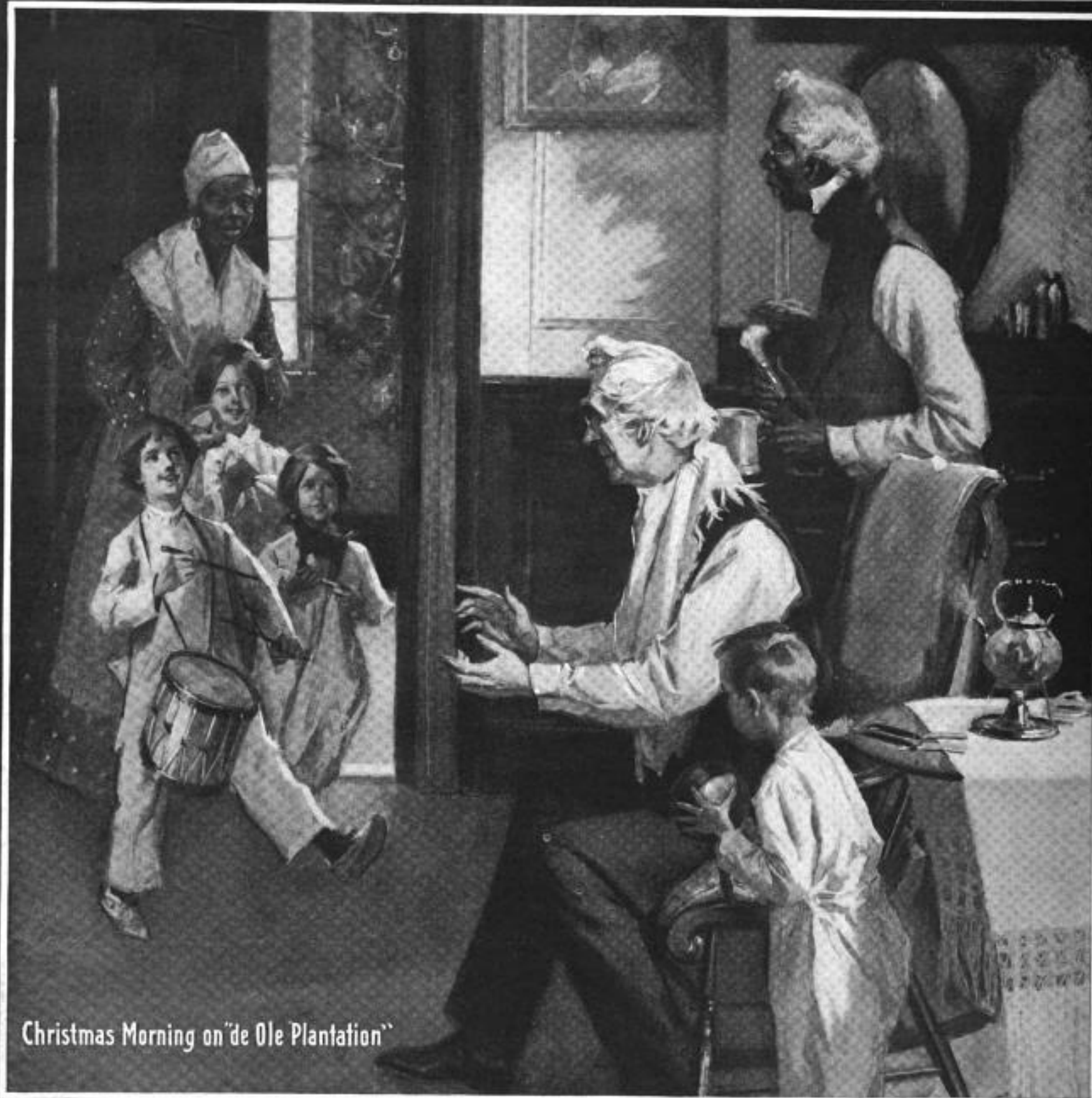
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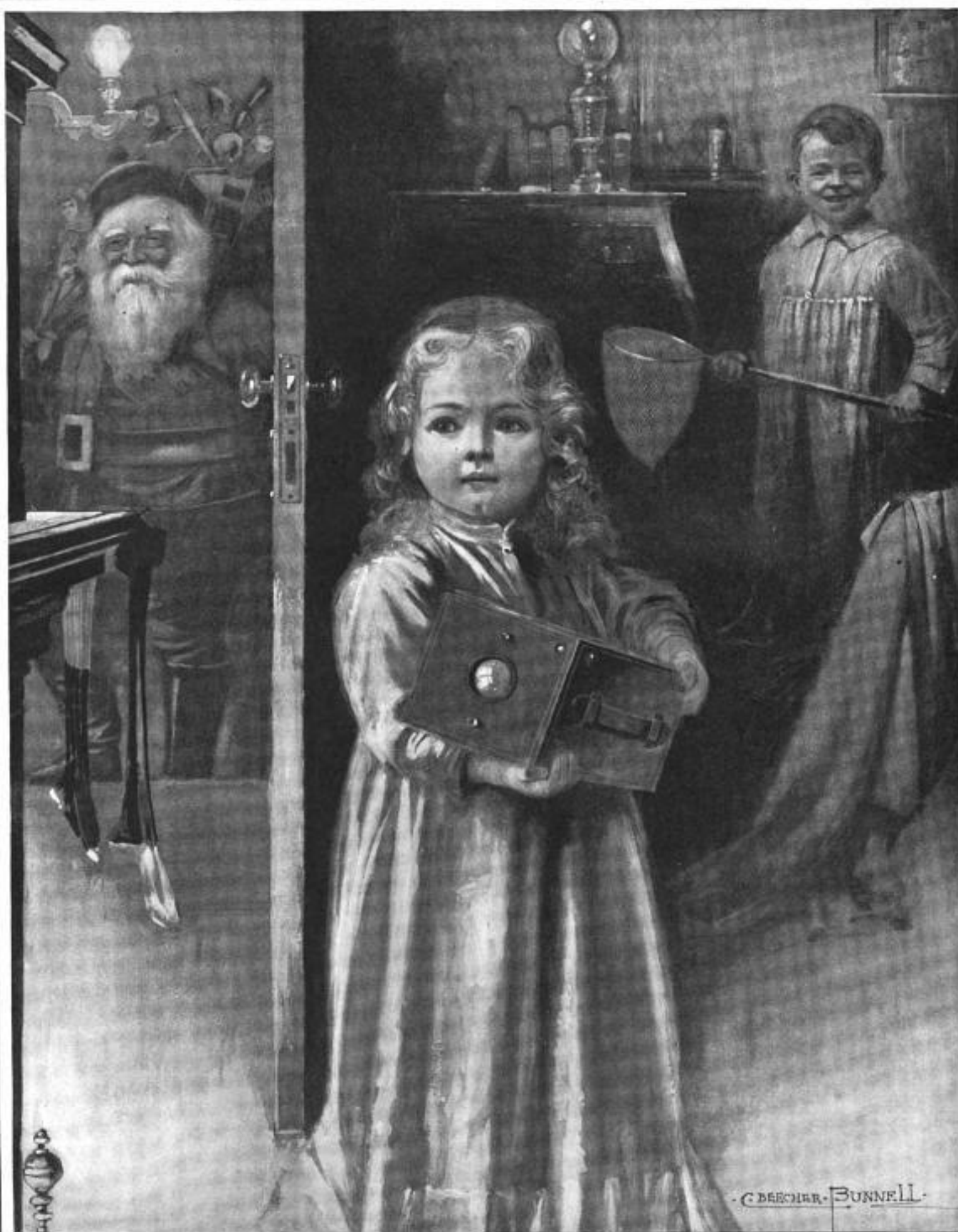
# LESLIE'S WEEKLY

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Price 25 Cents



AN AMBUSH FOR SANTA CLAUS.

Drawn by C. Beecher Bunnell.



# LESLIE'S WEEKLY

THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY IN THE UNITED STATES

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS

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Thursday, December 18, 1902

## A Peaceful Christmas.

NOT IN many years, if ever before, has the world approached the Christmas season under conditions more in consonance with the true spirit of that joyous and auspicious festival than at present. With the exception of a small unsettled difficulty in South America, the year promises to go out to the sound of hymns of peace rather than to the notes of the bugle, and without any war clouds on the horizon, so far as human vision can see. It has been emphatically a year of peace and good-will among the great nations of the earth; and, considering all the history that has transpired during the course of the twelvemonth, it is impossible not to think that it has been a year that has brought the world distinctly and measurably nearer the ideal condition when it will be Christmas all the time and everywhere.

It is true that the pessimist, the alarmist, and the cynic might find not a little in the events of the past year on which to base dark and doleful predictions; and even the sober-minded and thoughtful student of current history may be pardoned for entertaining the fear that certain tendencies in the social and industrial world, certain happenings in the realm of national diplomacy and legislation, betoken strife and bloodshed in the near future. The rapid growth of socialism in Germany, the increasing discontent and unrest of the masses in Spain and Russia, where the heaven of modern democracy is working out its results; the disaffection in Macedonia and other provinces of Turkey, the rival interests of Japan and Russia in the far East, and the seething of China's awakening millions—these things may well be the occasion for anxious solicitude among the lovers and advocates of peace.

It is true also that, while the year has witnessed proposals for a decrease in the military establishments of the nations, notably in France, it has seen no actual steps taken toward the accomplishment of that purpose by any nation. On the contrary, it has marked an increase in the naval armament of England, Japan, and Germany, the last country in particular making a special effort at naval enlargement and with the boast that it will soon be the leading Power in the world in this respect.

Yet in spite of all these things, and notwithstanding other events and tendencies of the day, such as our own long and disastrous labor conflicts, which seem to make for strife and discord rather than for harmony and good-will, we may still indulge the confident belief that the passing year has brought the world along much nearer the reign of universal peace than it has ever been before. Over against all such threatenings and portents of evil as we have mentioned, and more than an offset to all of them, we have the great and most significant fact that the organization of the international tribunal constituted by The Hague Peace Conference has been completed during the year and has heard and decided its first case in due form to the apparent satisfaction of the two litigating nations. It would be difficult to overestimate the significance of this event in its bearing on international disputes and the future peace of the world, especially when taken in connection with the fact that Japan and China have since agreed to refer a dispute to the same arbitrament, and France, through its prime minister, has announced its determination to refer such difficulties as it may have with other nations in the future to The Hague tribunal for adjustment.

With such precedents established and such recognition gained for this wonderful world court and the great principles which it represents, the coming of the day of universal amity appears no more like a vision of the night, the baseless fabric of a dream, but as a glorious reality the full realization of which cannot be far away. These events at The Hague as achieved, and in expectancy, are sufficient in themselves to make the year memorable in the annals of peace and to add a new and higher note of joy to the coming Christmas festival. Nor is The Hague court the only place where the principles of international arbitration have gained large and positive recognition during the present year. The Pan-American Congress, which closed its session at Mexico City on January 21st, and at which nineteen American republics were represented, took action which gives the principle of arbitration a wider and more immediate application among themselves than it could have as directed from The Hague. A protocol drawn by this congress was one in which, when ratified, the nineteen American republics will adopt the principle of obligatory arbitration for a certain

class of cases. This convention provides for the submission to The Hague court of all that class of cases arising out of the claims of citizens of one country against another country for damages or indemnity. Another protocol adopted at this Pan-American Congress was one in which the representatives of ten of the republics agreed to a reference of substantially all their disputes to The Hague court.

Since the Pan-American Congress closed, another important step has been taken in the same direction. The Spanish Foreign Office instructed its minister at Mexico City to take advantage of the presence there of the delegates to the Pan-American Congress to negotiate treaties of obligatory arbitration with all the Spanish-speaking republics of the Western world. Since that time it has been announced from Madrid that nine of these treaties had already been signed and that four more were in the process of negotiation. Only within a few weeks Chili and Peru have decided to come under this compact. These treaties provide that the court shall be composed of a chief official of one of the Spanish-American republics, Spaniards or Spanish-Americans. In case of failure to secure a court of that kind, the disputes go to The Hague court.

Neither should we omit to mention here another happy event of the year, the termination of the long and disastrous war in South Africa under conditions that seem to afford a guarantee against the recurrence of war in that quarter of the world for many years to come, if ever again. Arbitration also won a signal triumph in the means adopted for the ending of one of the longest and most hard-fought industrial wars that has ever broken out within the bounds of the United States; and there is reason for the hope and belief that the findings and recommendations of the arbitration commission appointed by President Roosevelt will be such as to establish relations of peace and mutual interest and good-will between the miners of America and their employers.

These are some of the reasons why the coming Christmas days should be a season of heartfelt rejoicing and true gratitude among all who belong to the tribe of Abou Ben Adhem and truly love their fellow-men. It is quite true that the sorrow and sighing have not yet died from out the world, that pain and disease, vice and crime, cruelty and injustice in all their many and dreadful forms still stalk abroad among men, yet with all and beyond all these things a thousand signs and tokens appear in the life of men and nations to testify to the fact that "God is in His world and all is well."

## Sound, but Not Radical.

WE CANNOT agree with those who are expressing a sense of disappointment over President Roosevelt's second message to Congress, and complaining that it is lacking in initiative, in positiveness of tone, and clear and helpful suggestions in regard to various important legislative measures in which the whole country is concerned. This disappointment, we apprehend, arises chiefly from that impression which prevailed when Mr. Roosevelt went into the executive chair, and which his subsequent course has evidently not yet dispelled, that he is a man of radical views and impulsive character from whom dogmatic utterances and extreme opinions were to be expected on any and all occasions. However true that might have been of Mr. Roosevelt in other years, it will be conceded that since his accession to the presidency he has generally tempered his characteristic zeal and enthusiasm for the public good with discretion and sound judgment.

These latter qualities, it seems to us, are predominant in the suggestions and recommendations which the President has to make in his latest message. He has not, it is true, radical remedies or cure-alls to offer for trust abuses, nor immediate and sweeping changes to recommend in the tariff system and national finance, nor any revolutionary measures to urge in regard to Cuban reciprocity, labor difficulties, or any other matter of present concern. Why should he? Being human himself and not claiming a degree of wisdom and foresight beyond that of others of his fellow-men, President Roosevelt has wisely recognized the fact that most of these problems, and those of trust regulation and tariff revision in particular, are so complex, so involved with other vital issues, that every consideration of public policy and sound statesmanship demands that they be treated with deliberation. He rightly declares that a remedy for such evils as attach to trusts is not to be sought through tariff revision nor through the medium of a Constitutional amendment, but rather through the exercise of powers already vested in Congress. Whatever is done here should be done with care. "We can do nothing of good," says Mr. Roosevelt, "in the way of regulating and supervising these corporations until we fix clearly in our minds that we are not attacking the corporations but endeavoring to do away with any evil in them. The line is to be drawn against misconduct, not against wealth." Where that line itself is to be the President does not indicate, for the sensible reason that he does not assume to know. That is a matter that can only be determined, if at all, by careful deliberation of the legislators into whose hands the question is now committed.

In advising against any "violent or radical changes" in our present tariff system the President speaks in accordance with the best sense of his countrymen. Reciprocity with Cuba is urged for the best of reasons, that we may be able to "control the Cuban market," and with other countries for the similarly good reason that we may "widen our markets" and "secure the lowering of duties no longer needed for protection." In this, as in other utterances in the message, President Roosevelt shows unmistakably that he is not a protectionist of the "right or wrong" type, and would adhere to the protection principle only as far as it clearly conduces to the prosperity and material welfare of the whole people.

As to what the President has to say on the creation of a Secretary of Commerce, on our Philippine policy, forest protection, an isthmian canal, and the enlargement of the navy, there can be no complaint of a lack of directness and positiveness of view. "No policy ever entered into by the American people has vindicated itself in more signal manner than the policy of holding the Philippines," are his words on this subject, and they are the words of truth and soberness despite of all the anti-imperialists may say. The importance and necessity of naval enlargement are summed up in terse and emphatic language. We need an efficient navy because the extension of our power into foreign parts, the building of an isthmian canal, and general advancement of our nation in population, wealth, and commercial influence demand the protection which only an efficient navy can give. We need it not because we expect or desire war—"there is not a cloud upon our horizon at present"—but because a first-class navy "is the surest guarantee of peace."

In our view, therefore, President Roosevelt's message is an able and statesmanlike document, both in what it says and what it refrains from saying. Emphasis is placed upon the points where emphasis is needed and where positive utterance is safe and wise. If Congress will now do its part in carrying out the recommendations and wishes of the President in the spirit in which they are uttered, the country will have reason for profound gratitude.

## The Plain Truth.

THE CONSERVATIVE and wholesome influence of the New York Tribune has long been felt in this community, especially in every effort tending to give New York City better government and to elevate the civic pride of its people. It is not surprising, therefore, to find it cordially commending Governor Odell's frank condemnation of those citizens of superior intelligence, who, as the Tribune puts it, "while professing an uncommon devotion to principle, have evinced not a high-minded independence but a narrow, querulous spirit, and, in some instances, a treacherous partisanship," in their treatment of Mayor Low's administration, which they helped to elect and have morally contracted to support. Our contemporary says with commendable vigor that "if these good citizens had taken care, like Governor Odell, to comprehend, defend, and sustain Mayor Low, their credit for fidelity and usefulness to causes which they have pledged themselves to promote to the best of their ability would have stood much higher." It is not too early to say these caustic words and to say them without apologizing, nor is it too early to say that Mayor Low's term of office is altogether too brief to give him a fair opportunity to show what a conscientious, honest, industrious, competent mayor can do for this great city's best interests and highest welfare.

ONE OF the most important questions which Governor Odell will have to consider in his message shortly to be sent to our State Legislature concerns the enlargement of the Erie Canal, and the method of providing for the many millions of dollars required for this gigantic work. Governor Odell has virtually abolished direct taxes in this State, with the help of the Legislature, by devising new sources of revenue from taxation on corporate and other properties. It occurs to us that he might provide abundantly for the proposed work of canal improvement, by recommending to the Legislature a considerable increase in the liquor taxes. In Ohio, Massachusetts, and other States, the tax on the saloon-keeper is considerably higher, on the average, than it is in New York. There is no reason why it should not be increased in this commonwealth to such an extent as to furnish, during the course of a few years, an additional revenue sufficient to pay almost entirely for the proposed canal enlargement. This increase in taxation would not oppress any deserving interest, would not provoke general opposition, and, in the end, would serve a high moral purpose as well as the best financial interests of the State. It is hoped that this suggestion may be made in some way available, in the recommendations of the Governor, and that the Legislature, under his guidance and direction, may provide for the needed additional revenue mainly along this line. The Republican party owes nothing to the saloon.

THE FRIENDS of the Jews in Roumania have published a list of the recent laws which stirred our government to the diplomatic note which in turn has created such a stir in Europe. We cannot give the full list for want of space, but a few samples will serve to show the harsh and tyrannical character of the laws imposed upon these unfortunate people in that country. One law, passed in 1887, excludes Jews from the tobacco trade, from the public service and public works, and penalizes Roumanians employing Jews in any retail trade. Other laws of later date prohibit Jews from being employed in important posts on railway work, and in any manner in the public sanitary service and health departments. Other statutes enacted in 1898 and 1899 exclude Jews from secondary and upper schools and also from agricultural and professional institutions of learning. But more sweeping than any other is the law passed in March of the present year prohibiting the employment of Jewish working men in any trade or calling. And, as a clincher to this last enactment, a clause was added requiring that Jews coming into Roumania from other lands to exercise a trade or handicraft must prove that similar rights are granted to Roumanians in their (the foreigners') country. Having gone thus far, it is really surprising that the Roumanian legislators did not frame one more law forbidding the Jews to breathe the same air as other Roumanian citizens and thus finish up the prohibitive business.





HORATIO, THE BEAR, AND THE HOBBO MEET.



THEY FORM A PURLOINER'S TRUST.



THE HOBBO IS TO HAVE HALF OF ALL HE STEALS.



ABOUT TO DECLARE A DIVIDEND.



HORATIO TAKES THE PUDDING. THE HOBBO KEEPS THE DOG.



CHRISTMAS FEAST FOR THE HAPPY BRUIN FAMILY.

HOW THE BRUIN FAMILY GOT A CHRISTMAS PUDDING.  
A CUNNING BEAR'S BARGAIN WITH A TRAMP, WHEREBY ONE PROFITED AND THE OTHER CAME TO GRIEF.

Drawn for Leslie's Weekly by Frank Verbeck.





# The Madam of Cattleland

By Gertrude Potter Daniels

SNOW WAS falling over Cattleland in thick, swirling masses. Simpkins and I sat before the window, feet on the sill, chairs tilted back, pipes in our mouths, watching the drifts pile.

In the midst of our silent contemplation of things outside, the Union Pacific train going West emerged like a trailing ghost from behind the curtain of snow, pulled slowly up to the platform of the station, made a short halt, then moved on again, uttering dim shrieks as it went.

Simpkins took out his watch. "She's over four hours late," he observed, adding meditatively a moment later, "Wonder if she's come."

This roused me. In all my intimate knowledge of the man, never before had he shown interest or concern in a "she." I expressed my curiosity, and he responded, without irritation:

"Why, the madam, Mrs. Durand. Never heard of her?"

I had heard of the Durands; the two brothers who ten years before had owned and operated the largest ranch at Willow Creek. But I had never heard of any Mrs. Durand. I said as much to Simpkins, adding:

"As I remember, Henry Durand was a bachelor, John Durand a widower, and an old-maid sister kept house for them. Where does the madam come in?"

Before Simpkins could answer, the door of the hotel blew open, letting in, all at the same time, a fierce gust of cold wind, a pile of snow, a lady, and two men.

In a second Simpkins was on his feet. Pipe in pocket, hat in hand, he advanced across the room, his countenance beaming.

There were joyous exclamations. Simpkins, sheepish and grinning, put out his great hand, enveloping the small, delicately-gloved fingers stretched forth toward him, while out of the babel of voices this speech presently reached me:

"Mr. Durand and I are going straight out to the ranch to get ready. If you aren't there I shall be very unhappy. Remember, I want every one, just as usual."

The voice was exquisitely modulated. But I think had the tones been those of a bear, no one could have resisted the wonderful eyes, nor the radiant smile.

Her husband's hearty echo of this invitation was needless. Already Simpkins was pledged heart and soul.

After the Durands were safely started on their long, cold ride, Simpkins returned to his chair beside mine, lifted his feet to their corner on the sill, relighted his pipe, and replaced his hat.

"Well?" I inquired.

"The madam," said my friend; then being full of the affair, he continued: "Every twenty-third of December, regular as taxes, the 'U. P.' brings 'em—her and the boss. No matter what the weather's doin', over they drives to Willow Creek. From there they up and sends word to all the cow-punchers that used to work for 'em that they're expected as usual. And on Christmas Day they certainly do have a celebration that warms a man's heart."

"You see, Christmas day is a kind o' particular anniversary for them, and as all of us had a sort o' hand in pullin' that same off, and bein' as how we was all more'n half in love with her at the time of the event already spoken of, why, it seems natural we should join in the jamboree."

The meeting with "the madam" had put Simpkins in high good humor. To my delight, without any prompting, he continued his conversation, beginning where the story rightfully began:

"Ten years ago I was out at Durand's as foreman of the outfit. One day a chap blew in wantin' a job. He'd been workin' the other side of the range at the two-bars-cross ranch. I was needin' extra help, so I took him on. He was sure thing a good man. He knew his business down to the ground, and played fair, and for a long time not a man o' us could trace trouble."

"It was the boss who suspicioned him first. He says to me, says he, 'Sim, where'd you pick up this Fleming?'"

"He come from the two-bars-cross outfit," says I.

"I don't like the looks of his eyes," says the boss, passin' on without more remarks.

"Well, that very week a lot o' us happened to pass through this 'ere town. No sooner had I stepped up to the bar of the hotel—the Last Hope it was then—than the drink-slinger he says to me:

"They do say as how you've a man in your outfit which same is a low-down horse-thief."

"Who's a-givin' you your information?" I asks, some worried, but not a-lettin' it show.

"A man from the two-bars-cross drifted in town yesterday and complained to the dago. He's waitin' outside now for Fleming. In my opinion there's liable to be trouble."

"You see, the dago was justice o' the peace at that time. But I up and answers the drink-slinger:

"Do you think any justice in this 'ere town is a-goin' to rule against a feller for horse-stealin' in some other town? We don't stand for no such rot as that," says I to him, my dander up. I ain't never aided and abetted horse-stealin', but I believe in a self-respectin' and loyal patriotism."

"I walked out on the street, not meetin' nobody. The justice had sure 'nough found Fleming, and bein' a new man in the country and not knowin' his business he was layin' the law down to the cow-puncher in great shape. Just as I come on the scene, Fleming was about to be committed. But sudden-like things changed some, and Fleming was standin' over that justice trampling all over him, not neglectin' any part of his body. The end of it was the justice had to let Fleming go."

"Before Fleming left the town he was drunk—roarin', ravin', crazy drunk. I never see a man before or since that could get the drunk on him that Fleming could. He was ready to play a lone hand through the whole State. But especially and particularly he had it in for that justice."

"In course o' time the justice heard of it and he got powerful oneasy. He sneaks over to me, his dago face too white for good health, and he says to me, says he:

"Simpkins, if you'll protect me from Fleming I'll pay you good. I ain't lookin' for no trouble. I'm law-abidin'. I love the law. I want to do my duty, but I don't want to be cut off in my prime in the performance of that duty. I've a couple o' families dependin' on me for sole support, and it wouldn't be playin' fair to leave them same in the lurch."

"The pay he offered for this protection was sure good, so I hunted out Fleming. 'Fleming,' says I, 'I want to talk to you. You can do me a good turn if you see your way clear to it.'

"Fleming was a-sittin' on a stump, throwin' forty-eights into everything within range. I must say that man was a jim dandy with his gun."

"All right, Simpkins," says he, 'but one good turn deserves another, as the Bible says. If I stand by you, you got to make good to me.'

"Bargain," says I. We shook hands. Then I says, 'The justice is awful nervous. He ain't easy with guns, and he's offered me a salary for protectin' him against you. I'm free to say the price is good, and there's no reason why I shouldn't earn it, providin', o' course, you'll do your part.'

"That's pretty hard, Sim. My hands are itchin' for his decess. But never mind; I'm willing to trade kindnesses. You go right on and protect the justice. I'll keep out of the way. And now—now I want somethin'."

"He waited a long time, it seemin' to trouble him considerable to speak. Finally he blurts out:

"Simpkins, keep me on the ranch just as long as you can, no matter what I do, will you?"

"It was a cur-ous request, and I must say it staggered me some. But I'd a bargain to keep, and I was pledged."

"Well, next day we cut loose from town and rode our herd towards home. Off and on we'd had a long pull of it away from the ranch, so when we arrived at our destination we found some changes, principal and most particular among which same was Miss Mary Douglas."

"There she stood, plain as paint and pretty as a nose-gay, smilin' at all us fellers. You seen her smile to-day, so you're acquainted with its appearance. Well, right there every mother's son o' us belonged to her."

"It seems Mr. John had been upot over the state o' his children's learnin' and had sent East for a teacher, there bein' no schools within fifty miles o' the ranch. So Miss Mary had bespoken the position, and here she was, a-standin' between Mr. John and Mr. Henry with them pointin' out and explainin' things, all as lovely as you please, when up rode Fleming."

"He looked down at Miss Mary. She looked up at him, and in that minute somethin' big happened. It didn't take no mind-readin' idiot to trace somethin' more'n curiosity in that glance."

"I thought over it a long time, but I hadn't a guess comin' as to what we was up against. Fleming was a good-lookin' buck and no mistake, but he sure wasn't her sort, as anybody could easy observe."

"Well, things run on till winter set in. By that time two facts had diffused themselves pretty general to the whole outfit. Mr. Henry hadn't an eye for anybody but Miss Mary. But Miss Mary was consignin' all her attentions to that drinkin', gamblin', good-for-nothin' cow-puncher, Fleming."

"That feller had gone clean bad, but his luck always kept him just in the law. More-some-over, while I was pledged to keep Fleming on the ranch, havin' protected the dago justice for some time for a good sum, Mr. Henry wouldn't hear to lettin' him go either. He was on the boss's nerves all right, but a mighty just man was Mr. Henry. He wouldn't do for that Fleming just because he hated him on Miss Mary's account."

"About now things began to get in a bad way on the ranch. Some Gesabe was stealin' cattle. Just devastatin' the herd, and the boss was growin' plenty yuthful."

"Simpkins," he says to me, 'ther's somethin' mortal wrong here somewher. I can't understand the situation. I can't understand it at all.'

"And I knew the boss wasn't thinkin' only about those missing cattle, but about Miss Mary and her open preference for the only man in his employ he couldn't trust."

"There's dirty work here-a-bouts, sure thing," says I, prompt.

"Ferret it out, Sim," says he, with a keen flash from his eyes. 'I've my suspicions,' he added, then stopped short and would speak no further."

"I had suspicions, too, but they didn't help none. It took weeks to track out evidence, and durin' that spell Miss Mary was around smilin' and sweet-spoken, but every day somethin' showed in her eyes that I would willin' have passed in my cheeks if doin' that same could have eased her any."

"Once I come plumb on her and Fleming. They was talkin' together very low. She was white as death, and so was he. I sneaked away feelin' like a pryin' fool, but full'n ever of wonder at what was between these two."

"Well, December come along. I had been layin' plans regular and gettin' bluffed at every deal, and the cattle was goin' all the time. Then sudden and unexpected I got the evidence I'd been playin' for so long, and that evidence convicted Fleming. He was a bad man for sure. A horse-thief and a cattle-thief, but it was stacked against him now."

"I went to Mr. Henry. 'I've got my evidence,' says I."

"Cold as it was, he was a-sittin' on the porch doin' nothin' but mopin' and not lookin' like himself. Up he riz."

"Well," says he, his face lightenin'."

"It's Fleming," says I, 'and it's time that rascally, low-down scamp stood in line with a bunch o' cold lead. Have I your word, sir?'"

"Mr. Henry sunk back dumb and cold like in his chair. Finally he said, 'No, Sim; no shooting. Take him off quietly to-night and hang him. It's a terrible business so near Christmas Eve, but we must protect our ranch. Does he know?'"

"Not he," says I, and I walked off."

"Half-way to the bunk house who should I meet but Miss Mary?"

"She called to me. 'Mr. Simpkins,' says she, 'I want a horseback ride, but it looks so like snow I'm afraid to start out alone. May Fleming go?'"

"It was a good way to keep the fellow busy for a few hours. So I showed up my primitive simplicity in the ways o' women and called Fleming."

"The two started off on a keen gallop. As I stood lookin' after 'em Mr. Henry came out. His face was flaming. For the first time in the ranch's history he ripped out an oath, demandin' why I'd let that scoundrel, who wasn't fit company for a decent man, go off alone with a lady."

"Because she asked it, sir," says I."

"He stared at me a minute, the anger all dyin' out o' his eyes. 'I beg your pardon, Sim,' he says in his gentlemanly way, and durin' the next hour I did some swearin' on my own account over the state things had got to."

"Well, the afternoon passed. About five o'clock sure enough it begun to snow. The sky just opened up, and first we knows the storm was a rippin' blizzard. Them two riders didn't show up, but Fleming knew the plains like you know a book, so I didn't get oneasy till 'long about six o'clock."

"Near seven it dawned on me that perhaps Miss Mary had overheard me and the boss talkin' about Fleming stretchin' the hemp, and it begun to leak into my brain that mebbe she'd called our hand. I'd been fitchered! That was about the size of it."

"I hunted out the boss. Through the winder I seen Mr. Henry walkin' up and down the floor lookin' mighty sick. Just as I come to the door I heard him say to Mr. John:

"It's no use. John, John, I can't bear it! Whatever she is, I love her. My heart is broken."

"The cry in his voice stabbed me. 'By the great horn spoon, I'll find out what she is,' I says to myself, and goes away without lettin' 'em know I heard."

"I got my guns and I rode off to town. I wanted to make things lawful, so I called on the mayor. He was playin' poker with the judge, but when I asked permission to shoot a cattle-thief on sight he riz up and shook my hand and told me to go right ahead, and the judge he promised to go on my bond."

"O' course it was too late to do anythin' that night, but before daylight I was off. It was still snowin' considerable and the wind was terrible. I couldn't help a-thinkin' where and how that gentle, white-faced girl had spent the night, her not bein' used to exposure."

"After calculatin' some I put Fleming over in the mountains where a man always runs if the law's hot after him. So I headed that way."

"The snow had shut off the trails, and landmarks was growin' scarce. I managed to keep my bearin's, but not a horse-track did I find. Night shut down with the storm increasin', the wind howlin' like a chorus o' furies, and I miles away from a shelter."

"I spent those hours o' darkness fightin' to keep awake, not darin' to sleep for fear o' freezin'. In the mornin'—Christmas mornin' it was too—you can back my word when I mention I was plumb exhausted."



"While I stood squintin' around to get my bearin's, the wind carried the sound o' somethin' comin' my way. Sudden my horse gave a snort of friendly greetin', and if you'll believe me there was Fleming and Miss Mary ridin' along both a-sittin' on one animal.

"We seen each other through the snowfall at the same minute. I reached for my gun. She seen the move. She gave a cry like a hurt animal, and threw both her arms around that miserable chunk of a cow-puncher, placing herself so's to protect his body with her own. The move bluffed me. I forgot to shoot, and that minute lost me the game.

"She whipped up Fleming's animal, which same was a buckskin not much on looks, but a runner to the death. I jumped for my horse, and the race was on.

"I lay out to do my best, but the distance between us never narrowed an inch. Nor did the girl swerve from the hulk she was shieldin'.

"We tore on like all possessed, plowin' through the drifts, poundin' over frozen ruts, and so thick was the fallin' snow that I never noticed we was goin' straight for the ranch till the bunk house hove in sight.

"He'll scratch gravel now, sure," thinks I as we came tearin' up and I seen the men runnin' out to meet us and take a hand in the game.

"I could catch the glint of a dozen gun-barrels, and I hollered out:

"Be careful. Don't hit her," for I didn't want to see the girl hurt.

"But another voice yells louder'n mine: 'Men, this is my business. Put up those guns.' And Mr. Henry stood in the road, his face hard set.

"The girl pulled the buckskin short up on its haunches, and the creatur' stood quiverin' and pantin' about three

feet from Mr. Henry. Things dropped mighty still. Over in the barn we could hear a pup yap.



"WE SEEN EACH OTHER THROUGH THE SNOWFALL AT THE SAME MINUTE."

"Miss Mary held out one hand toward Mr. Henry. 'Don't kill him. He will restore the cattle he stole. I made him come back. I promised him protection, and I have kept my word to him always from the time mother put him a little baby into my care. Don't make me break my promise now, when his life is in danger. I know he has done wrong, but I love him. He's all I have in the world. He's my brother.'

"Her voice broke off sudden, and she swayed from the saddle just as Mr. Henry sprung towards her. He was cryin' out a lot of things the rest o' us had no business to hear, and just as we fellers was makin' tracks for another section of the earth the boss took Miss Mary in his arms like she was a little child, his face a-beamin' with love and happiness.

"Well, that afternoon Mr. John and Mr. Henry sent out an invite includin' and encompassin' the whole outfit. We slicked up and went to the house, and the boss set up a celebration the like of which none o' us chaps had ever experienced before.

"Mr. Henry and Miss Mary was joined in the bonds o' matrimony New Year's Day, and every Christmas and New Year's since we all goes to the ranch and repeats the festivities we had ten years ago."

Simpkins refilled his pipe meditatively.

"What became of Fleming?" I inquired.

"The boss set him up in the cattle business, he took his rightful name again, and when he arrived at a state of substance he just naturally had to be an upholder of the law."

"Of course," I acquiesced, somewhat overcome with the code of ethics expressed in Sim's last sentence.



"GOING! GOING! GOING! THIS BEAUTIFUL CHRISTMAS GIFT."

A TYPICAL NEW YORK AUCTION SHOP IN THE HOLIDAY SEASON, WITH ITS EVER-CHANGING CROWD OF INTERESTED BUYERS.

Drawn for Leslie's Weekly by Hy Mayer.





# My First Offense

By Joaquin Miller



WE THREE men were "strollers" up and down the mining camps of the Sierras; or, rather we two men and a half, for I was but a boy, and a badly banged-up boy at that, having lately been in an Indian battle that went against us. The preacher and Timothy McCord, who could sing, picked me up to write posters and also help pack blankets, pick, pan, shovel, and little things like that. And so we trudged from camp to camp, singing when we could and mining when we must.

The preacher—not that he ever preached; they named a man according to his looks, not his acts, in those days—had a "manner," and he was great on taking up collections. We never had a doorkeeper.

Hangtown was good to us, and we built a cabin about two miles up a steep, deep gorge, washing week-days, and singing and taking up collections, mostly the latter, Saturday nights and Sundays and holidays, and especially on Christmas.

The preacher had an old camp-meeting hymn, a sort of chorus, in which all the miners would join:

"Where, now, is the good old Moses?  
Far away in the Promised Land."

I guess he was a good man—a feeble type of the Lorenzo Dow and Peter Cartwright sort, when those grand old prophets in buckskin kept watch along the woody banks of the Wabash, away back in the morning of our nation's glory.

But good old Moses got worn out, and the preacher and his timid little partner insisted that I could and should write a new refrain, of a religious sort, to a certain air. Taking Bible texts entirely, I tried several, but only this one, my first song, seemed to suit:

"Now Samson was a mighty strong man,  
But sheared as a sheep was he;  
For-r-r a woman she can do more with a man  
Than a k-i-n-g and a whole arme-e-e!"

"Wise Solomon had seven hundred wives—  
And also a dys-pep-sie;  
For-r-r a woman she can do more with a man  
Than a k-i-n-g and a whole arme-e-e!"

There were many other verses, possibly some of them better, but none possibly worse. But the chorus took, and took tremendously. We hadn't got half way through the thing that first Saturday night before the miners, who always wanted to hear and have something about a woman, took up the last two lines of each verse and made the rafters ring with:

"For-r-r a woman she can do more with a man  
Than a k-i-n-g and a whole arme-e-e!"

Now I am not dead sure that I wrote this. Indeed, the chorus seems so true and pointed that I half suspect it came down to us with the mint marks of ages upon it. Maybe the preacher gave me the chorus as a starter. I only know that I got the credit; and I believe I had never heard of the thing till that time.

Money? Fame? I didn't get a cent of the collections—didn't think of it, or care a sou. But fame! such fame!

We didn't do another lick of work. We sang everywhere, up and down, and the preacher always had me

called up to make a bow, and gave me great credit. Credit? It was all credit, no coin!

Then I wrote another chorus:

"Tough battered and old, our hearts are bold  
But off! do we rejoice,  
For the days of old, the days of gold,  
The days of Forty-nine!"

"We are weak and astray, we are cast away,  
Poor, battered old hulks on the bars;  
But we hope and pray on the Judgment Day  
We will strike it up in the stars."

Now I am not certain that I wrote all of this other song of many verses. Miners would improve on my work as they helped us sing. But I got the credit, have it yet; only credit, as before. I was but a lad, hurt, half sick, and I always had been as timid as a girl. Then, what had I to do with money, anyhow? I didn't drink, didn't eat much. Come to think, I was the cook, too. The preacher would get the meat and beans when we were tramping, and then praise my cooking. That settled it! Poor, timid writer of rhymes, I only wanted kindness, praise, foolish flattery.

One of the boys came back from San Francisco with a roll of *The Martial Advertiser*. Tim—Bucker, the Hangtown boss, had named him Timid Tim—was struck by the "ad." of an Australian woman, who claimed to be "youthful, affectionate, and a good, plain cook." He read it over and over to himself, and then aloud. Bucker walked straight up to where Timothy McCord sat on the edge of a table, Howling Wilderness Saloon:



"WILL YOU MARRY HER, TIM, IF WE SEND FOR HER?"

"Boys, I've called him Timid Tim, but here sits the boldest man in Hangtown. Will you marry her, Tim, if we send for her?"

Tim instantly straightened, brought his right hand up on a level with his brow, in a perfect military salute, by which we knew that he had been in the British army, but we never knew more of him. He was truly the most timid creature I ever knew, except my sickly self, in those old, old days. He could never open his mouth without first making that salute, and never could, or at least never would, try to sing without twisting his head around and around in both hands.

And now the preacher passed the hat, as the chorus rang:

"For-r-r a woman she can do more with a man  
Than a k-i-n-g and a whole arme-e-e!"

The collection was enormous, but as the preacher began to put his hand in the hat Bucker went right up, took it, and dumping nuggets and all on the table, handed back the hat. Then he put the money in a sack and told Tim to take it and the outgoing stage and bring back his wife with him.

In about a week came Timid Tim and "Calico" deeply veiled. Tim explained that Mrs. McCord had suffered greatly from sunburns on the boat to Sacramento and had been badly shaken up by the stage. Boss Bucker had ordered the boys to build a big cabin the Sunday before on the banks of our roaring gorge, near our old cabin, explaining that "the social atmosphere of the city of Hangtown could hardly be conducive to the repose and comfort of a confiding young spouse."

Ten great bonfires had been prepared. The pines stood out in the fullness of primeval splendor. Their topmost plumes waved, nodded, and quivered as a thousand lusty throats sang, in melodious unison:

"For-r-r a woman she can do more with a man  
Than a k-i-n-g and a whole arme-e-e!"

Then Timid Tim led forth his blushing bride. He loved her—you could see that as he helped her put by

her heavy veil; and he was proud of her—you could see that too. He helped her up, explaining that she was very weary. Bucker stepped forward; then he suddenly stepped back with a stiff bow, back and out of sight among the boys, and was seen no more. The boys, one by one, melted away, as poor Tim led her to the roots of the nearest tree, where she leaned a moment and then sank down in a heap.

I never in all my life saw but one entirely ugly woman, and that one was Mrs. Timothy McCord; dead drunk, Mrs. Timothy McCord, of Hangtown, Cal. Her nose was about the size, and entirely the color, of a red-ripe cherry, and it seemed as if a bird had been pecking a little at one side of it. But she had married a fairly good man with a pot of money, and this man loved her, was proud of her before the world.

As the fires died away and the pines seemed to step back a little, the happy man slowly hustled her back into the sweet-smelling big palace of the Sierras and—Curtain!

But there came a sound, a song with a touch of tenderness in it—of pity, maybe—up the steep from away down toward Hangtown, through the pine-tops; for surely it was none of their business, and they knew it, if he loved her—and the song was:

"For-r-r a woman she can do more with a man  
Than a k-i-n-g and a whole arme-e-e!"

## Christmas in Pennsylvania

By Rodney Blake

DURING THE early days of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the celebration of Christmas Day was excluded by the Quakers. At a period coeval with the preaching of George Fox, the Quakers declared that members of the Society of Friends could not "conscientiously unite in the observance of public fasts and feasts and holy days set up in the will of man. . . . there is no inherent holiness in any one day above another, but every day is to be kept alike holy." The Presbyterians were in union with the Quakers upon this subject. For seventy years and more Christmas in Pennsylvania was of no more importance than an ordinary day. None of the beautiful English customs so charmingly described by ancient and modern writers were observed. If there was any feasting it was limited to the usual family dinner, with its chief piece of fowl or of roast beef. But there was no revelry, and the day passed in as dull a fashion as any other. The Christmas observance came with the increase of German settlers, who brought from the old country the continental customs. The Moravians began to arrive about 1740. They gave a week to the celebration of Christmas, commencing before and ending after the memorial day. There was music and feasting, and a bountiful supply of liquor.

The Putz and Christmas-tree appear to have been of German origin. The Putz was not a festooning of rooms

with garlands and wreaths, but a scenic representation of some landscape in which were represented mountains, valleys, lakes, waterfalls, and villages. The grand Putz was the work of many evenings in the fall and early winter. It was too much for the opportunities of many families, but each household had its own decorations, also called a Putz, which might be nothing more than a white cloth or sheet tacked to a wall, on which were fixed branches of evergreen, bearing glittering stars, wax or wooden figures of angels, bright candles and burning candles. The ordinary household Putz was the predecessor of the Christmas-tree of our own times, which has become an institution in so many households.

One of the English customs which obtained a foothold in old Philadelphia was the masque of the mummers—a custom kept up from the middle part of the last century to within fifty years of the present day. The mummers were usually young fellows, who dressed in fantastic costume, took upon themselves character, and went from house to house reciting certain rhymes and expecting "dole," which they generally received in the shape of pennies or something to eat and drink. The English Christmas masque of "St. George and the Dragon" was the foundation of their little play. With patriotic feeling, however, they Americanized the amusement, supplanting

St. George with George Washington, and the dragon became Beelzebub. The rhymes were rude and simple:

"Here come I, old Beelzebub,  
On my shoulder I carry a club,  
In my hand a dripping-skin;  
Don't you think I'm a jolly old man?"

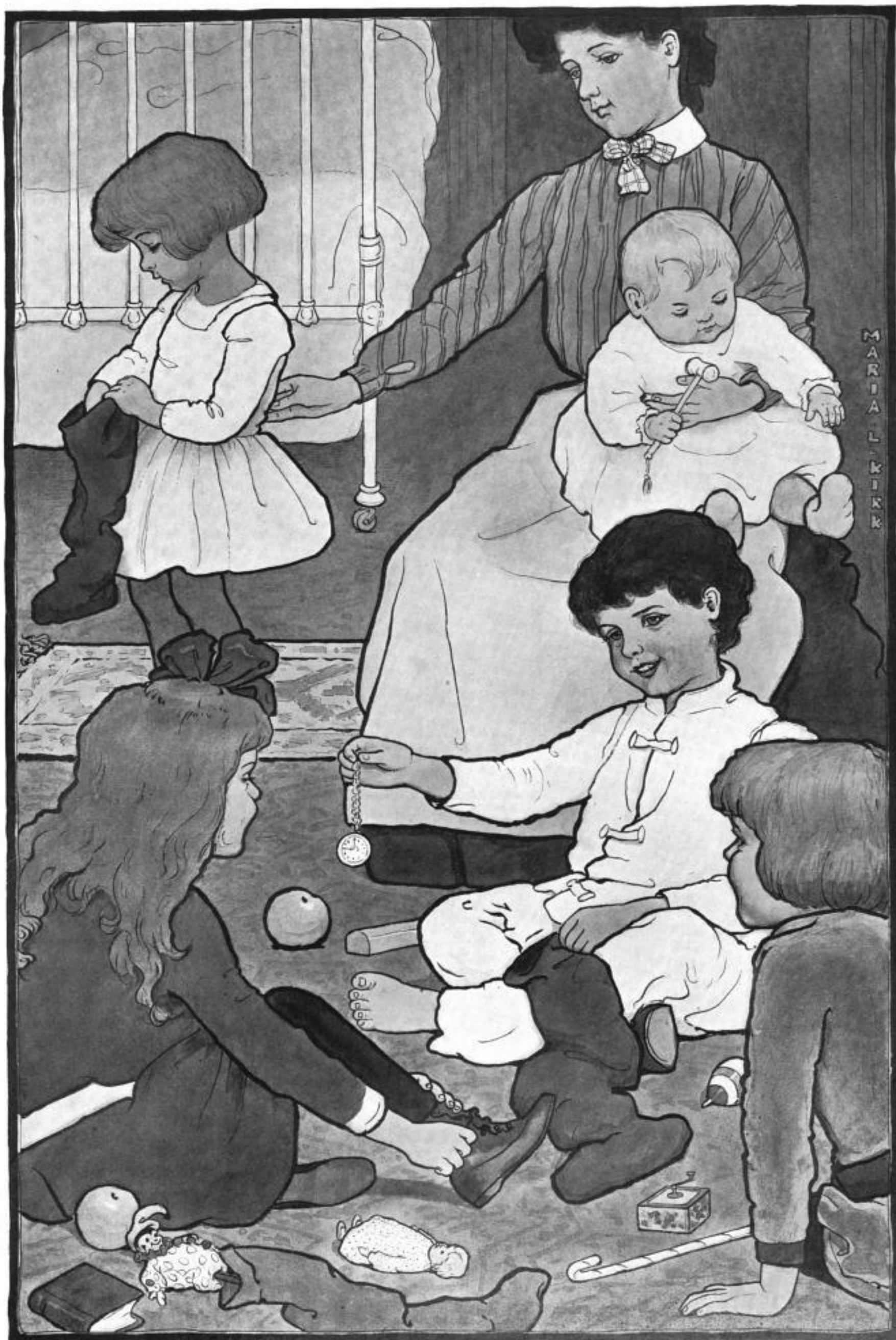
The Father of his Country was inferior in importance in the play to the father of evil. The former's speech commenced:

"Here am I, great Washington,  
On my shoulder I carry a gun."

The mummers were an attractive feature. There were mysteries about their coming and going, and it was a point of etiquette that, however transparent their disguises might be, none who saw them should be allowed to address them by their proper names.

About fifty or sixty years ago, in Philadelphia there arose a custom among young people, of promenading Chestnut Street on Christmas eve and on Christmas afternoon. Thousands of persons, dressed in their best, were seen abroad on that day. The throngs became more dense with each return of the anniversary, and the celebration became a great nuisance. It was particularly such when the tin horn was introduced and blown by thousands in a distracting din. The mayor of the city was finally compelled to suppress this senseless and annoying practice.





RAPTURES OF CHRISTMAS MORNING IN THE NURSERY.  
DELIGHTED CHILDREN EMPTY THEIR STOCKINGS AND ENJOY SANTA CLAUS'S SURPRISES.

*Drawn for Leslie's Weekly by Maria L. Kirk.*





# Esther's Strange Christmas Present

By John Matthews

LITTLE ESTHER, being eight years of age, was old enough to scrub floors and take care of the baby. I wish you could have seen her the day when I first saw her. It was the middle of a summer afternoon, and I noticed her because she was so much prettier than the other children who played on the walks of the little recreation park in the crowded tenement district. Yet she was the most poorly clad.

Her hair was wonderful. It just reached her shoulders and the curls were as yellow as a dandelion blossom. She was attractive, too, because she was straight-limbed and erect, with a grace in all the movements of her body. And then her eyes were big and blue and frank. She was constantly at the side of the little waddling baby. Frequently she stooped and lifted the little one into her arms, carrying it to a bench at the side of the park walk. This required all of Esther's strength. One felt a constant fear that the arms of the little girl of eight were not equal to the burden, and thought with a shudder of a fall to that hard pavement.

The child's plaything was an old tin cup, and her only amusement was to throw the cup down on to the pavement. And as regularly as she did it Esther would walk around the bench and pick it up and place it carefully in the baby's hands. Such patience I had never seen before. Once the baby laughed. It was an unusual expression for that little old woman face, and the sister, seeing it, burst into a happier laugh still, and hugged the baby with joy. And when little Esther laughed she was prettier than ever, for it gave more light to her blue eyes.

At intervals, when a moment's relief from the care of the child gave her time to think of something else, Esther would talk to me.

"I didn't want to tend de baby," she confessed. "I was scrubbin' de flaws an' me wrist hoit, an' me mother said I could keep on scrubbin' or 'tend de baby. Me nuther slapped me hih an' lhb; she touched her finger first to one cheek, then to the other."

"Why?" I asked.

"Cause I didn't want to 'tend de baby," said Esther. This mother, Esther told me, did not permit her children to play with any of the others in the tenement. It was not because the woman felt that her little ones were better than the others—not that by any means. Her reason, far more practical, was this: There was danger that the children playing together would quarrel—as children do, and particularly the children of the tenements, whose life, being abnormal and unhealthy, breeds meanness and petulance—and that the quarrels would result in noisy fights, giving rise to a complaint from the neighbors; and then the family would be suddenly and roughly ordered out of the place by the landlord.

All during the afternoon in the recreation park Esther watched the little sister patiently. Sometimes when Esther's back was turned the little one would slyly climb down from the park bench and quickly toddle away, never once looking back, walking rapidly, it seemed, for such little, unsteady legs. Then Esther would discover that the little sister had gone and there would come suddenly into the little face under the yellow curls a look of fear, until her eyes caught the little one wandering farther and further away, down the long walk of the recreation park. Then Esther would turn and run rapidly toward the baby runaway, calling "Lillie! Lillie!" as she ran. And as I saw her running down the pavement, her little round legs flying fast, and as I watched her finally turn the corner and disappear behind a cluster of shrubs, I thought that I would never hear again of little Esther, the eight-year-old scrub woman and nurse maid, whose home was on the fourth floor, rear, of an East Side New York tenement house, where rags were hanging from the window sills and fire escapes, and the air was foul and stagnant, hot in summer and bitterly cold in winter, and there was never too much food to eat.

But nearly eight months afterward I did hear again of Esther and her baby sister, and that is why I am telling this story of little Esther's strange Christmas present.

It had been a cold December, and there had been much suffering in the tenements, for coal was dear.

When the sun shone the children all went down into the street and played on the sunny side of the way. The air chilled them and they clung close to the doorsteps. Those who passed hurriedly along the sidewalks stumbled

over these children, but the little ones paid no heed to this. If they fell to the pavement they scrambled to their feet again without a word. This treatment they had known from babyhood and they were used to it.

It was the day before Christmas. Oh, what a day of mystery—what a day of happy anxiety! A day in which is concentrated all the joy of anticipation, in the comfortable American home! But the day before Christmas would have been much the same to Esther as any other bleak day in winter if little Lillie, the baby sister, hadn't run away.

As on that summer afternoon when I first saw her little yellow curly head, Esther was 'tending the baby. For an hour they had climbed about the doorstep, the winter sun shining full upon them. Then a little girl whom Esther had never seen before came across the street. She had big dark eyes, and she was no older than Esther. Her hair was black. The little dark-eyed girl sat on the edge of the sidewalk and began tossing in the air and catching in her hand some queer little iron things which looked like two small crosses put together. Esther watched her a minute. Then she asked:

"What's them?"

"Jacks," said the other girl.

"What's they for?" asked Esther.

"To play with," said the other; and soon the two children, with their heads close together, were earnestly playing on the edge of the sidewalk. In the mystery of the new game Esther had forgotten everything else. She had even forgotten her baby sister, who was now clambering down the short stairway of the tenement, and now waddling slowly down the street, past the other doorsteps and among the scores of other children, without once looking back. And now she had turned the corner; and still she wandered, past the carts that filled the streets, past more crowds of children, through street after street of the great tenements, among strange new people and houses.

No one noticed the little stranger. After all, she was much like hundreds of others with whom she mingled. And still she wandered along, walking with her little feet wide apart, stepping unsteadily. At first she smiled at the thought of her freedom, then her face expressed infant curiosity, then she began to grow a little anxious, and she was trying to find home. But she turned more corners and without reaching the familiar street. Once some boys running heavily along the sidewalk struck her, so that she fell violently. She cried a little as she clambered to her feet. But she didn't cry aloud, because she was frightened. She said "Mamma!" once or twice, but no one heeded her. And still she toddled on.

A half dozen blocks away were two little girls playing "jacks" on the sidewalk, one with the tumbled yellow hair falling over her forehead, the other whose hair was straight and black. It was a long time before Esther looked up to see what the baby sister was doing. The child was not in sight. Esther jumped to her feet. She looked anxiously in all directions. She called "Lillie! Lillie!" not too loud, fearing that her mother would hear her. Then she ran down the street. At first she was afraid that her mother would miss her and would afterward punish her for letting the baby run away. She dreaded that. Then another fear, deeper, more awful than the first came to her. What if the baby should be killed by a wagon or car? What if she should be lost and never be found? What if she should grow hungrier and hungrier and starve to death?

Esther's heart stopped and she burst into tears. Still she ran through the streets, always looking through her wet eyes for a baby that walked with its little feet wide apart. The picture was distinct before her. How she hoped that as she turned each corner she would see that familiar little round back and the little cap tied on with an old piece of cloth. The winter night was coming on.

It was Christmas Eve! All through the land happy fathers and mothers were lighting the tapers on a thousand beautiful Christmas-trees. Exultant, excited children were dancing about in the light and warmth of the homes of love and plenty. They were laughing and singing and clapping their hands, and the frost on the windows only made the bright rooms seem all the brighter and the children the more blessed and secure.

And even then little Esther was running through the cold and darkening streets among the tenements, sobbing and calling over and over again the name of her baby sister who was lost.

I must tell you of Paddy Ryan, the longshoreman, and the queer little place where he lived, for Paddy Ryan is the Santa Claus of this story of Esther's Christmas. In honor of the holiday Paddy had stayed late at Flynn's, on Front Street, and as he walked out in the starlight I am afraid that his course was in semicircles, an arc first to the right and then to left, but always tending toward his little cabin, a tiny house no bigger than the closet where we hang our clothes. But it had a solitary window through which poured a broad band of light, and a solitary smokestack which gave out a hearty cloud of smoke, for Paddy knew that it would be cold when he got in that night. And as he steered for the light, a safe port in a storm for him, he stumbled over the loose planks that lay along the water front; and in his ears was the sound of the icy waves as they beat incessantly against the dock, always restless and impatient, complaining over and over again of their confinement, a melancholy sound in the dead of a winter's night.

Paddy reached his door at last and put his hand for-

ward to lift the latch. As he moved to do this his feet touched a soft bundle and Paddy was a little startled. He moved the bundle with his toe and its very softness made him stoop and touch it. Then he put both hands around it, for the bundle was the body of a little child. He lifted it in his arms, but it made no sound. He touched the small face, and it felt cold to his fingers. Then he opened quickly the door of his little shanty. There was a lantern in the corner of the room, and an old chair without a back placed in front of the little stove. Paddy sat on the chair and lifted the body which he held, so that the lantern light fell upon the face. What he saw made his heart sink. For some time the man sat still, looking at the child which he held in his arms. He had been a rough man about the docks for many years. His clothes were stained with the splash of salt water. His skin was rough and red from the weather; his face marked with the scars of bar-room brawls. He knew nothing of the tenderness and sweetness which is inspired by the very frailty of children, for he had never known a child. His association with childhood was to kick the street brats out of his way when they crossed him. Paddy Ryan was in a predicament now.

"I hope de kid ain't croaked," he muttered.

For once it was fortunate that Paddy liked his "tea." He had in his pocket a bottle of liquor. And as he sat before his roaring stove, the silent baby in his arms, he thought of this. He pulled the bottle from his pocket, he took out the cork, and put the flask to the blue lips of the child. A bit of the warm liquor went down its throat. Then Paddy waited, hugging the baby close to his breast as he sat before the fire. His body swayed a little. His face was very red. His eyes had a soft film over them and his thoughts were incoherent, for Paddy had done full justice to the holiday. He only half realized it when the little body in his arms grew warm and then began to move, and the eyes in the white face opened wide and a little mouth said "Mamma," and the little child began to cry. Paddy was greatly distressed. He swung the baby from side to side so vehemently that one would have thought its head would fall. Then he held the little one in his hands in front of him, moving it up and down rapidly, like the plunger of a churn. Still the crying continued.

The voice even grew louder, and Paddy Ryan was more and more alarmed. No one else heard the sound. The street outside was silent. There were revelers in the saloons, but their own laughter and quarreling and singing filled their ears. Paddy was alone in his shanty with the sea splashing against the dock near by. If his fellow-longshoremen could have seen him then, how they would have roared! Paddy knew not what to do. Then he thought again of the bottle and he gave the baby another drop from it, and soon afterward the child grew still, the eyes closed, and the little girl who had run away—Lillie, the little sister of Esther—fell asleep in Paddy's arms. And soon the longshoreman, too, dozed and nodded by the fire.

Morning came and Paddy awoke with a start, astonished by what he held in his arms. His astonishment had a strange fear in it. He couldn't account for the child. He remembered nothing that would explain its presence. He knew that he had been drinking the night before, but where did the baby come from? Then, little by little, the events of the midnight came to him—the bundle at the door, the crying of the child, and how he had ministered with the bottle. The bottle! Paddy took it from his pocket and gave it a long pull. Then he realized at once what he should do with the baby. It had awakened and was crying rather feebly. Paddy thought of the police station and took the baby there.

Even a great city like the American metropolis, with its four millions of people, seems very small sometimes. So it was not strange that little Esther was found that Christmas

morning, just before the stars went out, still trotting through the dark and empty streets, still crying out her little sister's name. Occasionally some one stopped her and asked, "What's the matter, little girl?" She pulled away from these and hurried on. She felt a secret conviction that something would lead her to the lost baby. In the midst of her sorrow and awful fear there was something that gave her confidence. She didn't realize that it was so cold and that she was very hungry.

A policeman stopped her. Even then she wouldn't tell her name nor the number of the tenement which was her home. She asked him if he had seen her little sister.



"PADDY LIFTED THE BODY."



"A POLICEMAN STOPPED HER."





(PRIZE-WINNER.) HAPPY AND EXPECTANT GIRL  
KNITTING A CHRISTMAS STOCKING.  
*Mrs. Helen P. Gatch, Salem, Ore.*



GRATEFUL CHILDREN WRITING LETTERS OF THANKS TO SANTA CLAUS.  
*E. C. Reynolds, Haverstraw, N. Y.*



HOW THE LITTLE SENTINELS KEPT WATCH  
FOR SANTA CLAUS.  
*Dorothy D. Pittenger, Auburn, N. Y.*



TAKING A RIDE ON HER  
CHRISTMAS PRESENT.  
*Mrs. Thomas Bradlog,  
Hathboro, Penn.*



"HELLO, SANTA!"—A TELEPHONE MESSAGE  
UP THE CHIMNEY.  
*C. Allen Dealey, San Francisco.*



ONE OF THE BLISSFUL DREAMS OF CHRISTMAS EVE.  
*L. E. Offutt, Memphis, Tenn.*



"I'M GOIN' TO SEE IF SANTA HAS FILLED MY STOCKIN'."  
*Anton Schatzel, Binghamton, N. Y.*

CHRISTMAS PRIZE PHOTOGRAPHIC CONTEST—OREGON WINS.  
WHAT THE GREAT HOLIDAY MEANS TO CHILDHOOD INTERESTINGLY PORTRAYED BY THE CAMERA.





## Mrs. Gould's Christmas Treat for Poor Children

By Harry Beardsley

IN THE midst of a hundred little children from New York's homes of barest poverty last Christmastime stood Howard Gould, one of the richest young men in America, both his hands filled with big red apples. Near him was Mrs. Gould, who was the beautiful actress, Miss Katharine Clemmons. Not far away a gorgeous Christmas-tree glittered with lights and tinsel. A Santa Claus, hidden behind white whiskers and in furs and leggings, was cutting capers to the sound of music. And in a wide circle surrounding all were the one hundred happy little waifs.

This was the scene in one of the rooms of the Tuxedo at Fifty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue at Christmas time. Mr. Gould wore a black frock coat. Mrs. Gould was richly gowned, and in contrast were the plain, thin, dark clothes of the little children. One of Mrs. Gould's friends was at the piano playing popular airs, the same which the children had learned from the hand-organs in the street. With great spirit she brought from the keys the strains of "Mister Dooley," "Mamie, Am't You As-hamie?" and "The Good Old Summer Time." And as she played, the children sang so lustily that the room became much too small for the sound.

For five years Mrs. Howard Gould has given a Christmas-tree to about a hundred of New York's poorest children; and she was successful in this—she removed the awe and fear which these children would naturally have felt in the presence of the evidence of great wealth. She made them genuinely and unreservedly happy.

The children were gathered from East Side missions and taken in a huge covered coach to the Tuxedo. Most of them were little dark-skinned, dark-eyed, black-haired foreigners. Then a carriage rolled up, a jaunty footman sprung from the box, opened the carriage door, and Mrs. Gould and one of her friends stepped out. It was about two o'clock in the afternoon of the day before Christmas. Up stairs in the big building two rooms were ready for the celebration. One was a small audience room. The other was larger and in the centre was the glowing Christmas-tree.

The children were taken into the audience room first, and a young minister spoke to them.

"Now, children," he said, in the tone which speakers always use to children, "why do we celebrate Christmas?"

"Because Christ was born!" shouted a chorus of treble voices. These little black-eyed children are not stupid.

"Do you like to get presents?" asked the minister.

"Yes, sir; yes, sir," they said, eagerly.

"Now, why do we give presents at Christmas time?"

After this question from the minister there was a sort of murmur and a pause of perplexity. Then one little boy, 'way in the back of the room, shouted, his voice very loud and clear and joyous:



THE DANCE AROUND THE GAUDY CHRISTMAS-TREE.

"To make us happy!"

It wasn't just what the minister wanted, although he was evidently impressed by the truth of it. So he explained another reason, and that was because Christ had been given to the world on that day. The clergyman talked only a little while longer, and then he said:

"Now, children, I want you to repeat this after me. Listen.

"Mrs. Gould, we thank you, and wish you a very merry Christmas."

The minister paused, lifted his hands, and the children repeated word by word, very vociferously, what he had told them to say.

Mrs. Gould was at the back of the room. She smiled and then looked down, still smiling, and the children turned to gaze at her.

Then a sleight-of-hand "professor" appeared and performed many tricks, and after that he gave a Punch-and-Judy show, and the children were delighted, screaming with laughter. When that was over, coffee and cakes and sandwiches and cocoa and candy and fruit were passed to the children where they sat; and Mrs. Gould busied herself helping them. After they had eaten heartily, folding doors were thrown open and the Christmas-tree in all its glory burst upon their sight.

A march was played at the piano, and Mrs. Gould led the children around the tree.

Then the hundred little waifs sat down in chairs and the distribution of presents began.

In the meantime Howard Gould had appeared, and he helped Mrs. Gould and the others in the distribution of the presents.

All the cakes and fruit were on a long table at one side of the room, and Mr. Gould stood there handing the big red apples to those who took them to the children. Then this millionaire Santa Claus himself delivered some of the apples to the little guests. Mrs. Gould was constantly going from the table to the tree and then among the little ones, so none was neglected.

She stopped a moment and looked at them pleasantly.

"I guess they are having a good time," she said, smiling.

Then she went to satisfy the wants of a little girl who had received no apple. It was a busy scene. The Gould footman and coachman in their livery, holding themselves very rigid, and a man servant in livery and brass buttons, Mr. and Mrs. Gould and their friends,

and the Santa Claus—who was the magician of the other room—were all rushing this way and that to see that one hundred of the poorest New York children were properly waited upon.

The presents were as practical as the means of entertainment. For each little girl there was heavy, woollen material for a dress, and besides this a doll and a little wooden bird in a cage. For the boys there were shoes, mittens, tops, or drums.

When these presents had been passed about, the room was filled with a babel of children's voices, talking and laughing in their delight. And it was good to hear.

Until the celebration was over and the children taken away in their covered coach, Mr. Gould and Mrs. Gould remained. Then their carriage drove up, they entered, the footman closed the door with a snap, then sprung to the box, and the sprightly horses danced away with them.

### Esther's Strange Christmas Present.

Continued from page 690.

The policeman felt of the child's hands. They were like cold stone, and he lifted Esther in his arms and carried her away.

At first she struggled against him, but very weakly, her strength being nearly exhausted. Then she lay still in the big man's arms, relaxing herself and resting. Gradually she grew drowsy; it seemed so good to rest and be warm. She seemed to be floating along as she had seen a feather float through the summer air; and when she began to feel like that, Esther was asleep.

She awoke in the morning feeling the presence of a calamity without remembering precisely what it was—like a wound that is still sore. But when Esther opened her eyes to the strange room about her she began crying softly, for it came back to her then that the baby had gone and the forlorn sense of loss mingled with her fear in the unknown surroundings were more than she could bear. I can imagine the little face buried in the white pillow of the police matron's bed and the yellow hair tumbled in heaps above the covers. I can imagine the child's feeling of desolation and despair as her body shook with sobs. While Esther lay crying in the chamber of the police matron's quarters, in the room outside a policeman had entered bearing in his arms a baby wrapped in an old

### A Christmas Eve

(Soliloquy of a boy of seven years.)

8 P. M.

THAT new boy in Miss Slater's room.  
He says—and I believe him—  
There isn't any Santa Claus!  
He's ten; you can't deceive him.  
He came from Boston, and he says  
Such fiction's truly shocking:  
I don't quite know what that means, but  
I'll not hang up my stocking!

9 P. M.

Somehow I can't get fast asleep!  
I s'pose 'cause I'm excited.  
How pa did laugh when I came up!  
Ma didn't seem delighted.  
They're down stairs yet. I hear pa's voice.  
And ma, I hear her rocking—  
I wonder can they hear us if  
I go hang up my stocking.

10 P. M.

I wish there was a Santa Claus!  
I like the old way better.  
I used to write him what to bring  
And pa would take the letter.  
Hark! I hear sleigh-bells, don't I? And—  
Can that be Santa knocking?  
He doesn't knock—but just for fun  
I will hang up my stocking.

EDWARD W. BARNARD

coat that seemed to have on it the stains of salt water, for this coat was one which belonged to Paddy Ryan.

"I got another one here for you, Mrs. Moore," said the policeman; and Mrs. Moore, police matron, answered, "All right; that's what I'm here for. I've a little girl inside."

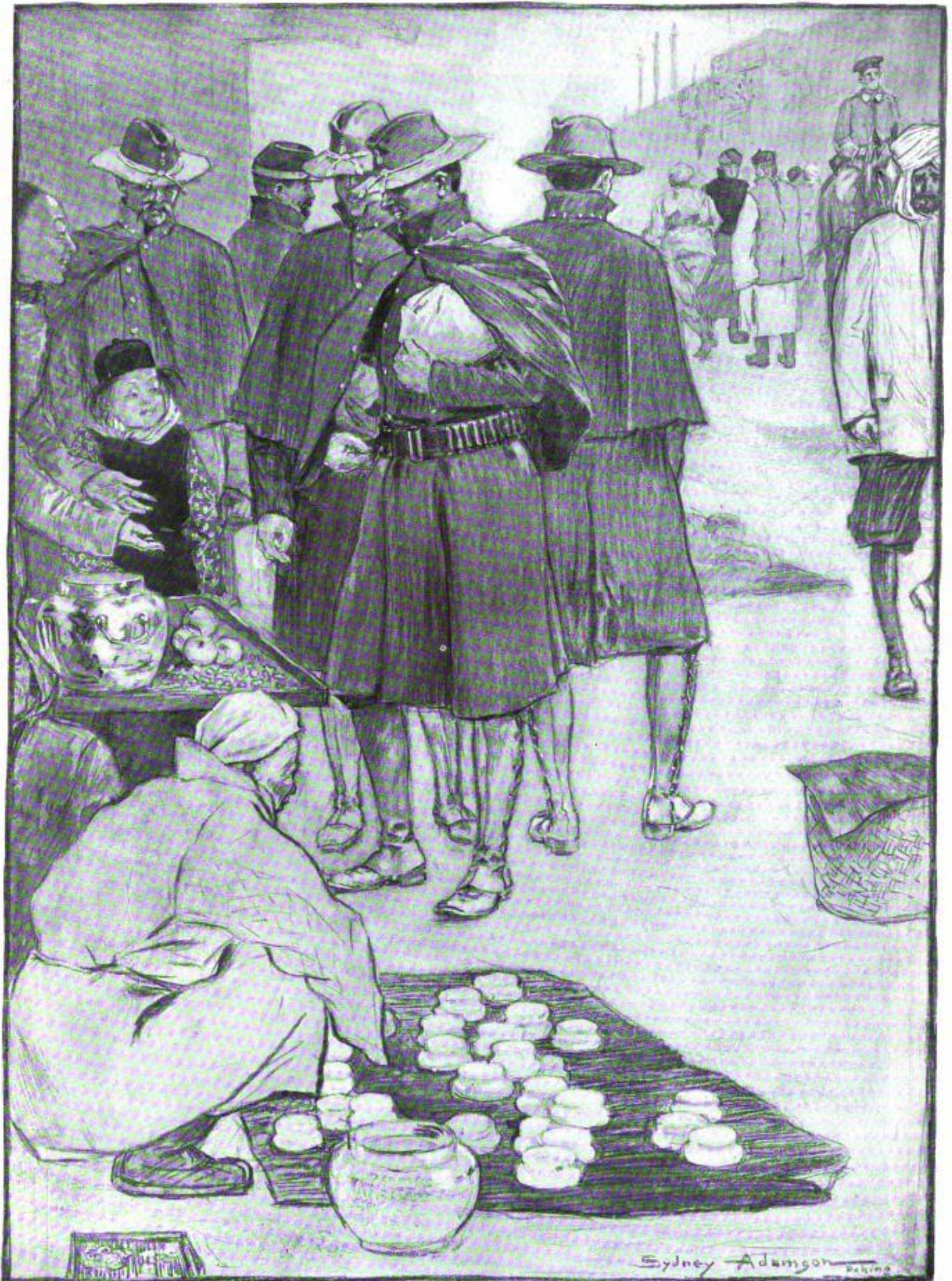
The woman took the baby, which still slept, and carried it in her arms into the room where Esther lay. There was another bed at the side of this one, and when the matron laid the baby on it Esther opened her eyes and saw.

And this was Christmas morning, but the two children did not think of that until afterward when they were sitting warmly together in the police matron's room. Esther was eating a hot breakfast that the kind woman in glasses had provided, and the baby, lying on the sister's arm, was contentedly pulling at a bottle—a different kind of bottle from that of Paddy Ryan. Suddenly Esther dropped her fork and hugged the baby with both arms so vigorously that the little one choked.

"Why, Lillie," said Esther, laughing, "this is Christmas, and you are a little Christmas present!"

Soon afterward the two children were taken home, for the father and mother had been at the police-station in the night making anxious inquiries, the father's eyes rounder and wilder than ever, the mother voluble and weeping. And the two little sisters never knew how much that father and mother loved them until they reached their home that Christmas Day.





A CHRISTMAS REMINISCENCE OF THE CAMPAIGN IN CHINA.  
MEN OF THE NINTH UNITED STATES INFANTRY BUYING GOOD THINGS FOR THE HOLIDAY  
DINNER IN PEKING.

*Drawn for Leslie's Weekly by Sydney Adamson.*



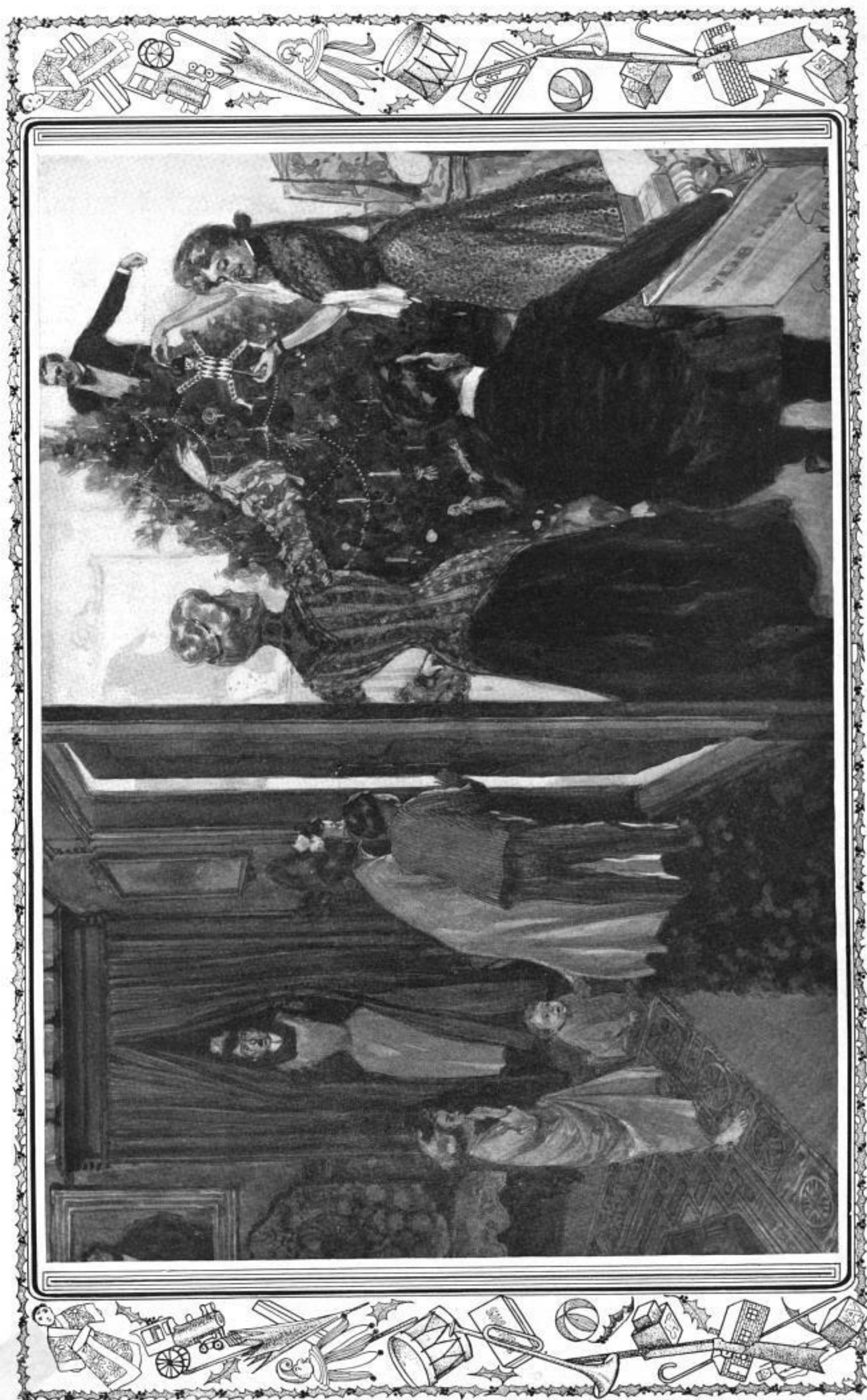




THE JOYS OF CHRISTMAS MORNING.  
FOND PARENTS WITNESS WITH DELIGHT THE UNBOUNDED HAPPINESS OF THEIR CHILDREN.

Photographed by L. L. Knapp.





STEALING A GLIMPSE OF THE CHRISTMAS-TREE.  
IMPATIENT YOUNGSTERS CREEP FROM THE NURSERY AND MAKE A RECONNAISSANCE IN FULL FORCE.

*Drawn for Leslie's Weekly by Gordon H. Grant.*



# A GOLD MINE IN AFRICA

BY G. A. HENTY



IT WAS toward the end of the year 1851 that I started with a friend from Tangier on a journey into the interior. I had heard three months before, from a Jew in that town, that he had heard rumors of rich gold at a considerable distance from the coast, and he gave me various particulars that he had at one time or another gathered from the Arabs. My income was sufficient for my actual wants, but it struck me that if the Jew's story was true it might lead to a considerable improvement in my fortunes. Before the Jew gave me all the information in his power, I gave him a paper guaranteeing him a fifth of any share of anything that might result from it. When I went back to England I spoke to several persons whom I thought likely to take up such a matter, but all laughed in my face at my proposal to invest money in so extremely doubtful an enterprise.

I had given up all hope of anything coming of it, when one evening in the smoking-room of my club I met Harry Larkins, an old school-fellow, whom I had not met for some years. After chatting for some time he asked me if I was doing anything, and I said nothing except that I was engaged in the altogether ineffectual enterprise of getting some capitalist of a speculative disposition to put in a little money to test the truth of a report I had heard from a Jew when I was in Tangier.

"Not exactly the place or the man," he said, with a laugh, "that would serve as a guarantee of the truth of the story."

"Well, I admit that," I said, "but as I had paid the Jew nothing for his information beyond signing an agreement that I would pay him a fifth of any profit I might make by following the matter up, I did not see what motive he could have had for romancing."

"Now, that really looks as if there might be something serious in it. Do you mind telling me what it is?"

"Certainly not," and I related to him the story as the Jew had told it to me.

"Well, there might be something in it, certainly," he said. "Look here, Philpot," he went on; "I don't know whether you know it, but about six months ago I came into a considerable fortune at the death of my uncle. It is only within the last week that all the business of signing and sealing, and so forth, came to an end, and I have since then been wondering what I should do with myself. Now a trip into Africa at this time of the year offers a good deal of attraction, and this idea of yours gives a motive. I hate traveling about merely for the sake of traveling. Of course, unless the gold is very rich, it would never pay to work it, but if it is, it might be carried on successfully by giving backshish to the various chiefs of the tribesmen on the road. However, it is worth seeing about. I tell you what I will do, old fellow; I will pay the expenses of fitting out an expedition and go to the place. I have been knocking about in the States for two or three years, and can wash a painful of sand or crush stone with any one; so we shan't have to pay a scientific clerk to go with us. I will undertake the expense, and you and I will go halves in the profits if there be any. Mind, I am not enthusiastic about the results; I think it most probable that nothing will come of it, but it will give us an object for plunging into the Dark Continent. Do you agree?"

"My dear fellow," I said, "I should be delighted to take the trip with you, but I shall be more than content with a quarter if anything comes of it."

"Not at all," he said. "We go on my terms or we don't go at all. I have really a large fortune, and if it turns out well I should take a small party out to open the thing up. If it is sand, we might work it ourselves, without difficulty. Of course its value would depend greatly whether there was water at hand, for washing purposes. If so, a party of a dozen men with proper appliances would be sufficient at any rate for a time. If it is rock it would be another matter. A good deal of capital would then be required to get stamps

and engines and transport them to so long a distance from the coast. In that case it would be necessary to get up a company. However, we shall see all about that when we get there. Now, when will you be ready to start? The equipment need not be large. We shall want saddles and bridles, a rifle and two revolvers each. I suppose we could get tents as cheaply out there as we could here, and it would save the bother. We may as well go down into the reading-room and look at the papers and see when the next steamer sails for Tangier."

"You quite take my breath away."

"I want to be off," he said; "the sooner the better. I have been obliged to stay in town, and have been pestered by lawyers, and now it is all over and I can draw a big check at the bank. I want to be off."

A month later I set out with Larkins for Tangier. We met with no end of difficulties there, but money can effect wonders, and we set out with a caravan con-

great suspicion. However, in each case we were allowed to proceed, accompanied often by a party of Bedouins, who journeyed with us to the limit of their chiefs' districts. However, as we paid liberally for such provisions as could be purchased at the few villages that we came upon, situated in oases, no ill-feeling was evinced, and at last we arrived at the spot that the Jew had indicated.

He had, before we left Tangier, constructed a map founded on the reports that he had gathered, and as we found that various hills and oases were marked with fair correctness to within a few miles of their actual position, we had no doubt that the spot at which we had arrived was the place indicated. It was a valley running into the heart of a mountainous district. Here we met our man, who told us that he had been unable to find any sheik who claimed absolute power in that mountainous district. We had, indeed, passed no villages during the day's journey, or any signs of habitation or culture.

"This is a nuisance," Larkins said.

"It is just here that we want most of all to be on good terms with the Bedouins. However, it can't be helped and we must take our chance." A little stream ran down the valley. We ascended this until the valley narrowed, and then encamped. While the men were pitching our tent, Larkins took a round bowl from the equipment of one of the camels, and a shovel, and we walked down to the stream. This was now a mere trickle of water, but it was evident by the surroundings that in the wet season it was a broad stream. Going down nearly to the edge of the water, Larkins threw a shovelful of sand into the bowl and then proceeded to wash it with great care.

"The Jew has not lied," he said, as after getting rid of all the sand he scanned what remained at the bottom. "Those little particles that you see," he said, "are gold. I hardly expected to see any on the surface, but if, as is certain, they increase as we dig deeper, we have found a bonanza."

He then set to work vigorously, and presently made a hole some four feet in depth and brought up and washed another bowlful. "There is a quarter of an ounce at least," he said, exultantly. "My dear fellow, this is equal to anything that I have seen in California. What it will be at the bottom, goodness only knows."

The next morning we set out on foot to a point higher up, where the mountain narrowed in until the slopes approached to within fifty feet of each other. After trying a few more bowls of sand near the surface, we both set to work to dig a hole of some depth. Two of our escort had come with us, carrying buckets, and when we got to a point too low to throw out the sand they lowered the buckets to us, which we filled, occasionally stopping in our work to wash out a bowlful. Each bowlful showed a larger amount of gold.

"By Jove!" Larkins said; "by the time we get down to the bedrock there is no saying how rich we shall find it."

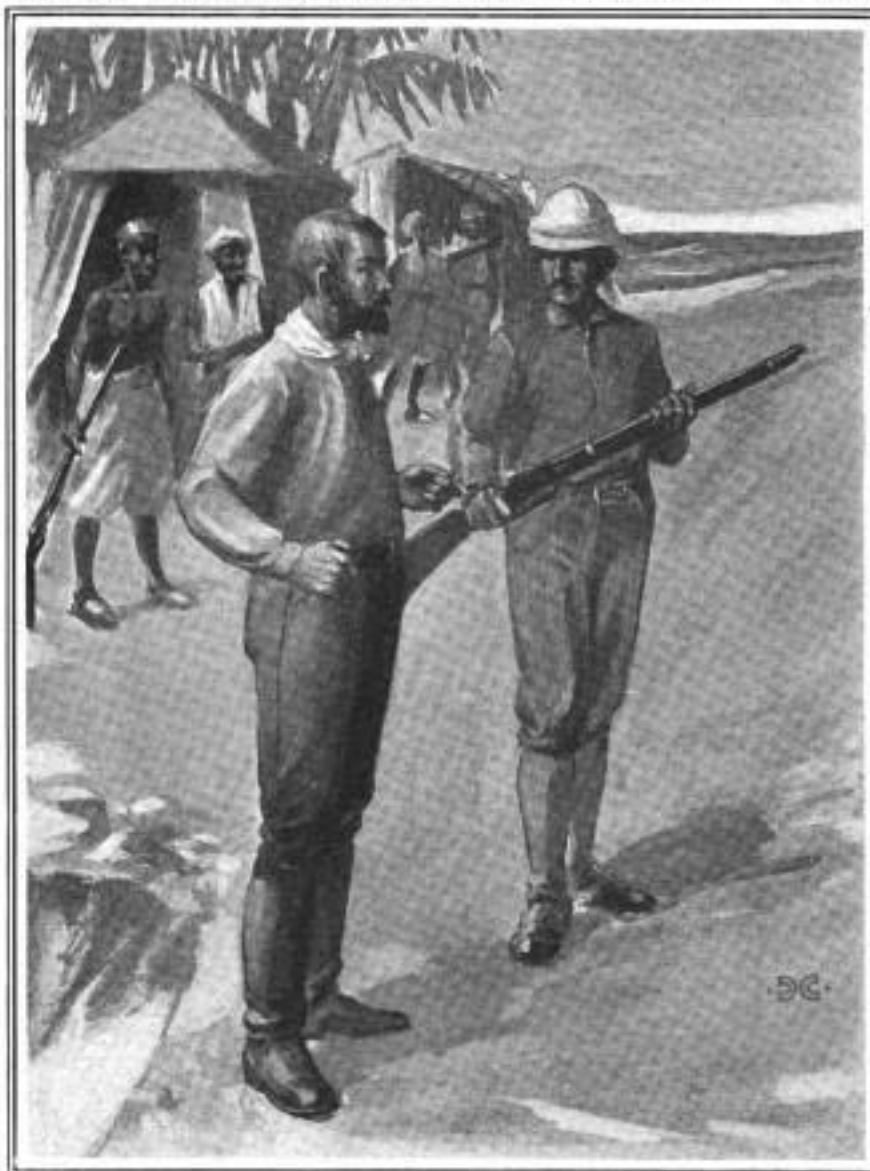
For four days we labored hard. The sand had now given way to pebbles, and among these we found as many fine nuggets, but the work became increasingly difficult as we got deeper. We were obliged to enlarge the hole, owing to the sand drifting down into it.

"I wish to goodness we had brought a couple of camel-loads of boards, so as to be able to line the shaft," Larkins said, as, fatigued with our day's work, we lay on the sand in our tent. "However, we have already done enough to show us that the place is fabulously rich; the only question is, shall we be able to stir the Bedouins? It was all very well for them to allow two travelers to pass, but when they find out what we are doing it will be a different thing. Still, as we shall be able to pay them a sum for blackmail which they will consider enormous, I hope that we shall be able to manage it."

He had scarcely spoken when there was a loud hubbub among the men. We ran out, and saw a party of nearly a hundred Bedouins riding up the valley.

"Shall we fight?" I asked.

"Impossible," Larkins said, quietly. "I doubt whether our fellows would fight against such odds, and if they did they would be overpowered in a minute." He ordered the men to lay down their guns and to assume a peaceful aspect. When they rode up, a man who was evidently their chief demanded who we were and what we were doing in his territory. We replied, through the dragoman, that we had sent forward a man to find him and to pay him for permission to dig in his country, and that we were perfectly ready to pay him any reasonable sum. In reply he gave an order, and his men at once



"SHALL WE FIGHT?" I ASKED.

sisting of four camels, laden with provisions, and twelve wild-looking horsemen, armed literally to the teeth with guns and a fine assortment of pistols and yataghans, ourselves, and a dragoman to interpret for us. A horseman had preceded us by three days. His duty was to square the petty chiefs of the tribesmen through whose country we should go. We calculated that we should be absent about two months, and Larkins seriously ordered a special Christmas dinner to be prepared for us on our return. Our journeys averaged twenty-five miles a day, so that, if everything went well, it would be accomplished in three weeks' time. That would give us over a fortnight to explore, which, with three weeks to return, would bring us to within a day or two of Christmas.

The first ten days were uneventful. We were met every two days or so by a sheik, whom we paid the blackmail that had been agreed upon for a passage through his district. In return he presented us with a small flag which we were to show to any parties that we met, as a proof that he had taken us under his protection. We had fallen in with several such parties, who had scowlingly deferred to the flag, but had ridden off well satisfied with a small present. As we got on, however, the Arabs became more and more inquisitive as to our object in traversing their country. Our man had duly informed them that we were merely travelers interested in their country and desirous of exploring it, but the chiefs evidently considered this as an altogether insufficient reason, and when they came to receive our tribute, asked many questions, saying that they considered the motive to be ridiculously insufficient, and that our journey was regarded with

\* This story is the last, and also one of the best, from the pen of Mr. Henty, who died at Weymouth, England, last month. Mr. Henty was the world's foremost writer of tales of adventure for boys.



fell upon us and bound us hand and foot. Then we were thrown down by the side of our tent, and the stores brought by the camels were examined. Soon afterwards we heard several guns fired, and felt sure that they were murdering our escort.

"We are in a bad scrape, Philpot," Larkins said, quietly. "This is evidently an exceptionally truculent old black-guard. Well, they have got the arms of these poor fellows, and they have got our stores. I hope that that will satisfy them. If they have spared our dragoman, as most likely they have done, to let him interpret to us, of course he will take them to the pit. That will teach him nothing, for we have always put the nuggets in our pockets, so as not to let our escort see them. We did it not to tempt the men, for had they learned that we were getting gold, they were quite capable of cutting our throats—the temptation would have been too great for them."

In an hour the chief came up with the dragoman.

"Why have you come here?" the chief asked. "And what were you digging in the earth for?"

"We had thought from what we heard that gold was to be found here, but, as you can see by going down into the hole we made, there is nothing but the stones of the river."

The chief at once ordered us to be searched, but nothing was found on us, for we had every night buried all the gold that we had found under the sand in our tent.

"You are my prisoners," the chief said, when the search was found to be fruitless, "and you will have to pay a ransom. You have come into my territory without permission, you have disturbed the earth, and you must pay for it."

"What ransom do you demand?"

"Fifty good muskets, five camel-loads of cloth, two barrels of powder, and five thousand bullets."

"It is too much," Larkins said, decidedly; "but if you will be content with fifty muskets, three camel-loads of goods, two barrels of powder, and two thousand bullets, I will see what I can do. You must remember that a tribute will have to be paid to all the chiefs between this and Tangiers, and that will amount at least to half the sum that these goods that you will require will cost."

"I will accept that," the chief said, and in spite of his rigidity of feature I was satisfied that he was well content. "They must be here in two moons; if they do not arrive by that time, you will be shot."

"You must loose my arms to enable me to write. I suppose our dragoman will take down the message to our consul at Tangiers?"

Our bonds were loosed, and Larkins wrote to the consul, whose acquaintance we had made, and who had assisted us in engaging the men and getting the stores that we required. It said: "We are prisoners in the hands of the Bedouins, and the following is a list of the articles that they require for our ransom. There are five hundred pounds standing to my account in your hands. Please get, without delay, the articles above named, and furnish my dragoman with means to get an escort and to pay the various chiefs the blackmail they require for allowing him to pass. Select the goods carefully, lest when they arrive the Bedouin should consider them to be insufficient. Please make no delay in carrying out these instructions, for our



### THE CHRISTMAS DREAM.

'T WAS the night before Christmas (I've heard that before, But it really don't matter, we'll use it once more), And mamma had tucked me up wagnly in bed And the moonlight was white, and the firelight was red. I'd hung up my stockings, the hole-y and new, And borrowed a pair of my dear mamma's too, And had left by the front door an armful of hay, Where Santa was certain to stop in his sleigh.

I WAS watching the pale little moonbeams get lost And melting away in the firelight like frost, When right on the hearth in their silvery sheen Sat a round, rosy man, in a great coat of green. I wish I could draw him the way that he sat, His blue eyes a-twinkle in cushions of fat, His bushy white beard, and his flowing white hair, And his figure so rotund it filled up the chair.

HIS cap was of fur from the far polar seas, And his pipe was so long it reached down to his knees, And the smoke curled about him like halos they paint In azure and gold o'er the head of a saint. He stared in the grate, and he pondered so deep I thought the old fellow had fallen asleep. I guess he was weary with toting his load, And stopped at my papa's to rest on the road.

BUT his face was so kind that I wasn't afraid. "Hello! you are Santa Claus," that's what I said. "I'd like you to show me your new toys that go With whizzy, bright wheels, and machinery, you know." He rose to his feet and he spoke not a word, Not once from his lips was a syllable heard, But his gestures were merry, his manner was mild, And I thought it was sunshine whenever he smiled.

THAT smile was so jolly it made me smile back, As a glittering soldier jumped out of his pack, A regular jim-dandy, all ready for strife, Who drilled and saluted as natural as life. Then a pair of twin dolls round the room took a walk In sashes and spangles, and oh! they could talk. "Merry Christmas," they cried, in a way most polite, And howed to me gayly and wished me good night.

NEXT a train and an engine went puffing about And stopped at the stations to let people out. And I cannot remember one-half of the things That followed on rollers and pulleys and wings, That hopped, skipped and flew, and went out and went in, Of wood and of rubber, of steel and of tin, From the wax lady dressed in a mantle of silk, To a goat that could bleat, and a cow you could milk.

HE showed me a picture of Christmas-land; drums Grow wild on the branches like peaches and plums, And sleds on the bushes, and kites on the shelf, And you've nothing to do but go pick them yourself. The snow, when it falls in that beautiful land, Is not freezingly hard and so cold to your hand, But like pinkest and whitest and sweetest pop-corn, And it's Christmas whenever you wake every morn.

HE picked up my slate and my pencil at last And laughed to himself as he wrote very fast: "Little girls, little boys, love your fathers and mothers, Your cousins and playmates, your sisters and brothers, And you may be sure I will love you, and never Forget to fill up all your stockings forever." And then like a flash he had vanished away By the door or the chimney, I never could say.

MAMMA says that I dreamed it, the good saint of toys Is a great deal too busy to bother with boys. But I was awake, wide awake, through it all, And heard every time the clock struck in the hall, And my eyes never closed, not a minute, you see, Till I counted the chimes, and 'twas half after three, And I know it was Santa Claus, too, by his looks. Because I have seen him so often in books. MINNA IRVING.

position here will not be pleasant until they arrive."

This note was handed to the dragoman with instructions that he was to ride with all speed, and to urge upon the consul the need for his purchasing and sending off the goods demanded. The man at once mounted and rode off. "I should avoid the places at which we stopped, as the chief might demand more money for allowing me to pass. In seven days I shall be at Tangiers, and in two more days will start, and in another fifteen days you will see me here."

We prisoners were allowed a certain amount of freedom, and were permitted to occupy our tent and to move about unmolested. A week later the camp was broken up, and the greater portion of the troop scattered, and we traveled with the chief and ten of his followers. They went to an oasis fifty miles away, and spent their time quietly there; two men with muskets were always on guard, but otherwise we were allowed to move about freely.

"It has not been a bad adventure," Larkins said. "We have certainly discovered a magnificent gold mine, the cost of our ransom cannot be above a hundred pounds, and we have had an exciting time of it. Before we go I shall try to get the chief to agree to fair terms for allowing us to work the mine, and in any case I shall consider the sum our expedition has cost to be well laid out. I grant a diet of dates and milk is a little monotonous; still, we are both in splendid health. Altogether, in spite of this little diversion, I shall regard our expedition as a successful one, though I doubt whether we shall be able to get up a company on the strength of it."

On the twenty-fifth day after the messenger had started, the chief, with ten followers and us captives, returned to the valley. Two days later some dark figures were seen in the distance. The Bedouins rode out to meet them, and presently returned with the dragoman and the escort, with eight loaded camels. When they were unloaded the chief examined their burdens carefully. The cloths he fingered carefully, and passed the muskets after a short examination. Then he turned to his prisoners.

"Everything is good," he said, "and I am well satisfied. You are at liberty to depart."

"Good," Larkins said, "and the agreement that you have given me, that I shall have full permission to return here with a large party to dig the earth in this valley and erect all necessary work, is to hold good?"

"It is," the chief said. "I have given my word, and on the terms agreed upon, namely, a tribute of fifty muskets a year with ammunition and five camel-loads of robes and blankets, you shall be free to do what you choose in this valley."

Five minutes later we two friends mounted our horses and galloped off.

"We shall eat our Christmas dinner at Tangiers yet," said Larkins. "The horses are fresh and we shall do the distance in six days, which will take us in on Christmas eve."

It was indeed early on Christmas morning when we arrived at Tangiers, and never did men more thoroughly enjoy a Christmas dinner than we did in the company of the consul and three other friends. Larkins is still engaged in endeavoring to get a group of financiers to put up capital for the mine in Africa, and has good hopes that he will eventually succeed.



# The Doll Hospital and Its Secrets

By Tom Thorne

AT THE dolls hospital the sorrows of childhood are mended. Upon each mimic infant that is presented there for healing has been lavished the first expression of the strongest human feeling—maternal love. The child's fondness for her doll is the embryo of the mother's wonderful and powerful love of her offspring. So that each broken leg or dislocated shoulder or lost eye which is replaced or repaired by the doll surgeon tells of a pang of sorrow of some child—a fleeting thing, to be sure, but a feeling that is tremendously important while it lives. So the doll hospital represents pain just as the human hospital does. While the maimed toys each chronicle a serious incident in the life of a child, some of them tell much more. One day the doll doctor received an express package and a letter from a man in North Carolina. The package contained an old and battered doll. The paint had been scraped from its nose and cheeks. One eye was out. A leg was broken; the head and shoulders were severed from the body; and sawdust, which is the doll's "blood," was escaping.

The letter was very short and business-like. "I wish," it said, "that in repairing this doll you would preserve with as little change as possible the face. We wish to keep the doll on account of its associations." Back of this man's letter and his act of sending a child's toy to be repaired was hidden a deep and tender sorrow. He was anxious that the broken, ludicrous plaything should remain just as it had been when his little child had loved it and played with it. To make a change in the laughable face of the doll which his little girl had caressed—even that was a desecration. "We," he wrote, "want to keep it on account of its associations." Then he was not alone in his mourning, for the mother suffered too.

So the doll surgeon has a double office—to heal the sorrows of the children, and to soothe and comfort the grief of the fathers and mothers. And he goes about it in a very practical way. He has all sizes, shapes, and complexions of dolls' heads; a great heap of eyes that can be substituted for those which are lost, and numerous odd legs and arms that are used to replace those which are broken or missing. Then, with thread-and-needle and paste and glue, and half a dozen young women, just before Christmas, when times are liveliest in the doll institution, the mending of the whole body is skillfully effected. It often costs much more to repair a broken doll than to buy a new one of the same sort. Never mind that. A doll once adopted by the little mother acquires an individuality which is never lost, and the matter of the cost of mending becomes a secondary consideration.

Every large city has its doll hospital. In New York there are several of them. The doll surgeons do not confine themselves merely to the repairing of the toys. They manufacture dolls for special purposes or occasions, and they sell them, besides, by the wholesale and retail. The manufacture and sale of dolls is one of the great industries of the world; and it is an industry that will probably last as long as there are little girls in the world.

It was Helen's birthday and she was four years old. Her round cheeks were pink, her eyes shone with an unusual light, because she was never so thoroughly excited before. Helen is a woman grown now and she has known the greatest sorrows and the greatest joys that come into life, but I doubt if in her years of maturity there has ever been such a day of blind ecstasy as the day when she was four. She sat at the head of the table, and as was her due on this occasion, all the family paid her great respect. When she spoke, father and mother raised their forefingers and said, "Sh!" and the other children were all silent while the little girl who was four was heard. And when she saw that every one was listening she was awed and frightened by the silence, so she would lean over to her mother and pull that dear head down and whisper something in the ear that always understood, and as she whispered, little Helen would peep at the others slyly out of the corners of her eyes. Mother would be deeply interested and apparently greatly impressed by what had been said, and she would repeat it aloud to father, and then father and mother, with a look of understanding in their eyes, would nod at each other very gravely indeed. The little girl of four would observe this. She would stiffen her little body and be very proud, realizing what a superior thing it was, after all, to be four years old.

But the queen of the day couldn't eat. Excitement drove away her appetite, although there was a great tender turkey in her honor and a beautiful cake all covered with white frosting and marked with letters made of little red candies and spelling the word "Helen."

"That's all my cake, isn't it, mamma?" Helen would say, to reassure herself.

"Yes, dear," her mother replied, "but I know you are going to give some to your brothers and sisters, aren't you?"

"Yes'm."

Then came the overwhelming event of the day. Already the little girl who was four had received a dozen gifts, but after the dinner was over and before she had

climbed down from her chair, father, looking so very important, showing such intense suppressed feeling that every one watched every motion that he made, cleared his throat for action. Then he reached down beside his chair and took in his hand a large white pasteboard box.

"Helen," he said, while you could have heard a pin fall, "Helen, you have been a very good little girl. Here is your reward. Come and get it."

The baby was startled by the formality and solemnity of the moment. She glanced at her mother.

"Go and see what it is, dear," said mother very tenderly, and thus reassured, the little girl climbed out of her chair and walked shyly toward her father. She was quite frightened as she stood there, her head tilted forward a little and toward one side, so that her fine brown hair fell over her face. Father removed the lid of the box and lifted from it a gorgeous being with golden tresses, with beautifully tinted cheeks, eyes that were round and bold and blue, arms that swung stiffly from the shoulders, a great picture hat on its head.

"A doll!" exclaimed one of Helen's brothers. "My, ain't she a big un!"

But the little girl who was four did not move; she was transfixed—stunned by what she saw. She looked at the



THE DOLL SURGEON AT WORK IN HIS HOSPITAL.—Luckey.

great doll a minute fixedly, in mute wonder. Then suddenly, and without a word, she walked up to it and put her little arms around the gorgeous thing, and then turned and walked silently away, the doll in her arms.

We are pleased to say sometimes that childhood happily knows little depth of feeling, but I believe there was never a grander moment of triumph in Helen's whole life than that.

And after that day the child had a new responsibility. Foremost in her mind was the safety and welfare of Arabella, the great, beautiful, blond doll. Every afternoon Arabella must have a ride in her baby carriage from the dining-room out into the hall and back again. And the little mother always placed soft pillows behind Arabella's back so that she would sit more comfortably. And every afternoon the beautiful Arabella was laid in her cradle by her tender little mother of four. And it seemed that the doll actually slept. For no sooner did her head touch the pillow than there was a click and the blue eyes rolled

and then showed white, and Arabella lay calmly slumbering in her chiseled beauty. And, as the eyes of other beauties have done before and since, the eyes of Arabella caused all the trouble which I am going to tell about, and which makes a very stormy chapter in the life of little Helen.

And here I will introduce a young gentleman named Bobby, aged six, brother of Helen, a boy whose hands were always chapped in season, a youth whose pockets bulged with marbles, nails, and smooth stones, and in whose personality there was a certain trait which prompted him never to take anything for granted, but to investigate that which he did not understand. It was Bobby who had climbed to the clock shell, and in the mechanical study which followed had put the clock in such a sad condition that it never struck the hours again. It was Bobby who had cut the back out of his little music-box and discovered the prickly revolving cylinder within.

While Arabella slept, so did her little mother, but Bobby was awake. To Helen and to Bobby, Arabella was a different being. To the little girl she was a "baby" to be loved, caressed, and cared for; to the little boy she was a mere "doll," an object of contempt; but as Bobby gazed on the sleeping Arabella he wondered.

"I wish I knew," he said to himself, "what makes her eyes shut." The instinct of investigation was strong within him. Oh, Bobby, if you had only resisted the tempter, what a tempest you would have averted! But Bobby didn't. The doll was lifted from her bed while little Helen, unconscious, slept. The disturbed Arabella was taken stealthily out of the house and back behind a row of currant bushes.

Her eyes were wide open now. With brutal fingers Bobby touched the beautiful blue orbs. He touched them very softly at first, being almost afraid (although he was a boy and took no stock in dolls) that he might injure the unfortunate Arabella. Then he pressed the eyes a little, very cautiously. He made them open and shut rapidly, but still he did not understand. Then there arose within the boy a powerful desire to look into the head of Arabella. If he could only see inside, he thought, the mystery would be solved. His fingers wandered through the beautiful yellow hair, feeling all parts of her scalp. Lo! It was loose in one small spot at the back of her head. Bobby's small fingers slowly lifted the scalp, breaking the glue which held it, until finally it was nearly free; and then with one more thrust of his finger Bobby had pulled the scalp entirely off! And Arabella, divested of her beauty and her glorious hair, bald as an egg, sat before him.

Bobby was frightened at his success. He glanced at the bald skull. In the top of it was a great round hole and the boy looked into the hollow interior of Arabella's head. Arabella did not scream or cry when the emptiness of her life was thus exposed. She sat still as before, looking straight forward with her great, round, and beautiful blue eyes. There remained unchanged in her cheeks that ruddy flush. But she was not beautiful now, and, although Bobby did not analyze his feelings and impressions just then, he realized that superficial adornments often enhance to an astonishing degree the beauty of Arabella's sex. After his first surprise there stole upon Bobby a creepy sensation, a sense of fear and horror. Slowly there came upon him the feeling of the criminal. He looked at the bald Arabella. He took her into his hand and gazed into that awful hole in her head. Although he was now thoroughly excited and even breathless he saw that the eyes were made to open and shut by a little lead weight which balanced the two eye-balls. He put his finger inside quickly to feel of it. Then he discovered that by touching the little lead weight he could close Arabella's eyes even while she sat erect. It was very interesting.

Bobby tried it several times until suddenly and before he knew what had happened something broke—and Arabella's eyes fell out of their sockets! And when Bobby looked at that bald head and the face with its gaping sockets he shuddered. He felt as one who had committed murder must feel. He glanced over his shoulder, his eyes big, his breath coming fast. Then he tossed Arabella, scalp, eyes, and all, into the currant bushes and ran for his life.

Little Helen had awakened. She had missed her great baby and there was pandemonium in the house. Then Bobby, his guilt heavy upon him, entered, trying all the while to appear innocent and unconcerned. To his surprise and horror his mother asked him immediately:

"Bobby, what did you do with Helen's doll?"

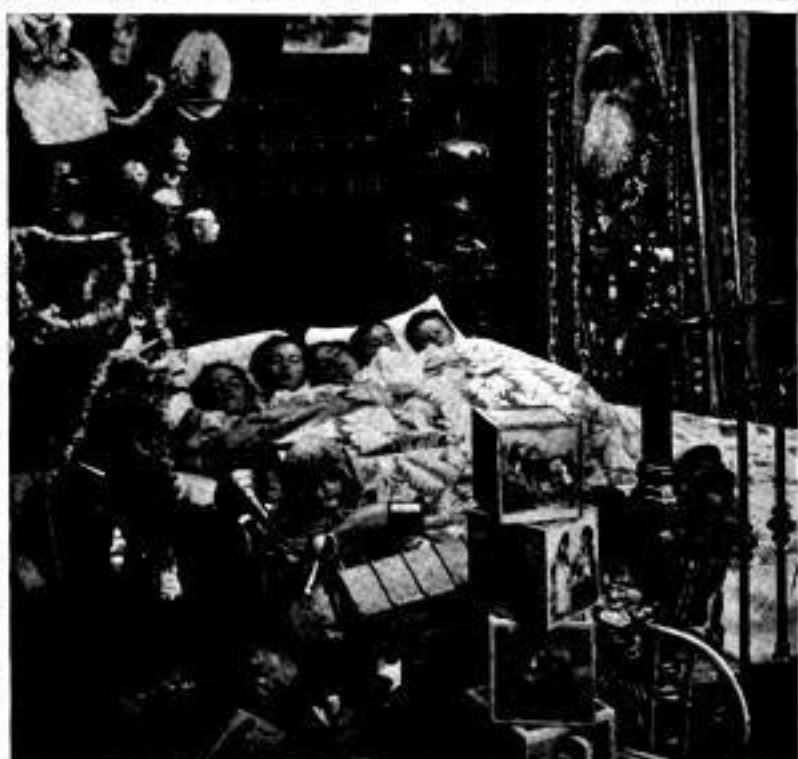
"I dunno," said Bobby, dropping his eyes and hanging his head.

It is sad to think of what happened next to this Bobby. He cried a good deal and tried to pull away from his mother, but I have no doubt the physical medicine which she gave him made a better boy of Bobby. And just then, Prince, the great, lank, Newfoundland puppy, who tore the holes in the children's stockings,



THE DOLLS IN THEIR BEST CLOTHES AT CHRISTMAS-TIME WAITING TO BE ADOPTED.—Luckey.





SANTA CLAUS WITHDRAWS WITH AN EMPTIED PACK.  
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"OH! ANOTHER LITTLE STOCKING TO FILL!"  
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"I WONDER IF THESE PRETTY ONES ARE DREAMING OF ME."  
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SANTA CLAUS CAUGHT IN THE VERY ACT.  
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GRANDPA TELLING THE CHILDREN THE STORY OF CHRISTMAS.  
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LITTLE MAID'S TREASURE-TROVE ON CHRISTMAS MORN.  
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HIS WELCOME VISITS, BEARING MANY BEAUTIFUL GIFTS TO HOMES OF COMFORT AND HAPPINESS.





"HOW MUCH FOR THE CHESTNUTS?"  
"FIVE CENTS."  
"GIF ME FOR TWO CENTS' WORTH."

"THEY WUX ROTTEN CHESTNUTS; GIF ME BACK MY MONEY."

#### WARFIELD AS THE CHRISTMAS MERCHANT.

ONE OF THE FAMOUS ECCENTRIC ACTOR'S MOST INTERESTING CHARACTERS, THE TOY SELLER, IN "THE AUCTIONEER."—Photographs by Sarony.

loped up with Arabella in his mouth, and when little Helen saw the bald head and vacant sockets she screamed with grief, for she thought that her doll was dead. Bobby, stunned by the ruin he had wrought, confessed all and the scalp and the beautiful blue eyes were found in the currant bushes. When father came home at night he was told what had happened. And it was he who spoke of the doll hospital and who carried the blemished Arabella away next morning.

"She is not dead," the mother assured the grief-stricken Helen, "but she is a very sick child. When she comes home she will be all well."

And so she was. Father brought up the package at night. And when the paper was removed, there lay Arabella on the floor as glorious as the day Helen first knew her. She lifted the great doll in her arms. The eyes opened with a click. They were as big and blue and beautiful as ever. The little girl laughed and hugged the big doll hard.

But Bobby, who had been disgraced, for two days said nothing. He stood and looked on with sorrow and self-pity in his heart. And then his little sister placed Arabella carefully against the leg of a chair, and with her face glowing with tenderness and love the little girl walked over to her brother and laid a little hand softly on his shoulder.

"Bobby," she said, "I'm sorry. Ar'bella wasn't hurted very much, after all."

This is a little story about one of the biggest dolls that was ever made, but before I tell it, you should know about a little child who came into a home one day and for ten years made it a spot which the mother loved; and a place which, long before his busy day was over, the father looked forward to as a haven of gentleness and love and peace, where he found sympathy and devotion and a confidence that knew no doubt or question. And when his little girl had climbed up into his lap and put her soft face against his face and had tucked herself comfortably in his arms, her head in the hollow of his shoulder, he was soothed and calmed and comforted, and he was happy to discover that the problems, the worries, the ugly conflicts of the day, that had so harrowed and disturbed him were melting away under the gentle influence of that little child of his who lay so warm within his arms.

The sunniest room in the house was little Ruth's playroom. In two boxes in a corner beside her little "crib" she stored her wonderful playthings. Each morning she unpacked her two boxes and prepared her games. She had a set of blocks of various shapes and lengths and sizes, and she laid these on the floor, making the outlines, the ground floor plan, as it were, of her doll's house. Here was her "parlor," here her "dining-room," here her "bed-room"; and while she arranged her house her five dolls sat rigidly in a row, their backs against the wall, watching her, I have no doubt, with great interest and concern. There was the beautiful Marie, who had golden

curls and eyes the color of the sky after an April shower; and there was Jennie, whose hair wasn't "really hair at all" (as Ruth sometimes explained) but was only painted on her shiny, china head; and there was Betsy, the old rag doll, whose features could no longer be clearly distinguished; and there was Tom, the india-rubber doll, who whistled when you squeezed him; and on the end of the line against the wall sat Sambo, the "nigger" doll, who had to walk on stubs of legs because his China feet were broken long ago.

Each room in Ruth's doll house had its own furniture. And as each bit of this baby home was put in place the little mother of it, sitting on the floor in her checkered apron, would carefully dust chairs and table, as she had seen her own mother do; and would talk all the time in an undertone to her gallery of rigid dolls as her own mother talked to her.

And over by the window in her rocking chair the real mother was sitting and watching, with a love look in her eyes, the little figure in the checkered apron that was playing so busily and earnestly on the floor. And as the months passed by and the little one had grown from babyhood to childhood, and from childhood to girlhood her life became more and more a part of the mother's; there were no other children in the family, and these two were much together in a growing and loving companionship.

I wish I could say that the years went on and the daughter became a beautiful woman, and that as the mother's hair turned gray the relation of the two gradually became reversed and the mother came to lean on the strength of the daughter for help and care and sympathy—became in her turn the little child. But into this story (or the story would not be) must come those days of fear and anxiety, when the curtains are drawn down, the doctor's buggy is at the door, and a little girl of ten is lying in the same little bed never to rise again. And I must tell of the days when the mother's heart was lead, and the father grew pale with an awful dread, and the wife put her arms around her husband's neck, buried her face on his shoulder and wept. And I must tell of the days of anguish, the days when there was a hush in the little house. If only these days could be left out of every life!

And after that—utter desolation. But even in her most fearful test of the human fibre, Nature is kind. To the mother of the little one who had played so happily in her little checkered apron on the floor Nature pointed a way. The man who told me the story laughed about it, but a sadder, more pathetic thing I think I have never heard. And now I have come to the part of the story in which the great big doll appears.

On a busy street in the big city is the man who manufactures dolls. And one morning he received a most peculiar order from one who even then exercised all his self-control to be calm when he spoke. He wanted a doll as large, he said, as a little girl of ten years old. And he brought a little checkered apron to the doll factory for a guide to the manufacturer. He had a photo-

graph, too, of a little girl who had stood very bashfully before the camera with a big, stiff bow of ribbon in her hair. And the man who paints the lips and cheeks and eyebrows of all the dolls took the photograph and copied, as nearly as he could, the features of little Ruth who had died. It was the biggest doll he had ever made, and when it was finished, with brown hair like that of little Ruth, the same big eyes, the same little mouth, it was carried home to that mother who sat in her rocking chair by the window waiting, and in the corner of the room was the little house laid out with blocks like a ground plan and the five little rigid spectators were sitting against the wall—the beautiful Marie, Jennie with the shining china head, Betsy, the rag doll, whistling Jim, and Sambo the "nigger" doll, a little apart from the others and leaning toward one side—just as they had been left when their little mother was taken to her bed.

When the father came from the doll factory into the quiet house he carried the great doll and laid it in the empty arms of the mother. She arrayed it in the shoes, the stockings, the dress, all the garments of little Ruth, and then held it to her breast just as she had held her little daughter in the days gone by. And the mother tenderness flowed again, folding itself about this wonderful doll, and the yearning of the mother's breast, the emptiness of the arms, that was more than mental suffering, that was an actual and physical pain, were dispelled. Every morning the great doll was dressed in the little checkered apron by that broken mother, and every afternoon it wore the dresses of little Ruth with the stiff ribbon in the hair, and at night it was tucked away in the little crib. So the deadly ache in the mother's heart was soothed and the torn and tender tendrils of a mother's love found a new clinging place, and I am glad that the doll maker could make a doll as big as a girl of ten.

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A WELL-APPOINTED home is scarcely complete without telephone service. Rates in Manhattan from \$48 a year. New York Telephone Co., 15 Dey St., 111 West 38th St.





A WIRELESS CHRISTMAS GREETING IN MID-OCEAN.

A TWENTIETH-CENTURY DISCOVERY BRINGS TO THE BELLE OF THE SHIP A LOVING MESSAGE FROM FAR-DEPART FRIENDS.  
*Drawn for Leslie's Weekly by Eliot Keen.*

### Historic Christmas-tides.

WHILE NO event comparable with the event of all events in the history of the world which is commemorated by all Christendom on December 25th has ever taken place on or about that day, it has nevertheless marked the occurrence of not a few noteworthy deeds and other happenings in the annals of our race. Some of these things have been of that happy and propitious character in keeping with the spirit of the time itself, and others have been quite the reverse of this. Among what may be regarded as joyous events taking place on Christmas Day, or thereabouts, may be included the coronation of William the Conqueror, which took place on December 25th, 1066. In the same category we would place the landing of the Pilgrims, which occurred only

four days before Christmas in 1620. The same happy season, in 1841, witnessed the ratification of the Quintuple Alliance for suppressing the slave trade.

But, strange to say, occurrences of a sad and tragical nature seem to have been more common on Christmas than any other notable events. During the fourteenth century there were three dramatic Christmases. In 1348 the Black Death was raging. In 1384 the persecution of Wycliffe was rapidly bringing on that paralytic stroke by which he died on December 31st. Saddest, perhaps, of all was the Christmas spent by Isabelle, Dowager Queen of Edward II., in Castle Rising, where she remained a prisoner for the next twenty-seven years of her life.

For the Stuarts of England Christmas sometimes breathed tragedy. Mary, Queen of Scots, was born on December 8th. Eight days later she was hurried off to

France, immediately after the death of her father, James V., on the 13th. During December, 1644, Montrose opened his fruitless campaign in Scotland; on December 23d, 1648, Charles I. made his last mournful journey under escort to Windsor, and in 1650, on Christmas Eve, Edinburgh surrendered to Cromwell. On December 22d, 1688, James II. escaped to France, leaving Judge Jeffreys to flee for safety to the Tower, and on December 28th, 1694, Mary Stuart, wife of William, died, comparatively young. On December 22d, 1715, the old Pretender landed at Peterhead, and, curiously, in 1745, it was during December that the campaign opened in Cumberland.

INCREASE your strength, ward off ill health, use Abbott's, the original Angostura Bitters, the strength giver.





# The Response of The Oracle

A Christmas Story

by Roselle Mercier

I CALL HER The Oracle because she always gives ambiguous answers to a certain question that I have fallen into the habit of asking her as often as she will allow. This sounds tame, but I have tried other tactics with The Oracle and have found them unsuccessful. I have also found that I would rather be unsuccessful with her than successful with any other girl. This The Oracle knows—and she uses the knowledge to her own advantage.

I found her writing busily at her desk when I dropped in yesterday afternoon on my way up town.

"Good-afternoon, Tom," she said without rising. "What rhymes with stocking?"

"Shocking," I answered very properly.

"Why, yes—so it does. That will do nicely. Just wait; I'll be through in a moment." And The Oracle went on writing.

I sat contemplating the back of her head—not a bad occupation when the head is delicately poised, when there is a pretty, pink little ear, and beneath it a delightful bit of soft white neck fringed with clinging little curls—as in the case of The Oracle.

"There! that was the last," said The Oracle presently. As she laid down her pen and turned toward me, I reflected that a front view is more satisfactory, after all.

"At your Christmas verses?" I asked.

The Oracle nodded. It is a pretty custom of hers to individualize each gift she sends by scribbling a little original verse on the accompanying card.

"Do you remember that you favored me with a verse last year?"

"Did I?"

"Yes. It shone among the conventional 'Merry Christmases' and 'Season's Greetings' like a good deed in this naughty world."

"I'm glad you liked it," said The Oracle, demurely.

"I didn't say I liked it," I replied.

"You're very rude. Why didn't you like it?"

"Can't you guess?" I asked, looking straight into her eyes.

"I forget now what the verse was about," she answered, turning her eyes away.

The Oracle always forgets. It is her trump card; and when she plays it, I am driven to other tactics.

"Perhaps this will refresh your memory," I remarked as I took from my card-case one of her own cards with a lot of fine writing on it.

The Oracle is only human. She could not help looking pleased that I should have it with me, but she made no comment.

"Possibly you may be able to recall that you sent it with a picture frame?" I ventured, politely. "Shall I read it to you?"

"If you like."

"Well, here goes:

"This little gift to you is sent  
With Christmas cheer—and this intent—  
That here within this frame should rest  
The face of her whom you love best."

"P. S.—

"So reads the rhyme upon my card,  
But won't you find it very hard,  
When you are fond of girls galore,  
To choose the one you most adore?"

"I'm sure I think that's very nice," remarked The Oracle, modestly, when I finished reading it. "I don't see why you didn't like it."

"Shall I explain?"

"Oh, no; never mind," said The Oracle hastily. "Men have their little fancies, I suppose."

I was not going to let an opportunity like that pass. "Yes, they do," I replied. "I've had the same one ever since I met you."

"Then it is quite time you got a new one," answered The Oracle, calmly. As usual, I had reckoned without my hostess.

"Do you know," I said, impressively, "that I have never used that picture frame?"

"What!—you didn't like the frame either?" exclaimed The Oracle in an injured voice.

"Oh, yes, I liked the frame," I answered. "But once upon a time there was a man who had a saddle given him, and he worked himself to death trying to get a horse to use it on. Now I—"

The Oracle smiled. "That was very foolish of the man, when horses are so plentiful and so cheap," she interrupted.

"Oh, yes," I answered, "there were plenty of horses. But, you see, the man wanted a particular horse, and that wasn't

cheap at all. And his heart was so set upon it that, as I said before, he worked himself to death trying to get it."

"Dear me, how unpleasant!" said The Oracle. "Do all of your stories end badly?"

"They wouldn't if the ending depended on me," I said, meaningly.

"Well, it wasn't a nice story, any way," commented The Oracle. "Let's talk about something else."

"Yes, let's," I answered with alacrity. "Let's go back to the picture frame. As I was saying, it is still empty—and all because the only girl whose face shall ever go into it won't give me her picture."

"There are lots of other girls in the world," remarked The Oracle.

"There were lots of other horses, too."

"There! don't ride a willing one to death. I understood your little parable."

"But how about the picture?" I persisted.

"You know, Tom, that I've always said I considered it 'cheap' for a girl to give her picture around to men. A man keeps a girl's picture on his desk or his dressing table for a while—then he meets another girl, and girl number one and her picture straightway become back numbers. I never cared about being a back number."

"But with me you know it wouldn't be like that. You know I'd—"

"Oh, yes, you are different, of course," laughed The Oracle. "Every man thinks himself the exception that proves the rule by which all other men are governed."

I was not in the mood for epigrams. "Well, at any rate," I observed, "you are certainly the exception that proves all the rules by which girls are governed. I never heard of a girl who wasn't willing to give her picture to a fellow who had loved her as long and as devotedly as I—"

"Yes," interrupted The Oracle, "other girls do it. But I've always said that if I cared enough about a man to give him my picture I'd care enough about him to marry him."

"I know. That's the principal reason why I want the picture," I responded, promptly.

When the conversation takes a turn like this The Oracle always changes the subject. "Tom," she said, suddenly, "you've forgotten your manners."

"In what have I offended, O Oracle?"

"You haven't asked me to read you my Christmas verses."

"Will The Oracle be pleased to read now and interpret?" I asked, humbly.

"Oracles never interpret, but I'll read them to you and let you guess for whom they are intended. Shall I begin at the beginning?"

"No; at the end, if you please. I want to hear that last one—the one with the stocking in it."

"Oh, it's mild," laughed The Oracle. "Here it is. I am going to send it with a pair of silk stockings:

"The slightest suggestion of hose  
To some people seems very shocking;  
But I do not suppose  
That you're one of those,  
So I send my best love in a stocking."

"And I'm to guess for whom that is intended?" I asked. The Oracle nodded. "Well, for a first try—your aunt Jane!"

The Oracle dimpled deliciously. "Oh, Tom," she said, "you know Aunt Jane would like people to think that women's shoes are pinned on to their skirts! No; it's for Betty Conyers."

"That's queer!" I exclaimed.

"What's queer?"

"Why, silk stockings to a girl who has to work for her living! I should think you would give her something more useful."

"Tom," said The Oracle, pityingly, "you're positively elementary! Don't you know that people always manage somehow, by hook or by crook, to get for themselves what they are absolutely compelled to have? When they receive presents they like to get things they don't really need and couldn't possibly afford to buy even if they did."

"Oh, wise young judge!" I exclaimed in admiration.

"Well, you see, it's only human nature to long for the unattainable. I always try to remember that."

"I can't compliment you on your success."

"Why not?"

"You seem to forget how many months I've been longing for the unattainable," I said, looking hard at her.

The Oracle, as usual, chose to ignore both the look and the speech. "Now guess who is going to get this," she said, briskly, taking up another card from the desk. "It is going with a belt-pin."

"There are many sad partings in life,  
Through sorrow, through death, and through strife;  
But the sternest and saddest that woman e'er felt  
Is the agonized parting of waistband and belt."

"That ought to be for Kitty Mitchell. She's always missing connection in the back."

"Right!" answered The Oracle. "Now here's one that sounds wicked—it's going with one of those folding silver drinking cups to a man—"

"A man?"

"Yes."

"What man?"

"You have to guess that. Now don't interrupt:

"If of me when you rustinate  
I'd have you often think,  
I'd simply say 'Remember me  
Where'er you take a drink.'"

"Um—I must say I don't care for that," I said, stiffly.

"You don't?" questioned The Oracle, pleasantly.

"I do not!"—emphatically.

"May I ask why?"—still pleasantly.

"It sounds—oh, I don't know—it doesn't sound like you to tell a fellow to remember you every time he takes a drink."

"I knew you'd say that," said The Oracle, even more pleasantly. "I was only waiting until you did to tell you that this particular man doesn't drink anything but water!"

The Oracle absolutely beamed. I did not. She had laid a little trap for me and I had walked into it like the great big blundering bear that I am. Walking into traps does not improve the temper of bears.

"You don't mean to say," I growled, "that you intend it for that young fool Richardson?"

"You call him that because he drinks only water?" inquired The Oracle, sweetly.

"Then it is he?" I persisted.

"Perhaps."

"Well, I don't know what you see in him," I said, disgustedly.

"Oh," answered The Oracle, airily, "he does lovely water-colors and he plays the violin, but what I admire about him most is—"

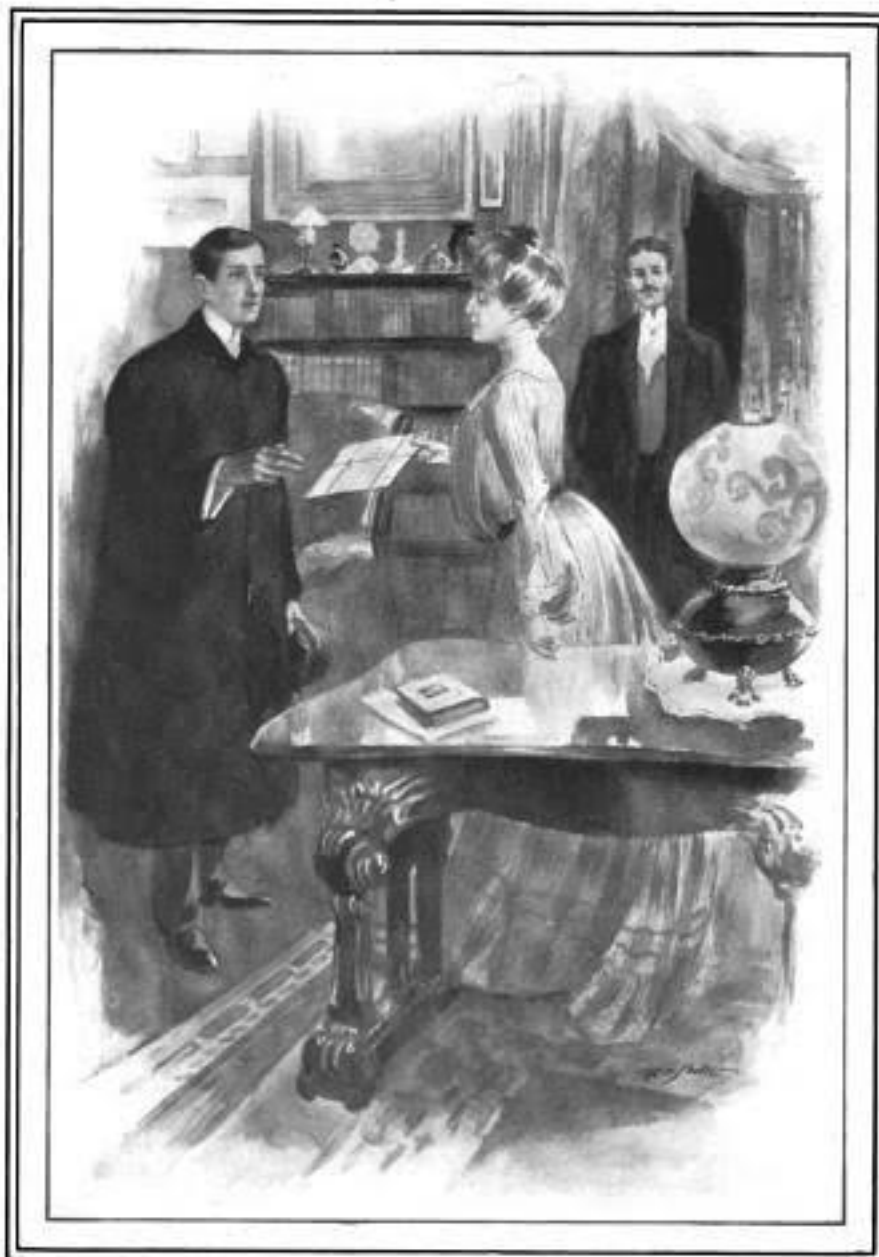
"What?"

"His good taste. He admires me, you know," answered The Oracle, modestly.

Here was my chance. "If you like him for that, you ought to love me," I said.

"I have done those things I ought not to have done, and I have left undone those things I ought to have done," quoted The Oracle, wickedly. "Now, Tom, you must go. I must dress. I'm going out to dinner."

"Very well, I'll go," I said, rising and holding out my hand. "But 'this Christmas Eve. Can't I have my



"I TOOK THE PACKAGE SHE HELD OUT TO ME, WITHOUT COMMENT."





"IS SANTA CLAUS COMIN' TO OUR HOUSE? WELL, I GUESS!"

HAPPY YOUNGSTER CARRYING HOME A CHRISTMAS-TREE IN TRIUMPH THROUGH THE SNOW-STORM.—Drawn by W. H. Hyatt.

answer to-morrow—for a Christmas present? It would make me happier than anything else in the world!"

"But I've already got your Christmas present!" exclaimed The Oracle. "It's all tied up and stamped, ready to send. It's something you want, too. I've heard you say so, and I've written a charming verse with it."

"That sounds very nice, but, dear Oracle, won't you be serious a moment? I want your answer more than anything in the world! I feel as if I could not live without it very much longer," I said, taking her hands in mine.

"Do you really want it so much?" murmured The Oracle, softly, without drawing her hands away. My heart began to beat.

"You wouldn't ask that if you could only realize how much I love—"

"Mr. Richardson!" announced the maid at the door. I should be truly sorry in these, my calmer moments, to have the young man suffer the fate I wished him just then.

"Must I go?" I whispered, as that individual divested himself of his hat and coat in the hall.

"Yes," answered The Oracle—"but so must he. I've really got to dress."

"And my answer?"

But by this time Richardson was in the room. As he spoke to me I gave his hand such a grip as must seriously have imperiled that member's further usefulness for water-color painting or violin playing. But, everything considered, he got off lightly.

"Oh, by the way, Tom," called The Oracle, as I was leaving the room, "I believe I shall get you to mail that package after all."

I was about to say "What package?" but a glance at The Oracle's face—and past experience—kept me silent. It is always safe in dealing with The Oracle not only to expect the unexpected but to appear to other people to expect it. So I took the package she held out to me, without comment, but wondering inwardly what it meant.

There was a mail-box at the upper corner on the opposite side of the street. I sauntered over, keeping an eye on The Oracle's door. "You must go, but so must he," she had said, yet no Richardson appeared—not that I was looking for him, of course. I was there to mail The Oracle's package. I discovered that the package—a big, thin, square one—was too large to go in the opening. It was really not safe to leave it on the box. I would take it to a parcel box. There was one just two blocks farther down. It also was in plain sight of The Oracle's door. I walked very slowly—but no Richardson appeared.

In the region of my heart I began to feel a queer sensation that I knew was going to be a pain by and by. It was all up with me! She had sent me away that she might see him alone—she preferred him—she had only been playing with me. And her evasiveness had not been simply a young girl's avoidance of a serious love affair, as I had hoped—fool that I was! It had been a deliberate flirtation! All along she had been caring for—

By Jove! there he went. Perhaps, after all—I drew in a deep breath and started up the avenue at a swinging pace. I must know what it all meant. I would not stand the uncertainty any longer.

"I must have my answer at once," I found myself saying in a positive tone to The Oracle as I put my latch-key in my door. As I did so something slipped from my arm and fell to the floor. It was The Oracle's package. I had forgotten all about it! When I saw Richardson come out of The Oracle's door, mail-boxes, packages, and everything else but one thing had passed out of my mind.

Now I picked it up guiltily, and as I did the light from the hall fell upon it so I could not help seeing the name upon it. It was addressed to me!

I gazed for a moment with a deep sense of my own unworthiness—and a deeper sense of The Oracle's wonderfulness. Of course her asking me to mail the package had only been her way of giving me my Christmas gift without Richardson's knowledge—her own quick-witted way of consoling me for having to go. And I—great gawk that I am—had not read her meaning; had almost mailed it; had only by accident stumbled on the thing she meant me to do. No wonder if she did prefer Richardson!

I rushed up to my room two steps at a time, thinking how nearly my stupidity had come to depriving me, for twelve or fourteen hours at least, of The Oracle's Christmas gift. As I tore it open The Oracle's card fell out first. On it was written, in the fine familiar hand:

"An oracle's answer was always obscure,  
So the old classic writers all stated;  
But—an oracle's answer was easy to read  
If you only knew how to translate it."  
P. S.—  
The ancients had always to pray for a clue  
Perhaps the inclosed will give one to you."

I tore open the wrapping in frantic haste. The "inclosed" was The Oracle's picture!

### A Chance for Our Readers To Make Money.

THERE IS scarcely any form of entertainment more agreeable at times to an active mind than the solution of a puzzle. Various ingenious puzzles have been invented that have excited a perfect furor of popular interest. Puzzle pictures are often a pleasing feature in the columns of periodicals of the day. The exercise of solving them offers, especially to the young, much innocent recreation and serves to sharpen the perceptive and other faculties. In this number of LESLIE'S WEEKLY is printed our annual prize combination picture puzzle. It is composed of striking pictures which have appeared in this journal during a recent single year and which are familiar to the regular readers of its columns. Each of the fifty-one illustrations is numbered, but no clue is

given to the date of the issue in which it appeared. The solution of the puzzle consists in naming the date on which each picture was printed and also giving the caption or title of each. This will require careful inspection of the files for a year, but the research should prove most enjoyable to all who undertake it. To the person who first sends to this office a complete and correct list of the dates and the titles or captions of the pictures will be awarded a prize of \$25. The sender of a like list arriving second will be allowed \$15, and to the sender of the third list received will be given \$10. Four other prizes of \$5 each, eight of \$2.50 each, and ten of \$1 each will also be distributed, according to the order in which additional correct lists shall be received. This makes the total of the prize money \$100, and the various sums mentioned should incite thousands of the readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY to renew their acquaintance with its attractive pages. It is distinctly to be understood that no competitor will be permitted to submit more than one list of the puzzle pictures.

N. B.—All answers must be in before February 15th, 1903, on which date the contest closes.

### Glass of Water

UPSET HER.

PEOPLE that don't know about food should never be allowed to feed persons with weak stomachs.

A little over a year ago a young woman who lives in Mercer, Me., had an attack of scarlet fever, and when convalescent was permitted to eat anything she wanted. Indiscriminate feeding soon put her back in bed with severe stomach trouble and inflammation of the kidneys.

"There I stayed," she says, "three months, with my stomach in such condition that I could take only a few teaspoonfuls of milk or beef juice at a time. Finally Grape-Nuts was brought to my attention and I asked my doctor if I might eat it. He said 'Yes,' and I commenced at once."

"The food did me good from the start and I was soon out of bed and entirely recovered from the stomach trouble. I have gained ten pounds since my recovery and am able to do all household duties, some days sitting down only long enough to eat my meals. I can eat anything that one ought to eat, but I still continue to eat Grape-Nuts at breakfast and supper, and like it better every day."

"Considering that a year ago I could stand only a short time and that a glass of water seemed 'so heavy,' I am fully satisfied that Grape-Nuts has been everything to me and my return to good health is due solely to it."

"I have told several friends having nervous or stomach trouble what Grape-Nuts did for me, and in every case they speak highly of the food." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.





### OUR \$100 PRIZE CHRISTMAS PICTURE PUZZLE.

FIND CAPTIONS OF THESE ILLUSTRATIONS IN "LESLIE'S WEEKLY" FOR LAST YEAR AND WIN A PRIZE.

*For details see page 703.*



# Why Marse Jim Did Laugh So

By Lowell Otus Reese

**U**MP! Ki-yi! Lawd bress mah soul!

Now see heah, Marse Bill! Whaffo' yo' go sploshin' inter de water, skeerin' de fish an' r'illin' de water so's yo' po' ole Unk' Shad kain't kotch his supper? Reckon de ribber ain't made foh nuffin' else but foh young gemmans to go swimmin' in? I's s'prised at yo', Marse Bill, 'deed I is! A young gemman whar been brung up in de big house yander an' licked off to Sunday-school reg'lar foh fo'teen yeahs—

Eh? Wha' dat?

Ef hit ain't a watermillon I's a ghos'!

Huh? Brung hit down foh yo' ole Unk' Shad? Honey—!

Yo's de bes' boy dat libs in all dese bottoms! Yassir! I always said so. He-he! When I see yo' go plunk! inter de water jess now, skeerin' de fish inter fits, I says to mahse'l, says I, "Dat boy sho' gwine tickle de ole man to deff yit!"

Des' come outer de water now, honey, an' we'll kyarve dish yere watermillon an' talk w'iles ole catfish quietin' his nerves. Come erlong, Marse Bill. Wrop yo' coat 'roun' yo' shoulders so you ain't kotch no cold— Jer-mune! Heah de knife go rippin' froo dat green rin! Ebber see de beat ob dat ar' red heah? Yum-m-m-m! Dat watermillon 'ud make de worst man erlive t'ink about heaben an' glory an' dat. Yes, sah.

What dat? Stoled hit f'om Kunnel Granger? Marse Bill!!!

Honey, does yo' know whar yo' gwine ter when yo' die?

But nemmine! Yo's too young to know hit's wicked ter steal watermillons! Dat's er fac'. I's mos' eighty yeahs ole an' I's jess erginnin' ter fin' it out mahse'l!

Stoled hit f'om Kunnel Tom Granger? Er-haw-haw! I 'clar, Marse Bill, yo' 'minds me ob yo' daddy (whar we all called Marse Jim). He de beatenest an' rampagenest chap dat ebber stoled a watermillon or went spahkin'! 'Deed he was.

Hi-yah! I 'bleeds ter laugh 'bout de way yo' skeer de ole nigger when yo' splunge inter de water like an ole mud-turkle! 'Minds me ob dat time when me an' yo' daddy (dat we-all called Marse Jim) skeer dat uppity young Marse Tom Granger s'ly one night w'iles he was spahkin' Marse Jim's bes' gyrl in de big parlor. Ho-ho! An' he ain't know to dis day who 'twas skeer him!

Tell yo' erbout hit?

Er—is yo' nebber gwine gib hit erway? No? Cross yo' heah? Hope ter die?

We-ell, dis am a monst'us fine watermillon. . . . Yo' didn't reely mean to skeer yo' Unk' Shad's ole goggle-eye plumb out de water an' inter de bresh. . . . I's gwine resk hit!

Young Marse Jim lub Miss P'mely Ruggles so hahd he ain't sleep good o' nights. He des' ha'nt de Ruggles place; an', honey, hit's de bones' troof, I's seed dat chile settin' half de night on de sha'p ridge ob a fence-rail watchin' de light in Miss P'mely's winder! Yeus. Des' a-settin' dar on de fence like a gosh-ding ole Billy-owl, an' I mos' feelin' skeer about 'im.

One night I was settin' out in front ob de cabin pickin' mah banjo an' thinkin' 'bout dem spayeh-ribs I done had foh supper, when Marse Jim come sneekin' up froo de dahk. "Shad," sezsee, "less go ober to de Ruggles place an' steal a watermillon!"

Co'se dat soun's fir'st-rate to me, kaze I berry fond ob watermillon dem days. So we sneek ober to de Ruggles place an' he'ped ourselves.

Atter we'd et watermillon 'twel we bofe mos' ready to bus', Marse Jim 'low we go up an' take a look 'roun' de Ruggles house. He done got a notion somebody in de parlor cou'tin' Miss P'mely, an' I see dat hit's worryin' him a whole lot. Now I's berry willin' to go, kaze I's fond ob Marse Jim an' I's sorry foh him too; but same time I's feelin' skeery, kaze I know I kain't run berry fas' wif all dat watermillon. Howsomever, we slipped 'cross de field, crope froo de bresh to de front-yahd fence; an' sho' 'nuff dar's a bright light shinin' ober de top er de blind in de big parlor bay winder!

I heah Marse Jim grit his teef an' cuss. I feelin' mighty sorry foh him, but I's gettin' tar'ble sleepy, 'twixt dat watermillon an' dem spayeh-ribs.

Bimeby hit 'pear dat Marse Jim 'bleeds ter see ober de top ob dat winder blind or die.

"Shad," sezsee, "yo' go 'roun' an' foteh dat ladder whar layin' on de woodpile erhines de house."

"Foh de lub ob Gawd, Marse Jim!" I 'low, "doan' yo' go projekin' 'roun' dish yere house! Hit's wrong, Marse Jim, 'deed hit is! 'Sides dat, Kunnel Ruggles done got an ole shotgun wif a double bar'l as long as one er dese yere fence rails!"

"Nigger," says Marse Jim, "is yo' gwine git dat ladder, or is I gotter squish yo' empty fool haid wif a hoe-handle?"

Marse Jim speakin' low an' sabbage an' I skeer so bad I ain't know whar I's at. "I's gwine, Marse Jim, I's gwine!" says I; so I stahed an' crope 'roun' de house an' ober to de woodpile. I was half-way 'roun' de house, when—"Woof! Gr-row!" hyar come de ole coon dog a-bellerin'!

I ain't been thinkin' 'bout no coon dog, an' when he t'ar loose wif dat beller I jump mos' six feet into de air an' bruk foh de fence; but I ain't tuck mo'n fo' jumps when a clo'esline kotch un'neath mah chin an' flop me

on mah back so hahd I ain't seed nuffin' but stars foh two minyits. I des' layin' dar wonnerin' is I daid yit. When I done got mah breff an' come to a little, dar's dat fool coon dog waggin' his tail an' smilin' in de dahk mos' friendly! Kase we's berry well acquainted, dat ole coon dog an' me—I done hunted 'possums wif him erlong ob Kunnel Ruggles's niggers.

So I sot up, I did, an' tried mah swaller some an' lissened. Dey ain't nobody comin', so I got up an' limped on to de woodpile an' brung de ladder 'roun' to Marse Jim.

Now dar was an ole apple tree growin' close to de house wif a long, dead limb stickin' straight out, close to de bay winder. Marse Jim an' me we backed off an' riz dat ladder up 'twel hit res' on dat limb an' leen mos' ergin de parlor winder. Den Marse Jim he clim' up, he did, an' peeked ober de top ob de blind. I's stayin' down below an' ain't seein' what goin' on inside; but, honey, de way Marse Jim cussed un'neath his breff done sent de col' chills up an' down mah spiney colyuma.

Bimeby I gottter thinkin' dat I'd like to see too. So I done slipped up de ladder an' peeked ober Marse Jim's shoulder-blade; but I ain't tuck but one look when dat mizzabul ole dead limb done bruk! De end ob de ladder, Marse Jim an' all, went froo de parlor winder—KER-BIM!—froo de winder an' plum' on top de parlor table, knockin' de light out an' skeerin' Marse Tom Granger an' Miss P'mely inter spazzums!

Er-haw-haw! My king! Dat was a sevengeable time! Miss P'mely she done squeal an' faint. Marse

"Hol' on, Shad!" sezsee, "Les' lay down a while an' laugh!"

"Ain't yo' hurt none, Marse Jim?" I ax.

Marse Jim grobbed his stummick wif bofe hands and laughed. "Haw-haw!" he says. "Hurt? Lawd, nigger! I's cut an' scotched in a million places an' bofe mah eyes gwine he black an' blue foh six weeks! I's smushed mah nose an' los' two teef; but—er-haw-haw! Shad, did yo' ebber see a lover say 'Good-night!' like dat afo'?" An' he laid down an' laugh 'twel I 'low he sho' gwine shake hisse'l to pieces.

"Les' go home, Marse Jim," says I. "I feel like I gwine be bad sick!"

"Nigger," says Marse Jim, "I doan' kin walk a step 'twel I get all dis laugh outer me!" an' he laugh a whole lot mo' an' get all weak an' teary.

Atter awhile we crawled up to de fence an' peeped froo a crack. Dar's a bright moon come up an' hit's mos' as light as day. Dar was Kunnel Ruggles a-settin' out in front ob de busted winder watchin' de yahd, wif dat great, long double-bar'l gun res'in' 'cross his knees. Down un'neath de winder ole coon dog was a-layin' on de groun' workin' away mighty ondustrious gettin' de pieces ob Marse Tom Granger's coattails out'n his teef. I heah Marse Jim laughin' way down in his stummick.

"Come erlong, now, Shad!" sezsee. "We'll go home now."

An' dat's how—'Sh! Look at dat cawk er-bobbin' like hit done gone crazy! Go 'way, Marse Bill, go 'long off home! Ole goggle-eye fish gettin' hongry ergin, an' yo' po' ole Unk' Shad sho' needin' him foh supper!

## Christmas Eve at the Mission.

**S**OME texts in narrow and dingy frames

Awry on the whitewashed wall,  
A greasy lamp with a smoking wick  
That never was trimmed at all;  
A couple of rows of wooden chairs,  
A curtainless window bare,  
A rusty stove, and carpetless floor,  
But the spirit of God was there.

**F**ADED women and baggard men,  
Faces weary and worn  
With pain and famine and stress of life,  
Garments tawdry and torn;  
An organ wheezy and out of tune,  
And a preacher pale with prayer,  
But a star looked in like an angel's face,  
And the spirit of God was there.

MINNA IRVING.

## A Shrewd British Judge.

**J**UDGE FRENCH, who recently died in England, was a genuine humorist himself and appreciated humor in others. He often used to say that no man without a sense of humor could have borne the pathos of the sordidness of life and the absolute lack of character which were exhibited in his courts. The litigants he loved least were those who thought he was to be easily deceived by lying. He was a master-hand at telling which side was lying the least. One day in an interpleader action a man set up the plea that he had lent his son \$1,200. It seemed impossible to tell where the truth lay. All the parties were foreigners, and addressed the bench as "Your most noble honor." "Ah, now," said Judge French, "how kind it was of your father to lend you \$1,200." The man thought the judge believed him. "And how did you carry that \$1,200?" asked his honor. "All in mine pockets in the good gold," replied the witness, still laughing. "Ah, what a load!" went on the judge. "Yes, what a load," responded the witness. "I don't believe a word of it," returned the judge; "judgment for the execution creditor."

## Old Foggy Knew.

EXPERIENCE TEACHES PEOPLE.

"My parents considered coffee simply a harmless beverage for old and young, so when a mere baby I commenced to drink it, and when I reached womanhood, found myself troubled with nervousness, headache, and an irritable temper, and to obtain relief I drank more and more coffee, thus adding fuel to the fire.

"I grew worse until life was one black night of pain. My nerves were shattered, body wrecked with suffering; my stomach gave out and utterly refused to digest the most simple foods, and finally I lay for weeks starving and longing for food, but unable to eat more than just enough to keep me alive.

"I grew worse until life was one black night of pain. "While in this state, my next-door neighbor brought me in a fragrant cup that I supposed was some new grade of coffee, and although I had suffered so terribly from its effects, the temptation was too strong to resist, and I drank it with relish. I noticed it had a rich agreeable taste and I drank it without distress. She repeated the kindness two or three mornings.

"I began to congratulate myself that it was not coffee that hurt me after all. I was assuring my friend of this one day when she astonished me by saying that I was not drinking coffee, but a pure food drink called Postum Food Coffee, made from nourishing grain, for building up the system and nerves instead of tearing them down.

"I then began to drink Postum regularly, and to get well slowly but surely. To-day I am a strong, hearty woman; my nervous system is entirely rebuilt and with a reserve force of strength in time of need; I sleep well and awake refreshed, and feel bright for each day's task, with no indigestion or stomach trouble, and a good, strong, active brain ready for any mental strain or toil. There is no doubt on earth that coffee nearly killed me.

"A friend of mine was obliged to resign her position as school teacher, because of extreme nervousness caused by coffee drinking. I induced her to use Postum in place of coffee, and at the end of four months she began to teach again, her nervousness gone and feeling and looking ten years younger; her sallow complexion having become a beautiful, healthy bloom." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.





# Jasper's Hints to Money-makers



**NOTICE.**—This department is intended for the information of the regular readers of *LESLIE'S WEEKLY*. No charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. Correspondents should always inclose a stamp, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. Inquiries should refer only to matters directly connected with Wall Street interests. Subscribers to *LESLIE'S WEEKLY* at the home office, at regular subscription rates, namely, \$4 per annum, are placed on a preferred list, entitling them to the early delivery of the paper, and in emergencies, to answers by mail or telegraph. Address "Jasper," *LESLIE'S WEEKLY*, 110 Fifth Avenue, New York.

IT IS becoming more evident from day to day that the task of holding up the market is not an easy one and those who are engaged in it would gladly get rid of it if they could. The recent outburst against the trusts, which has been enormously intensified by the attitude of President Roosevelt, has stimulated a feeling of enmity toward the promoters of such enterprises, chief among whom every one recognizes J. Pierpont Morgan. Recently an observant New Yorker said to me that he doubted if any one man in the country was getting to be more generally despised by the public than Mr. Morgan. Knowing the great banker as I do to be sympathetic, generous-minded, and philanthropic, as well as a masterful man of finance, and knowing, furthermore, that those who delight in abusing him for the most part have never seen him in their lives, and echo in their anger simply the voices of envy and malice, I find no justification for these bitter attacks.

I have no sympathy with those whose little minds have no room for good thoughts of better, abler, and more successful men, and much of public sentiment, I fear, is born in malice and covetousness. Mr. Morgan is a shining mark and he must take the consequences. During the long period in which all his reorganization schemes were profitable to others as well as himself, he remained a great financier, and the public worshiped at his throne, but since evil times have fallen upon the stock market and upon some of Mr. Morgan's enterprises, and especially his over-capitalized steel trust, causing heavy losses to his numerous followers, he has become the subject of criticism, contumely, and contempt, which finds expression abroad as well as at home.

Responsibility always goes with power, and, rightly or wrongly, those who have suffered losses by investments or speculations in Morgan securities place the blame upon him. That so much importance should attach to his position in the market is most unfortunate. The *London Daily Mail* properly expresses the situation when it says: "It is a misfortune for the world that such vast issues should hang on the discretion and judgment of a single man, for the failure of any one of Mr. Morgan's trusts may mean a financial catastrophe." Many another besides our London contemporary has thought of the possibility of such a contingency as Mr. Morgan's death, and I have heard that heavy speculators, especially abroad, have endeavored to fortify themselves against such a misfortune by insuring Mr. Morgan's life in their own interests.

It is no secret that Mr. Morgan was the most influential factor in bringing about the relief to the money market which the Secretary of the Treasury extended a few weeks ago. Nor is it a secret that he has been earnestly laboring both in New York and in London to relieve the money stringency. His tremendous influence with the banks and the trust companies has been used to its fullest extent to let down the restrictive bars and to enable large operators to secure required accommodations. In a number of instances, when prominent operators have found their interests clashing recently, Mr. Morgan has stepped in as an adjuster, a reconciler, and compromiser. His power in certain directions with the press has also been exerted to a marked degree, and I might say that, but for the tremendous influence which he has exerted, the money-market situation would have been far worse than it is—and it is bad enough when trust companies are offering to large depositors as much as 4 per cent. interest on their accounts.

Some financial writers are boasting that money on call is cheap and getting cheaper, and that it can be had around 4 per cent. The falsity of this statement is evident from the fact that trust companies, which are usually the heaviest loaners of cash, are themselves willing to pay 4 per cent. on December deposits. Money is not cheap and will not be cheap, in the judgment of

veteran bankers, for some little time to come, and if anything should happen to Mr. Morgan, or if his efforts to maintain the equilibrium of the market should signally fail, a compulsory liquidation, ending in a most critical situation, would certainly eventuate.

Mr. Morgan's interests must remain on the bull side, just now particularly, because he must find a market for the stock and bonds of his new International Mercantile Marine Company, the securities of which are to be listed in New York and London, we are told, early next year. The underwriting syndicate which has this matter in hand may be powerful enough to do what was done with the United States Steel securities, viz., successfully unload a great part of them on the public—and it may not, and certainly will not, unless the stringency in the money market is greatly relieved. The syndicate which underwrote \$50,000,000 of the 4½ per cent. bonds for Morgan's Marine Company is perfectly willing to sell these bonds at par, and the offer was recently made to give the bonds, in lieu of cash, to the owners of the White Star Line when the latter sold their shares to the Morgan company. But English investors did not seem to be anxious to accept the bonds in place of cash, though 4½ per cent. is regarded as a high rate of interest abroad.

Perhaps American investors will regard these bonds and the shares which underlie them with greater favor. That remains to be seen. This is one of the burdens that Mr. Morgan bears, and another which he has borne for the past year is the United States Steel Corporation. It is not denied that something is liable to happen to the United States steel trust. Its proposed new bond issue has been delayed, and possibly will not be authorized or undertaken. Talk of a reduction of the dividend on the common shares or its entire abandonment is beginning to be heard. It is admitted that the earnings for the past two months will probably show decreases because of the fuel shortage, the shutting down of some mills, and the reduction in prices of many of the finished products. The home demand is now being abundantly met and the steel trust proposes to send its surplus products abroad and sell them at lower than the American prices, in order to meet foreign competition.

If these reports, which are not denied, are confirmed, it is safe to say that insiders will know what is to happen before the news is permitted to reach the public. It is not surprising that Morgan interests are said to be bitterly opposed to legislation at Washington, calling for enforced publicity of the affairs of trusts. The passage of the dividend on Steel common would leave that stock no better off than American Lee common, and the big holders of the former, like those of the latter, would be entirely out of the market long before the public realized what was to happen.

Months ago I called attention to the rapid increase in the importations of foreign iron and steel. I predicted that the high prices of these commodities, the result of our heavy domestic demand, coming at a time when the iron industry abroad was suffering from stagnation and oppression, would stimulate heavy importations of iron and steel and open the way again for the foreign manufacturer to compete with us. This is precisely what has happened, and this competition means lower prices in the American market; it means opposition to the steel trust, and this fact is at the bottom of the announcement that the latter is about to send its surplus products abroad and sell them at lower than the prices at home. The moment the steel trust undertakes to do this sort of thing, the demand for the removal or reduction of the duties on trust-made goods will be strengthened, for the action of the trust will be the strongest argument that can be made by the opponents of protection in Congress.

The official report by the Treasury bureau of statistics recently, states that the importations of iron and steel manufactures, during the ten months ended with October last, are larger than in any year since 1891 and double those of last year. Their aggregate value was \$32,000,000, and nearly every class of iron and steel was included in these imports. It was the reversal of these conditions that gave an impetus to our iron and steel industry after its period of terrible depression a few

years ago. These were the times when the iron industry was booming in Germany, in Belgium, and England. Prices were high in those markets, and this gave to the American manufacturer the opening we sought for the surplus products of our depressed industry. Then came the steady growth of American trade, increased wages, higher prices, and the gigantic steel trust. Now, with the foreign industry depressed, with wages abroad at a lower level, and with an opening for foreign goods in the American market, we are importing enormous quantities of pig iron, ingots, blooms, bars, tin plates, and foreign cutlery. On top of this we are expected to meet a demand by Congress for a reduction of the tariff on iron and steel. We are paying higher wages than ever before, are adding heavily to the charges for fuel, and are finding the home demand gradually but surely lessening. What will the harvest be?

The money market situation, as I said last summer it would be, now is the controlling factor. Even the most optimistic foresee that cheaper money cannot be anticipated this year. We must have liquidation in New York, and there must be liquidation in London in the Kaffir stocks, which have long been dull and depressed, and which had no basis for their rise beyond the booming paid for by the speculative gold-hunters of South Africa. Financial troubles are still anticipated in Germany, and both political and financial difficulties depress the French Bourse. More than one financier fears a monetary crisis before New Year's Day, and the action of our banks in limiting loans and rejecting all but the best collateral, and the action of foreign bankers in refusing to renew American loans, except on the most favorable terms and the best collateral, are to be commended because they are intended to stem, if possible, the current of adversity and distress.

"C." Miles City, Mont.: Read the introductory note of my financial department.

"G." Chicago: Four dollars received. You are on my preferred list for one year.

"W." Sherbrook, Canada: Four dollars received. You are on my preferred list for one year.

"W." Montreal, Falls: Two dollars received. You are on my preferred list for six months.

"H." Brooklyn, N. Y.: Four dollars received. You are on my preferred list for one year.

"M. E." Newark, N. J.: Will make inquiries regarding the Mexican Petroleum Company.

"R." Madison, O.: I do not advise the purchase of the shares of the Agnew Auto. Mailing Machine stock. Don't gamble.

"G." St. Paul: The error was not mine. I know the name of the man perfectly well, but appreciate your courtesy.

"A. H. S." Brooklyn: The only way to be on my preferred list is to become a subscriber for *LESLIE'S WEEKLY* at the home office, at full rates.

"S." Chicago: I never have believed in any of the get-rich-quick concerns, and do not advise dealing with the so-called co-operative book-making concern.

"N." Washington: (1) Until you pay for your stock it is not put in your name. (2) "When issued." (3) United States Shipbuilding is a fair speculation.

"B." Providence: (1) No. (2) Do not advise operating at present, though, unless relief comes to the money market, most active stocks should sell lower.

"M." Newark, N. Y.: One dollar received. You are on my preferred list for three months. (1) I think it is very heavily capitalized, too much so, in fact. (2) The property is highly speculative.

"Cheap," Memphis, Tenn.: Men of prominence connected with the United States Realty Company gave out the tip to buy the shares, and especially the common, for speculation, some time ago. It is one of the cheapest of the industrials and will bear watching.

"C." Brooklyn: Two dollars received. You are on my preferred list for six months. (1) Wolverine at present, but Green's Consolidated Copper now looks like one of the cheap copper stocks, as it has resumed the payment of dividends. (2) Everything depends upon the condition of the copper market as to what the copper shares will do. The outlook for the new year is not reassuring unless a combination of copper interests can be effected.

"C." Wilmington: (1) The increase in the capital stock of Chicago Great Western, the managers insist, will eventually add largely to the earning of the road. (2) Your margin is certainly very slender for such a market. (3) I would average up on the lowest possible plane, awaiting the best opportunity for it. (4) It is well regarded. (5) I do not think Chicago Great Western common is better than Toledo, St. Louis and Western common or Kansas City Southern for a long pull.

"Spade," Minneapolis: Four dollars received. You are on my preferred list for one year. Indicate your pseudonym whenever you make inquiries. Otherwise it may be overlooked. The difficulty about shorting such a market lies in the power of combinations to do precisely what they did with Manhattan Elevated, namely, catch the shorts by making some deal to effectively advance the shares. The insiders have all the advantages on both sides of the market and you must run your chances of having them set up the game against you. Most all stocks are still too high.

"Inquirer": (1) I would sell at the first favorable opportunity. The market is liable to fluctuate and a little rise may help you to get out. (2) My information agrees with yours and the exchange might not be a bad thing. (3) It all depends on business and market conditions. (4) Ditto. (5) Many expect that some day American Sugar stock will meet its Waterloo. It makes no reports and carefully safeguards its secrets. It is such a gamble that I seldom advise speculation in it, and investment never. (6) A tighter money market and gold exports of any considerable extent would be apt to cause a lower level before February.

"G." Amsterdam: (1) Everything depends on money market conditions. A tremendous effort

has been made and is being continued to keep the situation safe until after the heavy January disbursements have been made upon which the lingering hope of a boom is still predicated. (2) American Smelting and Refining is heavily over-capitalized and must be suffering from the shrinkage in the price of silver and copper, and yet a party largely identified with it recently spoke to me of its prospects in the most hopeful way. Without having inside information I should hesitate to sell it short, though the fate of most of the over-inflated industrials seems to be mindnumbing.

"J. M." New York: (1) The Seaboard collateral trust 3a, created last year, are redeemable at 105 and are secured by the deposit of \$20,000,000 of the first 4s on the road. Only \$10,000,000 of the collateral trust 3a was authorized. (2) The Union Pacific convertible 4s were also created last year and are secured by \$50 miles of railroad, a majority of the stock of the Southern Pacific, and other securities of the company not covered by the first mortgage. I see no reason why other bonds cannot be issued ahead of them. (3) The Colorado and Southwestern stock is a voting trust for five years in 1899, the trustees including F. P. O'Leary, J. Kennedy Todd, and others. (4) I know of none for sale.

"S." Buffalo: (1) If the Grand Trunk should build its proposed new transcontinental line it would probably interfere somewhat with the earnings of the Canadian Pacific. (2) It is by no means certain that the recent increase in wages by some railroads will put an end to the agitation in railroad circles generally for increased compensation. The locomotive engineers, it is said, are about to ask for increased pay. I do not see how the railroads expect to make as good a showing in the future as in the past, in view of the large additional expenditures they will be required to make. (3) The refunding of the New York Central 7 per cent. bonds, maturing January 1st, and their replacement with a bond paying only half the old rate, it is said, will save the Central \$800,000 per annum.

Continued on page 708

## Life-insurance Suggestions.

**NOTICE.**—This department is intended for the information of readers of *LESLIE'S WEEKLY*. No charge is made for answers to inquiries regarding life-insurance matters, and communications are treated confidentially. A stamp should always be inclosed, as a personal reply is sometimes deemed advisable. Address "Hermit," *LESLIE'S WEEKLY*, 110 Fifth Avenue, New York.

I HAVE received a surprising number of inquiries from readers who do not seem to understand what is meant by a life annuity. This form of investment and insurance combined is very popular abroad, especially so in France and England. It is a common custom for a Frenchman or an Englishman who has accumulated any considerable amount of money to invest it with one of the great insurance companies in a life annuity; that is, the money is turned over to an insurance company with an understanding that it shall pay annually to the investor a stipulated amount of money up to the time of his death. Then the principal which he paid to the insurance company would belong to the latter. The great life insurance companies of the United States are now doing a constantly increasing annuity business, and it looks as if this feature of life insurance in our bustling, busy country, where so much uncertainty attends the accumulation and retention of fortunes, would rapidly grow in favor. Some men who are not able to save much money, who have no dependants, and who are only anxious to provide for themselves in their old age, are in the habit of taking every extra \$1,000 they accumulate and invest it in an annuity. At the age of fifty-five a thousand dollars will purchase an annuity of about \$80 a year; at the age of sixty-five, \$112 and at the age of seventy-five, about \$158 a year. Many carry annuities for themselves as well as life insurance for their families. Women who have been left small estates find an annuity an excellent form of safe investment. Their expectation of life is greater than that of men, and the annuity paid them is therefore somewhat smaller. If a woman has accumulated a thousand dollars at the age of thirty-three, she can invest it in an annuity and receive a little over \$50 dollars a year in return, thus adding about one dollar a week to her income for life. At the age of fifty-three she would receive about \$70 a year on the investment of a thousand dollars in an annuity; at sixty-three, about \$93, and at seventy-three, about \$135.

"H." Newark, N. J.: The Prudential policy to which you refer is excellent and ought to be satisfactory.

"M." Hoboken, N. J.: (1) A straight life would be the cheapest. (2) Either one of the three companies you mention ought to be satisfactory.

"B." New York: If you have no beneficiaries, why not buy a life annuity which would immediately give you its benefits? If you want to defer the payments, however, a ten or fifteen-year endowment would seem to suit your circumstances.

"L. B." Richmond, Va.: (1) There is no difference. (2) I would certainly discontinue the fraternal certificate and put the money in a policy in one of the strongest old-line companies you can find. You are not buying by anything for yourself by continuing the certificate and have absolutely no assurance that all you put in will not ultimately be lost.

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## OFFICIAL LEGAL NOTICES.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD OF November 28 to December 11, 1902, of the confirmation by the Supreme Court and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessment for OPENING AND ACQUIRING TITLE to the following named avenue in the BOROUGH OF THE BRONX:

24TH WARD, SECTION 11, ANDREWS AVENUE OPENING, from East 180th Street to the south line of the New York University property. Confirmed November 18, 1902; entered November 20, 1902.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.  
City of New York, November 20, 1902.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD OF November 21 to December 5, 1902, of the confirmation by the Supreme Court and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessment for OPENING AND ACQUIRING TITLE to the following named street, in the BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN:

22ND WARD, SECTION 4, WEST 53RD STREET OPENING, from 11th Avenue to established line of the Hudson River. Confirmed November 6, 1902; entered November 19, 1902.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.  
City of New York, November 20, 1902.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD OF November 21 to December 5, 1902, of the confirmation by the Supreme Court and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessment for OPENING AND ACQUIRING TITLE to the following named avenue in the BOROUGH OF THE BRONX:

24TH WARD, SECTION 11, WENDOVER AVENUE OPENING, from 3rd Avenue to the Western line of Crotona Park, and from Boston Road to the eastern line of Crotona Park. Confirmed November 6, 1902; entered November 19, 1902.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.  
City of New York, November 20, 1902.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD OF November 22 to December 6, 1902, of the confirmation by the Supreme Court and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessment for OPENING AND ACQUIRING TITLE to the following named avenue and street, in the BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN:

12TH WARD, SECTION 7, CLAREMONT AVENUE AND ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTEENTH STREET OPENING, WIDENING AND EXTENDING, at their north-westerly intersection, and the WIDENING OF ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTEENTH STREET AND RIVERSIDE DRIVE, at their south-westerly intersection. Confirmed November 13, 1902; entered November 21, 1902.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.  
City of New York, November 21, 1902.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD OF November 22 to December 6, 1902, of the confirmation by the Board of Assessors and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessment for LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS in the BOROUGH OF RICHMOND:

1ST WARD: BROOKE STREET SEWER, from Jersey Street to Richmond Turnpike.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.  
City of New York, November 21, 1902.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD OF November 22 to December 6, 1902, of the confirmation by the Board of Assessors and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessment for LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS in the BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN:

12TH WARD, SECTION 8: 200TH STREET SEWER, between Harlem River and 10th Avenue; 210th STREET SEWER, between 9th and 10th Avenue; 9th AVENUE SEWER, between 208th and 210th streets; also, 10th AVENUE SEWER, between 207th and 209th streets.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.  
City of New York, November 21, 1902.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.  
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.  
BUREAU FOR THE COLLECTION OF TAXES  
NO. 27 CHAMBERS STREET  
STEWART BUILDING.  
NEW YORK, DECEMBER 1, 1902.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons who have omitted to pay their taxes for the year 1902, to pay the same to the Receiver of Taxes at his office in the Borough in which the property is located, as follows:

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, No. 57 Chambers Street, Manhattan, N. Y.

BOROUGH OF THE BRONX, corner Third and Tremont Avenues, The Bronx, N. Y.

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN, Rooms 2, 4, 6 and 8, Municipal Building, Brooklyn, N. Y.

BOROUGH OF QUEENS, corner Jackson Avenue and Fifth Street, Long Island City, N. Y.

BOROUGH OF RICHMOND, corner Bay and Sand Streets, Stapleton, Staten Island, N. Y., before the first day of January, 1903, as provided by Section 919 of the Greater New York Charter (Chapter 378, Laws of 1897).

Upon any such tax not paid before the first day of December, 1902, one per centum will be charged, received and collected in addition to the amount thereof. Upon such tax remaining unpaid on the first day of January, 1903, interest will be charged, received and collected upon the amount thereof, at the rate of seven per centum per annum, as provided in Section 914 of the Greater New York Charter, to be calculated from the sixth day of October, 1902, on which day the tax became due and payable and became a lien as provided in Sec 914 of the said Charter.

DAVID E. AUSTEN,  
Receiver of Taxes.

## Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

Continued from page 697.

"M." Philadelphia: Will inquire.  
"P." Rochester: Answer by letter.  
"L." Bangor, Me.: Answer by letter.  
"N." Trenton, N. J.: Prefer the railroad shares for a long pull.

"S." Philadelphia: I answer financial inquiries only. Address your letter to some leading diamond merchant. Try Ludwig Nissen, 18 John Street, New York.

"L. B. H." Bellefonte: Wood, Harmon & Co.'s real estate propositions have been handled with great success and have been highly spoken of by competent authorities.

"C." City of Mexico: The United States Rubber Company, it is reported, is largely interested in the company which has the crude rubber concession in the Arre district of southern America, and will get its crude rubber from its own plantation in due time. This is important news, if true.

"C." Chicago: (1) The trouble with such stocks is that if they are not dealt in on the exchange it is sometimes difficult to find a market for them. I know of no purchaser for your Mergenthaler-Hornton Machine stock. (2) Your subscription has expired. You should renew it at the home office, at full rates, if you desire preference in the mail and in this list.

"McG." New York: One dollar received. You are on my preferred list for three months. (1) I do not regard the common stock of the Central Foundry Company as a purchase. It represents water and has no prospects of dividends. (2) The shares are not assessable unless the company should be reorganized and an assessment levied, the payment of which will be voluntary.

"W. M. M." New York: (1) It may be too early for you to average up on your steel, but I would average at the first good opportunity and then sell at the least possible loss. I am told that if a short interest in the stock can be induced, an effort will be made to advance it by those who have quantities to unload. (2) Better keep your Ontario and Western for the present.

"P." New York: (1) I would not ascribe my Mexican Central, but would take a profit at the first favorable opportunity. It is selling at twice the price at which it sold last year, on the excellent earnings it is reporting, showing net for the past ten months almost double those of the preceding year. The decline in silver, no doubt, has affected all Mexican securities. (2) Arthur Crump.

"P." Doloresville, N. Y.: As I have said before, any stock is regarded favorably by speculators after its price has been cut in two. While the copper situation is not all that could be desired and while the properties owned by the Amalgamated are not, in my judgment, worth anything like the capital of this inflated concern, still it may become a speculative favorite at any time, but I would not operate on slender margins.

"L." Louisville, Ky.: (1) Talk of a bull pool in American Sugar has been widely whispered. It is one of the stocks that no one but an insider can tell anything about. (2) I have long believed that the New York Central would have to use the Manhattan Elevated as an outlet for its passenger business at New York. In fact, the entire surface and suburban system might be very convenient for the Vanderbilts to control, in connection with the distribution of passenger traffic. I would not sell Central short.

"Tico." Baltimore: Four dollars received. You are on my preferred list for one year. (1) Kansas City Southern, Toledo, St. Louis and Western, Missouri Pacific, Consolidated Gas, Wabash, Debutene Bn. and Texas Pacific. This is not a good market to get into, however, until the money stringency is passed. (2) There has been a noticeable hesitation on the part of buyers in the bond market of late, but with cheaper money nearly all bonds setting over 4 per cent. will command a wider market and higher prices.

"Coal." Harrisburg, Penn.: A terrible shrinkage in the earnings of the coal roads, on account of the strike, continues to be shown. The deficit of Reading, during the four months ended November 1st, was nearly two million dollars. It is a mystery what sustains the high price of Reading common under the circumstances. (2) The increase of the quarterly dividend on Manhattan to 1 1/2 per cent. does not signify that this rate will be continued. It is believed that on the announcement insiders sold much of their stock. (3) I doubt if the rumored increase in the dividend of the Louisville and Nashville will be paid. Take your profit.

"C. B. D." New Haven: (1) What the Standard Oil crowd may do with Amalgamated can only be surmised. The fact that they unloaded at double the present price leads many to believe that they have been picking it up on the decline. Some familiar with the copper situation, however, declare it is not worth picking up even at the existing low level. If Congress will pass a law compelling trusts to publish regular statements of their condition, insiders will be deprived of the advantages they have so unobtrusively utilized to their own enrichment and to the impoverishment of the public. (2) Chicago Great Western sold a year ago as low as 16 and this year has been down to 22. On rumors of its absorption by large competing interests, it has had occasional speculative rallies, but it is a good way off from dividends. The proposed increase in its capital from \$30,000,000 to \$50,000,000 indicates that the Chicago Great Western is reaching out for new and important terminals, as the Wabash has done so successfully. (3) Yes, but I cannot name a price. I do not advise purchases at present. (4) Unless the money stringency is relieved we should have lower prices.

"J. R." Chicago: One dollar received. You are on my preferred list for three months. (1) No one can absolutely foretell the course of the market nor the outcome of any future event. One must be guided as to the future by the experience of the past, and every one knows that periods of depression always succeed periods of prosperity. We have had three prosperous years. It is possible that we may have one more, but the chances, regarding which you are perhaps as able to judge as I am, of another boom, are constantly lessening and are not as great as the chances of a decline. (2) I believe that the strictly investment securities which you hold, like New York Central, New York, New Haven and Hartford, Northwest, Morris and Essex, Lackawanna, Delaware and Hudson, Boston and Albany, Pennsylvania, and Boston and Maine will decline much less than other securities not having their high investment quality. Some of these no doubt will also profit by stock dividends or rights of considerable value. After these have been issued, perhaps the time to sell will come, but on the whole the chances favor lower prices before the close of next year. Whether they will be much lower than they are to-day for the class of stocks you hold, I would not care to predict.

New York, December 11, 1902. JASPER.

## A Truthful Conductor.

"I declare, those trolley conductors can't tell the truth."  
"What's wrong now?"  
"Why, the one on the car to-night put me off three blocks from my corner."  
"What did he say to you?"  
"Why, he said, 'This is where you get off, madam.'"  
"Well, it was, wasn't it?"

No. 1  
**The Story of a Gold Mine**  
By Lee S. Ovitt  
**On the Safe Side**

"That Little Stumbling Block — IF"

A GOOD PROSPECT is one thing.

But if you can put your money in to the stock of A GOOD MINE (The Golconda Consolidated Gold Mines Co.) there will be no "if" about the dividend question.

The Golconda will RESUME the payment of quarterly dividends March 1, 1903.

This is a positive statement. There is no dodging the issue, it is not contingent on whether the vein of ore is there, or of how great it is in extent—all of these questions were settled years ago.

One great fortune has been made from the Golconda already by former owners.

But so great a body of rich ore deserves a richer equipment—all told in detail in the "Golconda Book"—send for it—and the present stock sales are to provide money for that purpose.

Then, WATCH THE GOLCONDA!

Send for my book, "The Earning Power of Money."

(In buying stock, make all checks, drafts, money orders, etc., payable to LEE S. OVITT, Fiscal agent)

**LEE S. OVITT, Fiscal Agent**

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Risk a postal. Send us your name for prospectus of the Rayo Mining and Developing Co. of California. Every dollar invested in these shares will return you regular, handsome dividends. MILLIONS of ore values ready to mine: Electric Water-Power Plant in connection. Not the ordinary mining proposition. Shares now selling at ground-floor price. Bank References.  
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which should find it es-  
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is more and carries its  
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has no flavor until it is  
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the risk of the fermenting  
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## I Will Cure You of Rheumatism

Else No Money is Wanted.

After 1,000 experiments, I have learned how to cure Rheumatism. Not to turn bony joints into flesh again; that is impossible. But I can cure the disease always, at any stage, and forever.

I ask for no money. Simply write me a postal and I will send you an order on your nearest druggist for six bottles Dr. Sloop's Rheumatic Cure, for every druggist keeps it. Use it for a month and, if it succeeds, the cost is only \$5.50. If it fails, I will pay your druggist myself.

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My remedy does that, even in the most difficult, obstinate cases. No matter how impossible this seems to you, I know it and I take the risk. I have cured tens of thousands of cases in this way, and my records show that 30 out of 40 who get those six bottles pay gladly. I have learned that people in general are honest with a physician who cures them. That is all I ask. If I fail I don't expect a penny from you.

Simply write me a postal card or letter. I will send you my book about Rheumatism, and an order for the medicine. Take it for a month, as it won't harm you anyway. If it fails, it is free, and I leave the decision with you. Address Dr. Sloop, Box 999, Racine, Wis. Mild cases, not chronic, are often cured by one or two bottles. At all druggists.

## The Story of a Gold Mine By Lee S. Ovitt Looking It Up

"Be sure you're right, then go ahead."

In all of my advertisements regarding the stock of the Golconda Consolidated Gold Mines Company, that is being offered to investors at this time, I make use of one word very frequently. That word is INVESTIGATE.

I am fully alive to the fact that this is not the only good mining stock that is being offered, but feel that I can prove it to be THE BEST OF THE GOOD ONES.

The Golconda Book that I send out to those who write in for particulars, tells the whole story of the Golconda mine from its discovery down to the present time.

And it shows ACTUAL PHOTOGRAPHS of the property, mill, inside and out, ore bodies, water power, etc., etc., so that one may SEE that this is a GREAT MINE TO-DAY.

The aim of its owners is to make it a GREATER GOLCONDA.

(In buying stock make all checks, drafts, money orders, etc., payable to Lee S. Ovitt, Fiscal Agent)

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Write to me at the nearest one or call  
if more convenient.

### A South African Exposition.

IT IS important to note the announcement of a proposed international peace exhibition to be held at Johannesburg, 1904-5. Mr. H. Clay Evans, our consul-general in London, says that it is believed that the demand for machinery, tools, and other products of American manufacture in that country will be such as to command attention. The managers have established an office in London and say that they expect to visit America very soon. The prospectus of the exhibition reads, in part: "Johannesburg is the best centre in the whole world for a large industrial exhibition. This is undoubtedly the best opportunity ever offered manufacturers for opening up trade in new and vast territories of British South Africa. The demand for goods for many years to come will be enormous."

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**MYSELF CURED** I will gladly inform anyone addicted to **COCAINE, MORPHINE, OPIUM OR LAUDANUM**, of a never-failing harmless Home Cure. Address Mrs. Mary S. Baldwin, P. O. Box 1212, Chicago, Ill.

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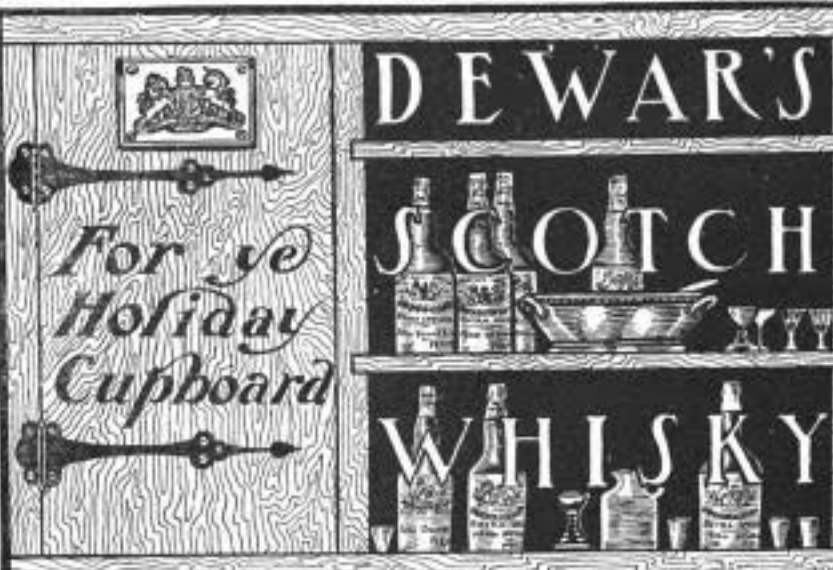
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**SCOTCH WHISKY**

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Holiday  
Cupboard*



### Progress in Samoa.

A LIMITED but profitable market for dealers in tools and machinery for pumping works and ice and electric-light plants offers itself at Apia, in the Samoan Islands. A civil and mining engineer of Strasburg, Germany, Mr. Emil Hauben, has recently visited this island with the view of organizing a company to supply Apia with water-works and other industrial and modern conveniences. The enterprise represents a capital of \$10,000.

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CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.  
Best Cough Syrup. Throat Good. Use  
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### For a Christmas Gift a Set of Collar Buttons is always acceptable

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You get a new one free,  
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The story of a Collar Button  
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IT IS THE CUSTOM TO TAKE  
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AS A FITTING FINALE TO A GOOD DINNER. THIS CELEBRATED LIQUEUR HAS BEEN MADE FOR 300 YEARS BY THE MONKS OF LA GRANDE CHARTREUSE, GRENABLE, FRANCE. IT IS DAINTY, DELICIOUS, DIGESTIVE.

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For everybody that writes, from beginning school to ending business.

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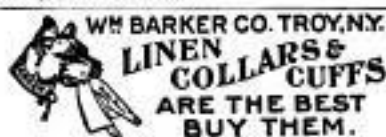
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The only method absolutely and positively free from all pain, nervousness and distress at all stages. (Outline your regular work every day. Your own household need not know you are on treatment. No restriction, but a thorough lasting cure. Write to-day for free trial treatment and sealed booklet to DR. PURDY, Room 65 Mitchell Bldg., Houston, Texas.



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Thousands having failed elsewhere have been cured by us. Write The Dr. J. L. Stephens Co., Dept. 1, 4, Lebanon, Ohio.

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Brighter than Electricity or Acetylene and Cheaper than Kerosene

Makes and burns its own gas. It is portable. Requires no pipes, wires or gas machines. A safe, pure white, powerful steady light. 100 candle power costs 2 cents for fifteen hours. Permitted by Fire Insurance Inspectors. No wicks to trim, no smoke or smell. Saving effected by its use quickly pays for it. Over 100 styles for indoor and outdoor use. This is the Pioneer Incandescent Vapor Gas Lamp. It is perfect. Beware of imitations. Agents wanted everywhere. Every lamp warranted. THE BEST LIGHT CO., 100 East Fifth Street, Canton, Ohio.

**LIGHT**

## Helping Yourself and Others

IT IS claimed by many that this is a selfish world, and as a result we are apt to think of ourselves before we think of others. This is perhaps natural because the instinct of self-preservation is one of the first to be implanted in the human heart, therefore any person who suggests a general plan whereby we may benefit others before ourselves is a public benefactor. *Life insurance does just this thing.* Ex-Postmaster-General John Wanamaker, in explanation of the enormous amount of insurance on his life, said that he took it because he was insurable, and realized that accident or ill health might befall him at any moment, and he believed life insurance to be one of the best forms of investment, not only for himself but primarily for others, because when one annual premium has been paid an instant guarantee is not only given for repayment of principal and interest, but very much more.

Mr. Wanamaker also says that he believes in life insurance, for it enables a man to give liberally to others during his lifetime and still make ample provisions for such an estate as he desires to leave. Nothing else in the world will make such provision for a man and for his family as a life insurance policy in a strong company. A married man with a family is easily persuaded that life insurance is a necessity, and hence a man who neglects providing for this necessity and keeps a helpless wife and family unprotected is worse than a criminal. The thoughtfulness shown by so many persons in securing insurance which is brought about by love for others is as unselfish as it is praiseworthy.

In carrying out these commendable suggestions we must not forget that in business life most men occupy entirely different positions. While the vast majority of persons labor to obtain wealth so as to live comfortably themselves and make ample provision for their families, they frequently neglect the means placed within their immediate reach for present protection against misfortune. In the pursuit of fortune a man's income seems to melt; he can scarcely tell where it goes, although he pays everything that falls due, and as a result he finds himself at the end of the year in exactly the same position he was at the beginning—he has saved nothing. If he relies on the usual course of laying aside a portion of his income, he finds it so conveniently at hand when some luxury is brought under his notice that one brief temptation nullifies all his previous self-sacrifice. A policy of life insurance is protected against this danger not only by sentiment, but by the importance the present investment bears upon its future value; hence a policy is a first-class investment, and for two reasons: First, it yields a good interest return; second, the premiums paid, as a matter of course, are looked upon as a part of the necessary expenditure, and money which would otherwise be carelessly dissipated is thus prudently set aside for the future.

A life policy possessing special interest for the large class of persons just mentioned, and who are concerned not only for the present but particularly for the future, is the Endowment and Gold Coupon Bond recently offered the public by the Provident

Savings Life Assurance Society, of 346-348 Broadway, New York.

Mr. Edward W. Scott, President of the Company, has spent a busy life in the practical and successful conduct of insurance affairs, and the policies issued by the Company of which he is the Executive represent the very best plans of profitable investment and permanent protection for both the individual and the family. The Endowment Bond Policy just mentioned is especially desirable, as the holder is entitled to surplus accumulations at the end of twenty years, and it may be noted in this connection that the total premiums payable by persons in the prime of life are considerably less than the guaranteed cash value at the end of twenty years. These accumulations are likely to provide a handsome interest return on the money invested, and, over and above all this, an immediate cash benefit in case of death at any time is secured. At the end of twenty years the insured is put in possession of gold bonds with five per cent. interest coupons attached, marketable securities of high negotiable value, guaranteed to be worth thirteen hundred dollars for each one thousand dollars of face value.

This policy has so many commendable features that careful inquiry should be made by every man who is interested not only in the future of his family, but in his own future as well. Upon application full information will be gladly submitted by the Home Office or an Agent of the Company, not only in relation to the Gold Bond Policy but also in regard to any other of the desirable contracts issued by the Company.

In this connection it is a pleasure to say a good word regarding the growth of the Provident Savings under the administration of President Scott. While the Company is conservative, yet it is rapidly progressing and possesses an enviable standing as a strong and well-managed financial institution. With such a record it deserves the prosperity which it has achieved and is still achieving.

**Lundborg's**  
Perfumes

NOTHING MORE ACCEPTABLE OR USEFUL.

LUNDHOLM'S FINEST CREATIONS  
CLOVERA-GOLDEN JASMINE  
GOYA LILY-VIOLET DEW  
IN FINEST SCENTS

LEAD & COFFIN - NEW YORK-LONDON

### Business Chances Abroad.

IN A statement concerning the present status of the American shoe trade at Vera Cruz, Mexico, and the surrounding country, our consul at that port, William W. Canada, says that only the high prices of American shoes prevent them from driving all others out of the markets. What is needed, he says, at Vera Cruz is an American shoe house, well stocked at all times with an assortment as varied as the tastes of the people. Such a house would have all the local trade and also that of the interior towns, but it would have to be

No. 2  
The Story of a Gold Mine  
By Lee S. Ovitt

## Dry Details

"Take Nothing on Faith."

This is the third instalment in the story of the Golconda Gold Mine. Dry details, but important. I will make this chapter short, and to the point.

The Golconda Mine was first discovered in 1887.

The Golconda Consolidated Gold Mines Company, of Sumpter, Oregon, acquired this property in the spring of 1902, from the former owners, Messrs. English and Son.

There is a fine 20 stamp mill on the property (the "Golconda Book" shows photos of mill, inside and out), besides other equipment.

But the present owners are ambitious. They propose to put their mine at the top of the heap in Oregon—greater mill, greater equipment, GREATER DIVIDEND.

And Oregon mines are among the greatest dividend producers on this continent!

It will take money. And so, a sale of stock was determined upon.

The stock was put in my hands for sale.

The price is 50c. a share, par value \$1.00, non-forfeitable, non-assessable, no personal liability.

It will begin to draw quarterly dividends March 1, 1903.

(In buying stock, make all checks, drafts, money orders, etc., payable to Lee S. Ovitt, Fiscal Agent)

### LEE S. OVITT, Fiscal Agent

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Suite 26-27, Merrill Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis., U. S. A.

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Write to me at the nearest one or call if more convenient.

under American supervision or management.

THE INFORMATION comes that trade conditions in Belgium have greatly improved during the present year and the "hard times" which have been so severe in that country for a considerable period seem to be over. There is more inquiry for American goods than ever before, and the people seem to be in earnest. The greatest demand is for farm and industrial machinery, electrical supplies, and canned and dried fruits.

IN A recent review of British trade, the London Daily Mail states that the Russian Agricultural Department is reported to be making arrangements to play an important part in supplying the London markets with beef, in opposition to American meat exporters. It says special steamers have been built with freezing chambers, the Russian government assisting by subsidies, and that it is intended that they shall ply between a Russian port, via the Kiel Canal, and London, with huge cargoes of fresh meat.

**PEARL WEDDING** R Y E

EXTRA SPECIAL

Presents a Fascinating Triumvirate of Body, Bouquet and Palatableness.





**SUSPICIOUS.**  
 "You, Santa Claus—oh, you, in there!  
 You fairly make me tremble  
 To think that you and papa dear  
 So very much resemble."

Established 1823.

# WILSON WHISKEY.

That's All!

THE WILSON DISTILLING CO.  
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**MENNEN'S**  
BORATED TALCUM  
**TOILET  
POWDER**  
for After Shaving.

Exalts that your barber uses Mennen's Toilet Powder after he shaves you. It is antiseptic, and will prevent any of the many skin diseases often contracted. A positive relief for Fricity Heat, Chafing and Rash, and all afflictions of the skin. Rescues all after of perspiration. Get Mennen's—the original. Sold everywhere, or mailed for 25 cents. Sample Free.

GERHARD MENNEN CO., Newark, N. J.

THE "SOHMER" HEADS THE  
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Sohmer Building, 5th Ave., cor 22d St. Only salesroom in Greater New York.



**LINEN COLLARS  
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ARE STAMPED  
"Warranted Linen"  
ARE YOURS?



**GOOD INCOMES MADE**  
By selling our celebrated goods. 25 and 30 per cent. commission off.

**BEST and MOST ECONOMICAL 33¢**  
1-lb. trade-mark red bags. Good Coffee 12¢ and 15¢. Good Tea 30¢ and 35¢.

The Great American Tea Co., 31-33 Vesey St., New York. P. O. Box 289.

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MINNEAPOLIS  
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**NEW LINE FROM CHICAGO**

Via Dubuque, Waterloo and Albert Lea. Fast Vestibule Night train with through Sleeping Car, Buffet-Library Car and Free Reclining Chair Car. Dining Car Service en route. Tickets of agents of I. C. R. R. and connecting lines.

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**TRIUMPHS  
OF THE YEAR  
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CHAMPAGNE**  
 CHOICE OF THE RULERS OF THE  
**WORLD'S GREAT NATIONS.**  
**UNPARALLELED RECORD.**  
**AMERICA.**  
 The PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES in the WHITE HOUSE at Washington, at the banquet to HER PRINCE HENRY of PRUSSIA served ONLY this champagne.

**ENGLAND.**  
 His MAJESTY KING EDWARD VII of ENGLAND at the CORONATION banquet at BUCKINGHAM PALACE EXPRESSED PREFERENCE by serving this wine SOLELY.

**GERMANY.**  
 His MAJESTY THE GERMAN EMPEROR on board his yacht THE HORLENZOLLERN at the banquet given by H.R.H. PRINCE HENRY of PRUSSIA is the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES served—NO OTHER CHAMPAGNE.

**FRANCE.**  
 The PRESIDENT of FRANCE at the dinner given in honor of the unveiling of the ROCHAMBEAU STATUE at the EMBASSY served this brand EXCLUSIVELY.

**THE CHAMPAGNE OF THE DAY**  
**MOËT & CHANDON  
WHITE SEAL**  
 GED. A. KESSLER & CO.  
 IMPORTERS.  
 GERMANY GREAT BRITAIN

SENT ON APPROVAL  
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**LAUGHLIN  
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PEN**

IS THE PEER OF ALL PENS AND  
HAS NO EQUAL ANYWHERE

Finest Grade 14k Gold Pen

YOUR  
CHOICE  
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No. 4  
 The Story of a Gold Mine  
 By Lee S. Ovitt

## The Last Chapter

"Opportunity waits on no man."

On other pages of this periodical I have told briefly the story of the Golconda Gold Mine.

The object I had in view in making it a "serial" story was to get the attention of some of the readers of this magazine at SOME PART of my story.

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For my "Golconda Book" is PROFITABLE reading.

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### American Fruit in Germany.

IT IS the testimony of Consul-General Mason, of Berlin, that there is hardly a reasonable limit to which our dried and preserved fruit export trade to Germany may not in time be developed, provided the business is conducted skillfully, with intelligent enterprise, and in good faith. The one exclusively American preserved-

fruit store in Berlin has trebled its business during the past year and is now contemplating removal to larger and more costly quarters in the principal retail thoroughfare. Grocers and provision dealers in all quarters of the city display boxes of California dried pears, apricots, prunes, apples, and peaches in all their show windows as their most attractive advertisement. It is not necessary, Mr. Mason says, that Ameri-

can apples, the superior tenderness and flavor of which are now well known in Germany, should be sold there as cheaply as they have been offered in former years, but it is necessary that they should be picked, wrapped, and packed in ventilated barrels far more carefully than hitherto. European methods of packing are necessary to give the American apple a fair chance in the German market.

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# LESLIE'S WEEKLY



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# LESLIE'S WEEKLY

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Thursday, December 25, 1902

## Socialism's Startling Strength.

THE RISE of Socialism is the most startling revelation which was made by the recent congressional election. When Eugene V. Debs, the most magnetic candidate which the Socialist party ever had, polled 86,000 votes for President in 1900, the country was surprised. Old Republican and Democratic chieftains instantly saw that a new force had entered into the politics of the country, with which the two big parties would henceforth have to reckon. This judgment receives a striking confirmation by the fact that over 400,000 votes were polled for Socialist candidates in the recent canvass for Congress, or five times as many as Debs received two years ago, after the most active presidential campaign by the most eloquent and picturesque of Socialism's leaders.

Socialism's great showing was not confined to any section of the country. Its candidate for Governor of Massachusetts received 34,000 votes. In California, Texas, Wisconsin, Illinois, Minnesota, Kentucky, Indiana, and many other States its vote, for candidates for State officers or for Congress, went up to high figures. Chicago cast 12,000 Socialist votes, and the proportion in Cleveland, Toledo, Minneapolis, Milwaukee, Covington, Dayton, and other towns in the Mississippi valley was as large as in Chicago, and in some of them much larger. Naturally the Socialists are elated at this great showing, and they intend to have tickets in the State elections of 1903, and to make a supreme effort in the presidential canvass of 1904.

All this has a portentous significance. Socialism is here to stay, and its natural ally is the Democracy. When David B. Hill put his coal nationalization plank in the New York platform in the recent canvass he saw the drift of Socialism and made a bid for the Socialist vote for his party. He was only a little ahead of the Democratic National Convention of 1904. Socialism will get into the Democratic national platform then, but not enough of it can be accepted to divert many votes from the regular Socialist ticket which will be put up in that year. The Cleveland, Shepard, and Carlisle section of the Democracy will fight against the invasion of Socialism in the convention of 1904 as that element did against the incursion of populism and free silverism in 1896, but they will probably be beaten to a sufficient extent to send many of them over to the Republican side, as in that year and in 1900. There is not the faintest chance, however, that the Socialists will be satisfied with anything that the Democrats dare offer them in that year.

Josiah Quincy, the Massachusetts Democratic leader, said a year or two ago that the Democracy was naturally a radical party, and that it must grow progressively more and more radical in order to live. Radicalism in Quincy's State, in the shape of Socialism, polled 34,000 votes in 1902, more than 400,000 votes in the whole country in the same election, and this is only the beginning. The prospect is that triumphant radicalism, rejecting the concessions which the Democratic party will make to it in 1904, will have a party of its own in the field which will poll more than the 1,000,000 votes which General Weaver, the populist candidate of 1892, received. There is a disposition among a powerful element of the people to draw the lines between the so-called classes, and if this issue comes squarely up the stability of the republic will be put to a severer test even than confronted it when the stars and stripes fell on Sumter.

## Reform That Pays Its Way.

THE VALUE of a reform administration such as we are having in the city of New York, faultless though it may not be, is conspicuously shown in the comptroller's department, the financial gateway of the city, through which every year an aggregate of about a hundred million dollars must pass in receipts and disbursements. The city has never had a more watchful comptroller than Mr. Grout. He is as honest as he is watchful, and as courageous as he is honest.

We observe that the comptroller was the first and apparently the only prominent public man in this city to call attention to the possible illegality, not to say inexpediency, of the resolution rushed through the Board of Aldermen, in a moment of hasty indiscretion, to appropriate a hundred thousand dollars of the city's funds for the purchase of coal for the city's poor. This recalls the

frenzied haste with which Congress appropriated several million dollars for the victims of the Mont Pelée disaster, only to discover subsequently that the money was not required; in fact, some of the provisions and clothing sent over to the sufferers were never distributed, because they were not needed. The charities associations of New York have pointed out that not money but coal is required by the poor, and that even persons who have money are unable to purchase fuel, simply because it has not been mined and shipped in sufficient quantities since the close of the strike.

In little things as well as in large ones, however, Comptroller Grout and Corporation Counsel Rives are keeping a watchful eye on the city's income and outgo. In the trifling matter of the tax of fifty dollars a year, levied on the street cars of New York, Mr. Grout discovers that by a system of annual averages, in computing the number of cars, the transportation companies have been evading two-thirds of the taxes which should have been properly levied upon them. Instead of paying twenty-five thousand dollars a year, as they did in 1901, the city expects to collect about seventy-five thousand dollars for the year just closing. This may look like a small matter, but the city of New York has been suffering more from a multitude of small leaks than it has from a very few large ones. The latter have been so conspicuous that the remedy has been easily applied, while the former have been permitted to go on in every direction until their aggregate constitutes a formidable total.

Before the verdict on our reform administration is rendered, the people should have placed before them, in concrete form, the simple facts and figures showing the accomplishments of the various departments in the way of economies, retrenchment, and improved public service. This course will be the best campaign document for the next municipal election, and it should be the only one really necessary.

## Sixty Millions More in Wages.

THE RECENT voluntary advance averaging ten per cent. made in the wages of employés by leading railroad companies is one of the most remarkable occurrences on record in the business world. Additional importance is given to it by indications that a similar step will yet be taken by all the remaining roads in the country. Whether this move be a strategic one with the object of averting a general strike, or whether it be born of a sincere desire to share fully with the workmen the fruits of prosperity, its significance is signal. The action of the employers, so widespread and on so large a scale, has had no precedent. Few individual firms, even, have ever been known to raise the compensation of labor except under more or less open pressure. The railroad men on all the big systems have had much extra work put upon them by the growth of traffic, their living expenses have been increased with the rise in prices of the staple necessities, and they should undoubtedly be allowed a higher rate of pay. But that they received it without the usual formality of presented grievances and demands more or less threatening is a wonderful thing, betokening wisdom and fairness on the part of the railway managers, and possibly the dawn of a new era in industrial relations.

The railroads which have been foremost or among the earliest in advancing wages are: The New York Central, Pennsylvania, Erie, Illinois Central, Missouri Pacific, Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, Wabash, Denver and Rio Grande, Rio Grande Western, Reading, Lake Shore, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, St. Louis and Southwestern, Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western, Texas Pacific, Southern Railway, Wheeling and Lake Erie, and Pittsburg and Lake Erie. It is estimated that the aggregate of the annual wage increases on these lines alone will be \$25,000,000, and that when all the returns are in it will be found that the railroads of the Union have agreed to give their employés about \$60,000,000 per year more than the latter have been receiving. This calculation is based on figures in the annual report of the interstate commerce commission for 1901. In that year the total compensation paid to the 1,071,169 men employed by the railroads was \$610,713,701, and ten per cent. of this would be more than \$61,000,000, but the highest-salaried employés are not to participate in the general advance of pay. This is an immense sum to be added to the operating expenses of the iron highways, and it is not strange that the stockholders have been considerably concerned over the possible effect on their incomes.

There would appear, however, to be no sound reason for alarm on the part of owners of railway securities merely because of the wages question. Although the railroads paid in 1900 dividends totaling \$139,597,972, there was left a surplus of \$87,657,933, which was an increase of \$34,593,056 over the previous year. According to the report of the interstate commerce commission, just issued, the net earnings of the roads were \$33,462,899 greater in 1901 than in 1900, and the dividends declared amounted to \$156,746,536, bettering the previous year by more than \$17,000,000. The surplus for 1901 was \$84,764,782, a decline from the previous year, but explained by the charging of improvements to income. Even this decreased surplus would not be absorbed by the increase in the outlay for labor. Moreover, even on the basis of the old rates, increases of earnings were reported in October and November that would, if continued, have been sufficient to meet the new expenditure, and thus avert any cut in dividends. But the railroad authorities have made doubly sure of the maintenance of earnings and dividends by materially advancing freight rates on various classes of goods. It is therefore probable that, in spite of the financial concessions made to the workmen, the existing rates will produce a larger total of net

earnings and a bigger grand surplus, unless prosperous conditions of business generally should severely decline in 1903.

## The Plain Truth.

AN ECHO of the voice of President McKinley rings out in the remarkably effective address delivered at the close of the three days' session of the Civic Federation in New York by Senator Hanna, the hard-headed statesman from Ohio. The Senator's notable part in the great movement now attracting such general attention in this country, looking toward a better understanding between labor and capital, will constitute a conspicuous page in the history of what may become the great struggle of the new century, and it is not too early to say that the part he is playing will be conceded by all to have been statesmanlike, wise, and timely. In his closing remarks at the recent session, Senator Hanna predicted that the best solution of labor difficulties would be found in industrial agreements, based on intelligent consideration of all questions in dispute. He found every reason to believe that, under the influence, inspiration, and encouragement of such organizations as the Civic Federation, public opinion would be led in the right direction, and that the power to settle all labor differences, outside of law-making, coercion, and undue influences, would finally be lodged in friendly conferences between employer and employé, whenever both were animated with the single desire to do that which was best for all concerned. Senator Hanna's eloquent defense of the integrity of purpose of the Civic Federation is abundantly justified.

IT IS decidedly amusing to find the suggestion in the New York Herald, Times, and World, that if the Board of Aldermen of this city refused to grant a tunnel franchise to the Pennsylvania Railroad an appeal could be made to the Legislature at Albany for the passage of a bill transferring the power of the Board of Aldermen to some other local authority. Is it possible that these stalwart advocates of home rule for New York City, these bitter critics of the "hayseed" legislators of Albany, whom they have so often denounced for alleged interference with the municipal matters of our great city, thought of looking to Albany for relief from the intolerable conditions which home rule had imposed upon greater New York? These newspapers have been foremost in denouncing the proposition to substitute a decent State constabulary for Tammany's demoralized and debauched police force. They have said again and again that New York was able to get along without the interference of rural legislators, in spite of the fact, which the record proves, that no good bill for this city has ever been passed without the direct aid and support of rural legislators, and that every bad bill for New York City which has ever been defeated has owed its defeat not to the bar-keeper legislators sent to Albany from New York by Tammany Hall, but to the men of sterling character who have been sent to the State capital from the rural districts. In all the annals of so-called municipal reform there has been no greater fraud and fake than the outcry against the country members of the Legislature for alleged interference with home rule in New York. How long will it take the people of this great city and its representative newspapers to comprehend the fact that home rule, in a city like this, whenever it is controlled and dominated by the abhorrent forces of Tammany Hall, means only misrule, debauchery, blackmail, and plunder. If decent citizens had not the opportunity and the right to appeal to the Legislature for relief, this condition would be intolerable. "Home rule" has become a cover for Tammany's misdeeds.

WE DOUBT if the death of any other American not in public life could have caused a greater shock than was occasioned by the sudden announcement of the death of ex-Speaker Reed. So conservative an authority as ex-Governor Black classed Mr. Reed as the foremost of American statesmen since the death of the late President Harrison. The late speaker was so self-contained, so little given to posing before the public, so conscious of his own strength of character, so resolute and true, that he was one of the few men in the public eye to whom publicity in the sense of popular notoriety was really offensive. He was a great parliamentarian, a broad-minded statesman, a scholar, a man of ready wit, and had courage sufficient for every emergency. But he had that rarest of all qualities which so many public officials in high places lack—that of discernment, the power to weigh the present in the scales of the future and to obtain a correct estimate of what present action would be worth when the final measurements were taken. If there is one fault more glaring than another, with so-called American statesmen, it is that of testing everything by the rule of expediency. "How many votes will it bring at the next election?" seems to be the question forever in their minds. With Mr. Reed, the first question was as to the consequences to the nation of any action that might be proposed. What would the consequences be now and hereafter? How would it affect not only party policies but national honor, growth, and power? Mr. Reed was the strongest kind of a stalwart party man, and he was the greater leader because he never subordinated the welfare of the government to his own desire for party success and political control. Those who realized the high standards of the ex-speaker as well as his wonderful equipment for public service, preferred him to any other in the councils of the Republican party, as a presidential candidate, and a few years ago his name was quietly and earnestly brought forward. That was not the time for Mr. Reed, but had he lived in health and strength, his time for the first honors of a Republican National Convention would have come.



## PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT

THE PROSPECTIVE election of Reed Smoot by the Legislature of Utah to the United States Senate has



REED SMOOT,  
A Mormon apostle who may be elected  
United States Senator.  
For & Smoot.

stirred up a commotion which is, on a smaller scale, like the angry storm that raged over Brigham H. Roberts, the polygamist who was excluded from the national House of Representatives. Mr. Smoot is a member of the apostolate, the supreme body, consisting of a president and twelve apostles, which rules the Mormon Church. As such his candidacy is strongly opposed by the "Gentile" element and notably by the Salt Lake Ministerial Association. This organization has adopted vigorous resolutions objecting to the choice of Mr. Smoot as Senator on the grounds that he is an apostle and would act under the dictation of his associates; that his selection would be a union of church and state, and that the majority of the governors of the Mormon Church with whom he co-operates and whose conduct he condones are living in polygamous relations. Mr. Smoot has asserted his own innocence of the practice of polygamy, and his mere prominence as a Mormon leader and official will hardly induce the Senate to exclude him should he be elected, as he will be except in the unlikely event of a yielding to adverse public opinion by the Mormon priesthood, which controls the requisite votes. But unless the charge that the Mormon magnates still sanction plural marriage can be thoroughly disproved, Mr. Smoot, as their representative, will be seriously handicapped in his position as Senator. Mormonism and its servants can never hope to win even bare respect so long as they are suspected of being organized foes of morality and violators of the laws of the land.

THE ITALIAN government has a graceful way of recognizing the interest shown by foreigners in Italy and her history.



ASHTON R. WILLARD,  
American decorated by the Italian government,  
and his little daughter. — Chase.

Recently two Bostonians were decorated by the Italian ambassador to the United States, Signor des Planches, with the Order of the Crown of Italy as a token of appreciation of works written by them on subjects pertaining to the kingdom. The two men thus made chevaliers of the order were William Roscoe Thayer, author of "The Dawn of Italian Independence," and Ashton R. Willard, author of "History of Modern Italian Art." Mr. Willard is a native of Vermont, having been born in Montpelier, but he has spent much of his life in Massachusetts and abroad. He is well known in political circles in the Bay State, having served for years as secretary to the speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, and having in that position come in contact with many public men. He retired from the secretaryship to take up literary work, and has produced two volumes of much merit besides the one whose title has been given. He has traveled extensively and has collected valuable art treasures as well as literary material. He resides on Commonwealth Avenue, is a prominent member of Boston's leading Italian society, and is deeply interested in all matters concerning Italy.

EMPEROR WILLIAM, of Germany, is a man of opinions, as the world has long since learned. It has learned also that his opinions generally are founded on sound sense, refined taste, and good judgment. This holds true as to the views recently expressed by the Emperor on the nature and influence of music, the occasion being the inauguration of a new school of graphic arts and music in Berlin. "You know," said the Emperor, "what a great educational influence I ascribe to music and its cultivation. It is, above all, to be considered in its influence on the temperament and on the entire soul-life. Music enlivenes, elevates, and forms the soul."

THE AMERICAN invasion of Europe bids fair to go on until citizens of this country shall have important business interests in all parts of the continent, as well as

in Great Britain, where they have already obtained a solid foothold. Everybody knows of the large enterprises in which moneyed magnates from this side of the sea have engaged in London, and now the French capital has surrendered to our progressive promoters. An American syndicate has just secured from the Paris Council an exclusive contract for the lighting of that city, winning out against the sharp opposition of French financiers. The syndicate is to absorb all the gas and electric-light companies of the great town, and will employ a capitalization of \$50,000,000. Its plan is to organize two companies, one under the laws of France to operate the works, and the other in the United States to hold the securities of the former, and thus throw the protection of American laws over the enterprise. Two of the ablest and most successful of American financiers, Mr. Anthony N. Brady, of Albany, N. Y., and Mr. William C. Whitney, of New York City, the eminently successful promoter of large enterprises, are the leaders in this big undertaking, and it was through their diplomatic ability that the award of the contract was obtained from the council. It need hardly be said that these expert managers will see to it that the



WILLIAM C. WHITNEY AND ANTHONY N. BRADY.  
Who have secured a contract for lighting Paris.

most advanced methods in the production of light are introduced, and that under their auspices the illumination of Paris will excel all previous records.

THE KING of the Belgians is determined to travel comfortably by rail, and so has just had a new car built which is said to be the most luxurious so far constructed. The car contains a kitchen, the King's dressing-room, the King's bed-room, and, in the centre of the car, his sitting-room. Then come the dressing-room and bedroom of the Princess Clementine, his daughter, and beyond them two rooms and a dressing-room for the suite. Thus does Belgium's progressive monarch vie at last with the great American railway magnates.

THERE SEEMS to have been much "swinging around the circle" among European royalties during the twelvemonth now past, a manifestation of neighborly feeling among these wearers of crowns which we may fairly construe as making for peace among the nations over which they rule, since men and women who have just eaten each other's "salt" can hardly be thinking or planning for mutual destruction. Perhaps no one of these royal visitations has occasioned more interesting speculation than the one recently made by Crown Prince Frederick of Denmark upon Emperor William of Germany. It will be remembered that the Danish people have had very much the same feeling toward Germany over the loss of Schleswig-Holstein that the French have had over the German seizure of Alsace-Lorraine, and the roots of bitterness have seemed to be almost as deep in one case as in the other. It is this state of feeling that gives special significance to the statement of the *Koelnische Zeitung*, which, in wishing welcome to the crown prince of Denmark, says, not without satisfaction, that the anti-German movement in Denmark has diminished; that a new generation has come into power which has not been raised amid the traditions of the old sadness, but which, more conscious of its own interests, intends to live



CROWN PRINCE FREDERICK AND CROWN PRINCESS LOUISE,  
of the Kingdom of Denmark, which has become reconciled with Germany.

at peace with Germany. Replying to the rumor that has been circulated, that the journey of the prince aims at preparing an alliance between Denmark and Germany, the great Rhenish journal declares that it does not believe any of this, and that the situation does not require any political understanding of this sort.

THAT WAS a unique scene attending the reception of President Roosevelt in Memphis, Tenn., November



REV. J. E. RANKIN, D.D.,  
Author of hymns, "God be with you,"  
and other verse.  
Bishop.

19th, when three thousand people, many of them colored, united in singing the world-famous hymn, "God be with you till we meet again," by the Rev. Jeremiah E. Rankin, D.D., now president of Howard University, Washington, an institution for colored people. Such popular, spontaneous open-air singing is rare. It recalls a similar scene at the reception of Prince Henry, of Germany, in Nashville, Tenn. The etymology of goodbye is "God be with you," and this fact induced Dr. Rankin to write his hymn when he was pastor of the First Congregational church in Washington. He sent the first stanza to two composers, one being J. W. Bischoff, Mus. D., the blind organist of his church, and adopted the tune which Dr. Bischoff composed. His church occasionally sang the hymn. The Methodists at Ocean Grove were the first to glorify it. They sang it five times in one day, at the close of five different assemblies. Dr. Rankin has copies of it in the Italian, German, Welsh, and Chinese languages. "Scarcely a week occurs," he says, "when I do not hear from some one, by letter, of its popularity or usefulness." It has been adopted as the parting hymn of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor. An obscure composer, William Gould Tomer, of High Bridge, N. J., composed the music, now so famous. The hymn is the modern doxology of the Protestant churches, though not in the literal meaning of the word. It is the closing hymn of innumerable Christian assemblies. Dr. Rankin has written several hymns that have come into common use.

FIFTY YEARS of getting on the right side of public questions, fifty years of trying to please everybody

worth pleasing, fifty years of struggling with office-boys who are always somewhere else when wanted most, with composers who know better than you do what you want to say, with foremen smitten with frequent ambitions to boss the whole job; fifty years of weary warfare with delinquent subscribers and cranky advertisers — to live fifty such years and come out whole and sound in mind and body is, indeed, an achievement worthy of remark even in this day of many remarkable things. Particularly is this the case when an editor survives the fifty years not only *mens sana in sano corpore*, but with a disposition as happy and a wit as fresh and nimble as that which characterizes Mr. A. O. Bunnell, editor of the *Danville (N. Y.) Advertiser*, who has recently celebrated the golden jubilee of his *entrée* into a printing-shop. As an editor, Mr. Bunnell set his standard high at the beginning and has maintained an even and consistent course through all the trials and besetments of fifty crowded and eventful years, his paper being to-day, as always, a model of its class in dignity, independence, courageous utterance, and intelligent, progressive, and inspiring leadership. In addition to the good and valuable service he has rendered to his fellow-men in his editorial capacity, and in numerous other ways as well, Mr. Bunnell has won a high place in the affectionate regard of his fellow-craftsmen by his activity in the press association of his own State and also in the national press organization, so that for an American newspaper man not to know him is to argue himself very much unknown, and to know him and not to love him is to be a pretty tough case indeed. Mr. Bunnell was one of the founders of the New York State Editorial Association, now in its forty-sixth year, has been its secretary and treasurer all this time, and has, we believe, missed none of its annual gatherings. In fact, the genial presence of Secretary Bunnell so cheers, brightens, enlivens, mixes-up-with, and otherwise pervades these yearly conferences of the editorial fraternity of the Empire State that for the association to hold a meeting without him is simply unthinkable. Far distant be the day when such a thing must be reckoned among the possibilities!



MR. A. O. BUNNELL,  
Printer, editor and publisher for fifty years,  
the Nestor of his craft.



# Finest Poor Children's Home in the World

By John Matthews

IN THE suburban district of New York City is a stone edifice so symmetrical, so substantially and elegantly built, that it is suggestive of an art gallery or the house of a wealthy club. The guest ascends a broad stairway of stone and crosses a mosaic floor before he reaches the spacious front entrance. The doors before him are massive oak and heavy cut glass. And there is nothing in these to contradict the first impression of the art gallery or the wealthy club. But when the visitor enters the main front hall, the sound of little hurrying feet and the laughter and shouts of children come to his ears, and he catches a glimpse of small figures arrayed in checked aprons. Then he begins to realize that he is in an institution for the care of children. And so he is. For this is the finest and most complete and elaborate children's home in the world. So handsome is the building and so costly and elegant its equipment that it seems almost to be an extravagance of philanthropy.

If *Oliver Twist* had been led, without previous warning, into this, the new Home for the Friendless of the American Female Guardian Society, the shock of astonishment would, I am certain, have been dangerous. The building has not been finished long and was only recently opened. For half a century the society carried on the same work in a place much nearer the heart of the city. *Oliver Twist* would have been surprised to know that the new structure and the ground on which it stands cost \$263,000. He would have been thoroughly impressed by its imposing, massive style, for the house is made of stone, iron, oak, and concrete, and is as free from danger by fire as a modern office structure. Among those who have liberally contributed to this institution is Miss Helen Gould, and she is a visitor there at least four times every week. Miss Gould gave \$20,000 toward the cost of the building and has provided some of the interior furnishings.

After *Oliver* had recovered from the splendor which would meet him on his entrance—the thick rugs on the floor, the green balusters of decorative iron, the marble stairs—he would have been interested next, I am certain, in the dining-room. Here he would have found plenty to eat. One of the little boys at the long table would no doubt have told *Oliver*, as the little boy told me, that on Thanksgiving Day he had eaten two plates of turkey and two dishes of cranberry sauce. This, I am afraid, would have been even a more dangerous shock to *Oliver* than the first, for to obtain "more" in the domain

of Mr. Bumble was a thing to be undertaken only under the most desperate conditions. While at the Home for the Friendless, young *Twist* would have noticed occasionally little boys and girls in the dining-room eagerly lifting their right hands. Then he would have seen one of the women who were waiting on them walk away to the kitchen and return with a fresh supply of that which was the central dish of the day's dinner. The signal for "more" in this home is the upraised hand. When a second slice of bread is wanted the child lifts the forefinger of the right hand. The women in waiting are kept busy answering signals. First it is a hand for "more," then it is a forefinger for bread. On three sides of this broad dining-room *Oliver* would have observed large windows, filling the room with light. And as he went through that wonderful place he would have found that all the main bedrooms were, like the dining-room, bordered on three sides with broad windows for abundant light and ventilation. He would have seen that the one hundred and sixty children who live in this home sleep in white beds that are decorated with brass. Between these rows of beds are soft, thick carpets for the comfort of little bare feet. In the play-room *Oliver* would certainly have been completely bewildered. Toys there are in abundance and of all kinds for babies and little boys and girls who play on the carpeted floor. The young guest from the book of Mr. Dickens would have delighted in the melody of a large music-box, the gift of Miss Gould; but before the phonograph, from the same generous source, *Oliver* would, I am sure, have been stunned with awe.

If the day were warm and he and his companions wished to run out of doors there is a beautiful little park near by, owned by the city, and smiling an invitation. At another side of the building is a bit of free, rugged, uncultivated, wooded land. And the children who would crowd about *Oliver* to see him, as he walked about in a haze of wonder, would, with a few exceptions, be chubby-cheeked and healthy. The exceptions would be the latest arrivals, who had not yet had time to improve under the benefits of the good system of the home. For the recruits to this little garrison are from the poorest sections of the great city. Many of them are "charity society" or "Gerry society" cases. In other words they are children who have been starved or neglected or otherwise cruelly treated by their parents or others, and who

have been found by the inspectors of these two organizations. Others are orphans, and still others are children whose parents are so poor that they cannot afford to care for them properly, but send them to board at the Home of the Friendless at one dollar a week. All the advantages of the public schools are given to these children. There are in the building class-rooms, a kindergarten, and a manual-training workshop; and during the school days of the week four teachers instruct the children in the regular public-school course.

We do not expect children gathered together in any institution, no matter how fine or carefully conducted, to have all the happiness of the little one with mother and father in the home of love and plenty. For the happy family is the natural way and the best way. But the contrast is striking between the places of starvation, cruelty and squalor, from which the inmates have been rescued, and their present life of cleanliness, regularity, and good care.

Much of the furniture, toys, and other equipment of the institution have been given by New York persons in memory of their children who have died. Other gifts have been made by philanthropists. The society, having only the beginning of an endowment fund, is obliged to depend on gifts for the support of its home and other branches of its work.

From the gymnasium for boys under the roof to the kitchens in the basement, the same air of elegance is present. There are bath-rooms with tubs of porcelain, and wash-stands of the same white material, with sprays made for the scrubbing of small heads; and the floor is of fine tiling. I wonder what *Oliver* would have thought of this!

And not the least remarkable part of the institution are the unusual facilities for exit in the event of fire. The fire-escapes are broad exterior stairways extending at a gradual decline from the top story to the ground, instead of the usual narrow steps-like ladders.

The effect of this good environment on the children of the home is apparent. Rudeness and coarse language are exceptional. The boys speak politely and with the manner of young gentlemen. And these things are appreciated by the families in which they are afterward adopted, —for a part of the work of the society which conducts this remarkable institution is to find permanent homes for the homeless among its little charges.

## Concerning Mrs. Santa Claus

IT IS truly remarkable that during all the many years in which Santa Claus has been making the world a happier and sweeter place by his periodical visits, no particular concern should ever have been felt as to the welfare of Mrs. Santa Claus, the other, and perhaps the better, half of the old fellow, if anything could be better than he. It might go without saying that Santa Claus is a married man, that he has a good wife, and that there is somewhere a large and growing family of young Santa Clauses; for, according to the latest and most authentic "snap-shots" of the patron saint of childhood, he is a rotund, well-fed person with a countenance bespeaking joy, peace, and contentment of an exuberant kind, expressions possible only on the visage of a man who has a wife to light his kitchen fire in the morning, darn his socks promptly, see that his collar buttons are always where they ought to be, and whose domestic joys are rounded off by the presence of a heavy of little ones to be paregoricked occasionally, spanked at intervals of painful frequency, and loved devotedly all the time. To suppose that the Santa Claus of our childhood dreams and visions, the rubicund saint of our picture-books and folk-tales, is a person who eats cold meals when he gets home and finds no one there to dandle on his own knee when he sits by the fire at night, is to set at naught all that the world knows and feels as to the delights and satisfactions of fatherhood and the marks it leaves on a man's physiognomy.

We will therefore take it for granted that there is a Mrs. Santa Claus, a baby Santa Claus, and as many as seven or eight other young Santa Clauses of various ages and sizes. This being granted, it must follow as naturally as day follows night, that Mrs. Santa Claus takes a warm and lively interest in the benevolent business of her excellent husband, as all good wives do; and should Santa Claus's biography ever be written up, and the whole truth come out concerning his domestic relations, we would not be surprised if it should appear that it was Mrs. Santa Claus who first "set him up" to the whole reindeer-sleigh, stocking-filling, chimney-descending, joy-bringing trade; who selected his gifts for him at some polar department store, packed 'em up for transportation, and told him just where to go first and "not forget." That's the way it is with most men who do any good in this world. Their wives seldom get the credit for it until they die and some one publishes the family diary.

But while we are on this subject it may be as well to get down to some real facts and state that there is one country in the world where Mrs. Santa Claus has really been honored with a habitation and a name, and that country is Italy. She is known among the Italian children as La Befana, and they pay scarcely less homage to her than the children of other lands do to Kris Kringle himself.

We are indebted to a writer in the London *Express*

for a description of La Befana, or Mrs. Santa Claus, and how she came into being. She is said to have been the

### The Football Hero

FROM the jaws of the jungles of Jayville the Jaeger hiked out of his lair. The barn-broth breathed halm from his bootlets, the hay-germs had homes in his hair. His mouth hung ajar like a fly-trap, each hand was as big as a team. His freckles a leopard-like legion, his verdancy far from a sham. His clothes were those mother had made him, his mop had been mowed 'round a crock. Each wilted congressional gaiter was rimmed with a wadded sock. When Reuben strayed in with his satchel, and eyes you could stare with a rope, A "ha-ha" arose from the campus that strangled the last his hope.

BUT Reuben was big—he was husky; his legs were like saplings of oak. His arms were like steel, and he'd often made two-year-olds steer like a joke. His back was the back of a Samson—gnarled, knotted, and hard as a rock. His neck would have served as a bumper to ward off a switch-engine's shock. His unpadded shoulders were hillocks of sinew and muscle and bone. His chest was a human Gibraltar, his voice had a Vulcanoid tone. His prowess had never been tested quite up to its limit, at home. Although he had romped with the yearlings and guided a plow through the loam.

THE boss of the 'even was speechless when Rusticus loomed on the scene. What mattered the fact he was shabby? What mattered the fact he was green? Could ever a team get a line-up 't would stand for a centre like that? The ranks of the foe would vanish ere one could articulate "Seas!" He rushed to the Reuben and nailed him, and led him away to a room. Where trainers and rubbers proceeded to marvel and fondle and groom. And when, at the close of a fortnight, the wonder was trotted to sight, The grand-stand and bleachers went daffy and howled themselves hoarse with delight.

WHAT next? Ask the worried kodaker who skinned him in vain for a shot! The Reuben-led phalanx proceeded to score, with a loose-jointed trot. The foe faded fast as a snowflake in Tophet's most tropical pit. While Rusticus romped through the rout like a mastodon having a fit. And when all the team that opposed him lay mangled and dead on the field, The mob went as mad as a Mullah, and hooted and bellowed and squealed. Then Rusticus, bordered with lasses who called him a hero and prince, Pranced off with his halo of glory, and hasn't been worth a cuss since.

S. W. GILLMAN.

woman who, when it was known that the Three Wise Men of the Scriptural story were about to pass by her house, scornfully refused to go to her window to salute them, and to wish them a blessing. Ever since then she has been repenting of her evil ways. Part of her repentance is manifested in benevolence to little children. All through the year she fills up her spare time in preparing presents in wonderful variety, intended only for really good little children, of whom she is a sort of patron saint, corresponding with the German St. Nikolaus, celebrated under his popularly abbreviated cognomen of Santa Claus. La Befana is supposed to be ugly simply because she is so very venerable, being nearly 2,000 years old. She brings dolls, trumpets, little watches, all sorts of confectionery, and curious cakes, marbles, and toys. The reason why this happens on the twelfth day after Christmas is simple enough, and is perfectly consistent with the pretty myth.

The day is Epiphany, consecrated by the church to the memory of the Magi. It is the date on which they are reckoned to have presented their gifts of gold, frankincense, and myrrh to the Holy Child. And as La Befana is associated with them, so she is sure to fulfill her kindly office on Epiphany eve. Thus the festival of January 6th, called by the church Epiphany, is by the masses of the people, especially by the children, known as La Befana.

But how is it that La Befana is regarded as the wife of Santa Claus? The answer to this query gives a curious sample of the way in which by accretion a legend comes to be enlarged. Originally the boys and girls of Italy knew nothing of any Santa Claus. He was not in any sense an Italian patron saint. Familiar only with La Befana, they had no legendary Santa Claus, with snow-covered cap, furs, and bells, coming down the chimney to fill their stockings with long-desired gifts. But as an idea of foreign and modern importation, the tradition of this northern friend to children is gradually becoming Italian.

There are in Italy thousands of Anglo-Italian, Austro-Italian, Swiss-Italian, German-Italian, and American-Italian families. No nation has taken more cordially to foreign matrimonial alliances than the Italian people. The children in these households regard Santa Claus and La Befana as husband and wife. They often, when they have been very good, receive visits from both. The doctrine in their minds is that Santa Claus finds the warm climate of Italy unregimental; and that for the most of the year he lives in the frozen north, but that his wife prefers the sunny south, and seldom visits the cold northern lands. Roman children receive no gifts on Christmas Day. For these they have to wait a fortnight, till La Befana comes at the happy Epiphany.

HEALTH means strength. Abbott's, the Original Angostura Bitters, means health. At druggists' and grocers'.



# Weird "Calcium-light Night" at Yale

By C. J. Waddell



QUEERLY-ROBED MEMBERS OF ALPHA DELTA PHI FRATERNITY LEAVING THEIR HALL AT NEW HAVEN FOR THE CAMPUS.—Leopold.

THE ANNUAL calcium-light celebration of the junior fraternities at Yale was held on a recent Tuesday evening. On this night the members of the four Greek-letter fraternities—Alpha Delta Phi, Psi Upsilon, Delta Kappa Epsilon and Zeta Psi—informed their respective candidates of their election. The ceremony attending the notification is one of the weird events in the college calendar,—with cowl-robed figures marching in sombre lines lighted by Greek fire and calcium lights borne upon the shoulders of four college "sweepers" at the end of each procession.

The members of the fraternities assemble at their society halls on the evening of "Calcium-light Night" and so time their march to the campus that they reach it as the clock on Battell Chapel strikes nine o'clock. At the first ring of the chapel chimes, the members of Delta Kappa Epsilon appear from behind Dwight Hall; Alpha Delta Phi through the Pass of Thermopylae between Battell Chapel and Durfee Hall; Psi Upsilon at the north end of the campus between Durfee Hall and Alumni Hall, and Zeta Psi at the south side of Dwight Hall. Each society is robed in its colors, with a society emblem or chapter letter on the backs of the gowns; D. K. E., in red; A. D. Phi, in green; Psi U., in white, and Zeta Psi in purple; and the members in double file carry brightly burning torches of Greek fire of the respective colors.

Over the heads of the columns are cast the glaring beams of light from the calcium lights; for no picturesque detail which will add to the effectiveness of the scene is omitted. As these bands march through the hundreds of spectators who gather on the campus, the fraternity marching songs are sung with a vigor which is far too strenuous to suggest any chant which might be more in keeping with the solemnity of the occasion. The college man thrives on competition, and on this evening it is the aim of each fraternity to surpass in the vocal part of the programme whenever the bands meet or pass.

Twenty men are elected to each of the junior fraternities in the fall of their sophomore year, and on "Calcium-light Night" the chosen candidates have been instructed to meet in groups of four in designated dormitory rooms. There the members find the object of the ceremony—the formal notification and congratulation of the sophomores; and with this accomplished the bands return to their society halls, where the formal initiations occur one week later.

Every college custom has come to its present form through a gradual process, as conditions or the faculty has required. In the case of the evolution of the "Calcium-light" celebration the faculty has been a not unimportant factor, for tradition has it that in "the old

days" Bacchus intruded and was welcomed among the more solemn and appropriate divinities. The first of the three stages in this evolution ended about 1870. Prior to that date the members of the fraternities were neither costumed nor illuminated on their march to the notification of the candidates; nor were society songs sung save upon arriving at the rooms of the sophomores. Immediately after the formal notification of election and congratulation, solemnity vanished before a "spread" provided by each sophomore and consisting of fruits, cake, wine, and cigars. The bands then sallied forth to further notifications and "spreads," and as the ceremony progressed it became increasingly hilarious, until the finale came in the gatherings of the candidates to celebrate their good fortune. The degeneration of the ceremony into a brawl resulted in the elimination of the "spreads" through faculty restriction.

There then followed the era of costumes, which were grotesque masterpieces of the costumer's art and student ingenuity. A popular weapon was a stuffed cloth club, and in the frequent scrimmages between the societies, hats were considered the vulnerable points. Such celebrations were fantastic, but within the bounds of propriety. Of late years both the spreads and the physical encounters have disappeared—to the gain of "Calcium-light Night."

W. D. Haviland, 1903. W. A. Burnham, 1904. S. C. Smith, 1905. W. Field, 1905.  
L. F. Peck, 1904. P. G. Henderson, 1905. K. H. Gibson, 1904. K. M. de Acosta, 1904.  
W. C. Titano, 1904. Professor C. H. L. W. Bernard.



S. Burton, 1901. F. H. Thompson. A. C. Champollion, 1903. J. V. Blanchet, 1905. E. C. Edson, 1904.  
G. Jones, 1904. H. D. Brandyce, 1904.

MILLIONAIRE STUDENTS THE ACTORS IN A FRENCH PLAY.

ARISTOCRATIC YOUNG MEN AT HARVARD WHO RECENTLY PRODUCED CORNEILLE'S "LE MENTEUR" WITH PROFESSIONAL SKILL.—Pack.





O. G. MASON, OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHER AT BELLEVUE, TAKING X-RAY PHOTOGRAPH OF A PATIENT. (ONLY PHOTOGRAPH OF FAMOUS BELLEVUE X-RAY MACHINE EVER TAKEN.)—*Lucky*.



DR. P. HENRY FITZHUGH AND NURSE CAREFULLY EXAMINING A DEFORMED CHILD'S HIP, WITH A VIEW TO AN OPERATION.—*Lucky*.

## Cripples Hoping for Help from a Famous Surgeon

By Harry Beardsley

THE VISIT of Dr. Adolf Lorenz, the famous surgeon of Vienna, to the United States is like the coming of a prophet. Thousands of mothers and fathers have carried their maimed and crippled children many miles that they might be healed by this eminent surgeon. These pilgrims have arisen in the cities which Dr. Lorenz has visited until in New York alone more than 2,000 deformed ones were presented to be cured, and the pilgrimage began a month before the doctor's arrival. These people suffered from a great variety of afflictions. Some were paralyzed; some were hunchbacks; some had lamed arms or legs; some suffered even from chronic diseases of the skin. Many were carried in the arms of their mothers; others swung their bodies between crutches; some hobbled along with a shrunken leg in a shield of steel; some wore their heads in a frame-work like a cage. There was never before such an outpouring of the lame and halt; for the news of the coming of the famous Dr. Lorenz seemed to have penetrated into every village and hamlet and into every city tenement-house.

It brought from their hiding-places many misshapen little ones who had before the coming of the noted surgeon been neglected. Those who have seen most of sickness among the city's poor say that in many homes where there is poverty and ignorance the crippled child is considered a disgrace, almost a curse. It is hidden by its parents from those who would give it aid. It is secreted

sections of the State. One poor man living in Buffalo took his little paralyzed boy to the metropolis five weeks before the arrival of Dr. Lorenz so as to be certain not to be too late. Of all who were brought and examined at the Cornell University Medical College dispensary in New York only those afflicted with what is called congenital dislocation of the hip were selected for the exhibition by the Vienna surgeon of the bloodless operation which he has perfected.

The congenital dislocation is one with which the child is born and is most difficult to correct. In such cases the socket in which the large bone of the thigh should rest is imperfectly formed, so that the upper end of this bone which is the top of the leg is free within the muscles. The socket in which this bone should rest is called the acetabulum and the name of the bone is the femur. By loosening the muscles and ligaments of the leg and thigh, Dr. Lorenz forces the end of the femur into the acetabulum and then holds it there by a plaster cast. The patient is then, after the operation, able to walk and run about like other children, and the weight and pounding on the end of the leg drives the femur constantly into the acetabulum until at last the latter is deepened and a proper socket is formed; the cast is then removed, and the child is cured. This, in brief, is the effect of the operation. There are many complications which sometimes render this operation impossible, and it cannot be effected if

these cases receive attention there is little opportunity for patients to receive the care they should have. Many patients are discharged before they are cured, in order to make room for others. The result is that they are again injured or there is a relapse and their deformity appears again, and the operation and the treatment in the hospital has availed nothing. It is necessary sometimes that these cases remain in the hospital for a year or more. That there should be provision so that this could be done is apparent. The very absence of such provision in the State of New York has been emphasized by the outpouring of cripples for the treatment of the great surgeon from Austria.

The question at once arose: What is to become of all the hundreds of unfortunate ones who could not even be seen by Dr. Lorenz? It is probable that a bill will be presented at the next session of the New York Legislature calling for an appropriation to enlarge and increase the facilities of the New York State hospital for the care of crippled and deformed children, a new institution established during the administration of Theodore Roosevelt as Governor of New York, and located at Tarrytown-on-the-Hudson. This institution has only twenty-five beds, all occupied, and a waiting list of two hundred applicants. Here it is proposed to care for those indigent crippled children who can be cured until there is no longer any danger in their mingling with the other children of their



ANXIOUS WOMEN WITH CRIPPLED CHILDREN IN THE WAITING-ROOM OF THE CORNELL MEDICAL DISPENSARY.—*Lucky*.



PARENTS PREPARING THE LITTLE ONES FOR THE PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION BY THE CORNELL MEDICAL COLLEGE SURGEONS.—*Lucky*.

during the visit of a stranger. In confinement and neglect and poverty thousands of these little ones have suffered in the great cities. By the visit of this surgeon from Vienna these unfortunate ones have been brought into the light. In the crowded cities deformities in children are particularly frequent. In New York City it is estimated that there are 30,000 crippled children. The congestion of a large population in a small area is largely responsible for this great number. Children are thrown down by vehicles in the crowded streets; they are knocked about and injured by the multitudes on the sidewalks; they fall frequently down the long and narrow stairways of the tenements; they tumble to the pavements from the arms of the child-nurses, their elder sisters, and fall from tenement windows.

From all these sources have come a host of broken-limbed children; and besides these, are the many who are born with a deformity. It has been possible for Dr. Lorenz to treat only an insignificant number of these. The greatest benefit of his visit has not been the cures which he has made. The publicity given to his doings has been the means of calling attention to thousands who, had he never come to the United States, would have grown to manhood or womanhood, feeble and deformed, or would have died in suffering from their twisted bodies. To New York City the cripples were brought from different

the patient is too old, so that the tissues are hardened.

All of those selected for the surgeon's clinics in New York were photographed first by the x-ray machine at Bellevue Hospital. Then they were arranged, each patient with a brief description and the photograph, for Dr. Lorenz to make his own selection. The many who brought their children to receive the doctor's treatment and were of necessity disappointed will nevertheless be benefited by his coming. The name, address, and description of each case which came to the notice of the Cornell University medical dispensary were recorded, and Dr. Newton M. Shaffer, professor of orthopaedic surgery in the college and surgeon-in-chief of the New York State hospital for the care of crippled and deformed children, announced that at his own expense he would employ a nurse to visit each of those who had been applicants for the treatment of Dr. Lorenz, to make it certain that the neglect of the little cripples which had occurred before the visit of the Austrian surgeon should not continue after his departure.

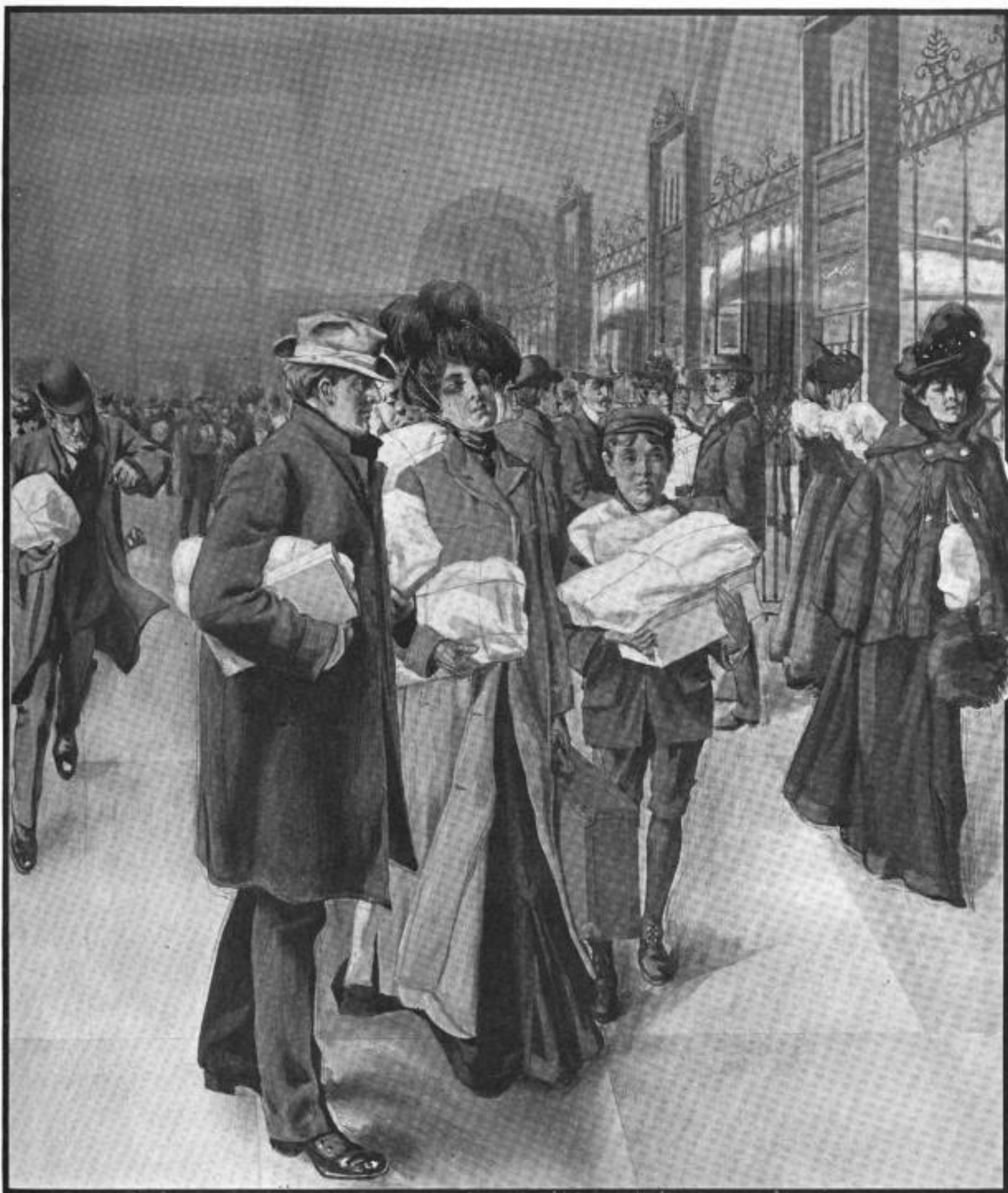
The principal effect of the visit of Dr. Lorenz has been to call attention to the appalling number of deformed children, especially among the poor of New York City. It has called attention, too, to the inadequacy of the facilities for the free treatment of these little sufferers. In special hospitals and in departments of other hospitals where

own age. In order that their mental training shall not be neglected during their long period of confinement at the hospital it is proposed that a school be conducted in the institution with kindergarten and manual training. One teacher is employed there now with funds obtained by private subscription. Dr. Newton M. Shaffer, who has had charge of the reception and the clinic of Dr. Lorenz at the Cornell University Medical School in New York, and is the surgeon-in-chief of the State hospital for crippled children, was one of its founders, and is foremost among those who are interested in its progress.

Dr. Lorenz is six feet tall, and his great physical strength is invaluable to him in the performance of the operation for congenital dislocation of the hip. With his own great muscles it is necessary for the surgeon to overcome the stubborn muscular contraction of the patient's deformity. With little evidence of fatigue Dr. Lorenz goes through an amount of exertion that would completely exhaust the ordinary man. The Austrian surgeon is fifty-two years old, and a conspicuous feature is his long blond beard, which he tucks in his surgeon's apron while he is at work.

The operation which Dr. Lorenz performs has been known and practiced by American surgeons for several years. Usually after the hip joint of the patient is correctly set a plaster cast must be worn for about three





THE CHRISTMAS-EVE TRAVELERS HASTENING HOMEWARD.

THE GIFT-LADEN AND GOOD-NATURED CROWDS THROGGING THE RAILROAD STATIONS, AND IMBUED WITH THE SPIRIT OF THE SEASON.

Drawn by Seymour M. Stone.

months. Lolita Armour, of Chicago, on whose account Dr. Lorenz visited the United States, will, it is said, be taken by her parents within that time to visit the surgeon at his home in Vienna. Charity has already been touched by the interest in the famous Austrian physician. One large sum of money was given by a philanthropist whose name was not announced, to aid Dr. Shaffer, of New York, in his work. Others whose names have not been published have undertaken the care of crippled children who have come within their notice. It has been announced that J. Ogden Armour, of Chicago, whose little daughter was cured by Dr. Lorenz, will found an institute in that city for the practice of bloodless surgery, to be endowed with \$3,000,000.

#### The Decision in the Samoan Case.

WHILE IT may be true that King Oscar's decision in the Samoan case, wherein he finds for Germany on every point, jars somewhat upon the American sense of right and justice, it would ill become us as a people to grumble over this adjustment, since we have been foremost in advocating arbitration as a method of settling international disputes, and should therefore take our

medicine like men, now that the dose has come our way. We may find some consolation in the remembrance that we have thus far generally been the winning party in these international lawsuits, from the time of the *Alabama* case down to that of the "Pious Fund" dispute recently settled by The Hague court. It would be unjust also to question the good faith of King Oscar or his desire to deal equitably in the matter. Without doubt there is no ruler of a State in the world to-day better qualified, by reason of character and experience, to act as the umpire in an international misunderstanding than Oscar of Sweden. He is justly loved and revered, not only in his own country, but also throughout the civilized world, for his many admirable qualities of mind and heart. He has never been suspected or accused of an overweening desire to cultivate the friendship of Germany, and there is no apparent reason why he should do so. His interests and sympathies in many directions lie more closely with England and the United States, with both of which countries he has always sustained the most cordial relations. If, therefore, it is our "ox" that happens to be "gored" by the Samoan decision, it is not for us to play the "baby act" and refuse to abide by the result. It will be better, no doubt, and more satisfactory all around, to refer such cases in the

future to The Hague court, which is regularly constituted for the trial of all international suits, and where the final decision does not rest with any single individual, but with a chosen group of specially qualified men.

#### Serious Indigestion.

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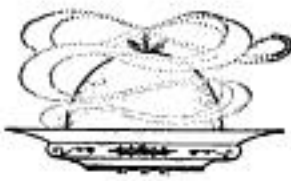
It relieves immediately, and then gradually restores the stomach to perfect health. A permanent cure and a most excellent tonic. It relieves nausea.

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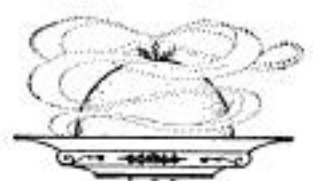
TELEPHONE Service is not used so often in the home as in the office, but its value in emergencies is great. Rates in Manhattan from \$48 a year. N. Y. Telephone Co.





# Christmas Customs, New and Old

By J. L. Harbour



PHLEGMATIC AS the German temperament is supposed to be,

it is said that we owe to it one of the merriest and happiest of customs, and that is the custom of the tree at Christmas time. It is a usage that shows no sign of dying out after the lapse of all the years since it was first established. Indeed, it would be a pity if so pretty and so joyful a custom should cease to exist. The heart of childhood all over the world would throb less happily at Christmas time if the Christmas-tree became a thing of the past. Readers of German traditions will remember that it is claimed that Martin Luther was the originator of the Christmas-tree. The story runs in this wise:

Martin Luther was on his way home from a journey one Christmas eve. It was a cloudless night and the Christmas stars were shining with great brilliancy. Their beautiful lustre was increased by the whiteness of the snow that covered the ground. Luther felt so impressed by the contrast between the starry heavens and the snow-covered earth that when he reached his home he began to tell his wife and children of the beauty of the night, of the seemingly unusual splendor of the heavens, and of the sparkle of the snow in the soft light of the moon and stars. He must have become quite wrought up over the scene, for a sudden inspiration came to him as he dwelt upon it, and he left the house and went into his garden, where he cut down a pretty little fir tree and surprised and delighted his children by dragging it into the house with him. Setting it up before the fire he fastened a number of candles upon it and lighted them. This, it is maintained by the Germans, was the beginning of the Christmas-tree in the world. One will find all over Germany rude prints representing Martin Luther and his family sitting around their Christmas-tree. It is certain that the Christmas-tree has been a part of the celebration of Christmas in Germany for centuries, but its widespread popularity in Germany did not begin until the beginning of the last century, when the custom of the Christmas-tree became universal throughout Germany, and other countries began to adopt it. If the German tradition is true, and there are records proving that it is true, we owe Martin Luther much for introducing into the world something that has been productive of so much happiness.

The use of evergreens at Christmas time is older than the Christmas-tree, the Christians seeming to have copied it from their pagan ancestors. In a very old book we find this reference to the use of evergreens at Christmas time: "Against the feast of Christmas every man's house, as also their parish churches, were decked with holme, ivie, bayes, and whatsoever the season of the year afforded to be green. The conduits and standards of the streets were likewise garnished: among the which I read that in the year 1411, by tempest of thunder and lightning, toward the morning of Candlemas Day, at the Leadenhall, in Cornhill, a standard of tree, being set up in the midst of the pavement, fast in the ground, nailed full of holme and ivie, for disport of Christmas to the people, was torne up and cast down by the malignant spirit (as was thought), and the stones of the pavement all about were cast in the streets and into divers houses, so that the people were sore aglast at the great tempest."

That indispensable dainty of the Christmas time, the mince pie, is also of very ancient origin. Ben Jonson refers to "minced-pye" in his "Masque of Christmas," published in the year 1616. In the *Gentleman's Magazine* for December, 1733, there is an essay on "Christmas Pye," in which the writer says:

"That this dish is most in vogue at this time of year, some think is owing to the barrenness of the season, and the scarcity of fruit and milk to make tarts, custards and other desserts, this being a compound that furnishes a dessert in itself. But I rather think it bears a religious kind of relation to the festivity from whence it takes its name. Our tables are always set out with the dish just at this time, and probably for the same reason that our tables are adorned with ivy. I am the more confirmed in this opinion from the zealous opposition it meets with from the Quakers, who distinguish their feasts by an heretical sort of pudding, known by their name, and inveigh against Christmas pye as an invention of the scurvy woman of Babylon, an hodge-podge of superstition, Popery, the devil, and all his works. The famous Bickerstaff rose up against such as would cut out the clergy from having any share in it. 'The Christmas Pye,' says he, 'is in its own nature a kind of consecrated cake, and a badge of distinction, and yet 'tis often forbidden to the Druid of the family. Strange! that a sirlon of beef, whether boiled or roasted, when entire, is exposed to his utmost depredations and incursions: but if minced into small pieces, and tossed up with plumbs and sugar, changes its property, and forsooth is meat for his master.' Thus with a becoming zeal he defends the chaplains of noblemen in particular, and the clergy in general, who it seems were debared, under pretense that a sweet tooth and liquorish palate are inconsistent with the sanctity of their character."

Plum porridge, or pudding, and the toothsome mince pie are both referred to in the following lines in Nedham's "History of the Rebellion," published in 1661:

"All plums the prophet's sons defy,  
And spire-broths are too hot;  
Treason's in a December pye,  
And death within the pot.  
Christmas, farewell; thy days I fear  
And merry days are done;  
So they may keep feasts all the year,  
Our Saviour shall have none.  
Gone are those golden days of yore,  
When Christmas was a high day;  
Whose sports we now shall see no more—  
'Tis turned into Good Friday."

One of the oldest and most beautiful customs of the Christmas time is the Christmas carol sung from house to house by Christmas carolers. In the early age of the church the bishops were wont to sing carols to the clergy on Christmas Day. There are Christmas carols on record nearly four hundred years old. The following carol is not that old, but it is of very ancient origin:

"Now thrice-welcome, Christmas, which brings us good cheer,  
Minced pie and plum-porridge, good ale and strong beer;  
With fig, goose, and capon, the best that may be,  
So well doth the weather and our stomachs agree.  
Observe how the chimney does smoke all about,  
The cooks are providing for dinner, no doubt,  
But those on whose tables no victuals appear,  
O may they keep Lent all the rest of the year!  
With holly and ivy so green and so gay,  
We deck up our houses as fresh as the day;  
With boys and rosemary, and lavender complaint,  
And every one now is a king in conceit.  
But for our mudgeons, who will not be free,  
I wish they may die on the three-legged tree."

The Christmas-box was at one time greatly in evidence—so much in evidence that it finally became an intolerable nuisance, and the people rose up in rebellion against it. At Christmas time hordes of boys and journeymen and apprentices crowded the shops and ran about the streets in certain parts of England begging coins for the small boxes they carried. One can readily imagine how much of a public nuisance the small boy might make himself under such circumstances.

Gay, who flourished two hundred and more years ago, makes this reference to the Christmas-box:

"Some boys are rich by birth beyond all want,  
Belov'd by uncles and kind, good old aunts;  
When Time comes round a Christmas-box they bear,  
And one day makes them rich for all the year."

Barring out was one of the Christmas customs greatly in vogue in England three centuries ago. It is a custom that obtains not only in England, but to some extent in our own country to this day, although it is not particularly a Christmas custom in our country. Barring out was the keeping of the teacher or master out of the school-house until he yielded to such terms as the boys of his school chose to dictate. If the boys were able to keep the teacher out of the school-house for three days and nights he was bound by all the laws of the custom to come to terms with the boys, and to grant them all that they demanded in the way of half-holidays and abbreviated lesson hours and extended recesses. If, on the other hand, the teacher outwitted the boys and regained possession of the school-room, the chagrined pupils were bound to submit to such terms as he chose to dictate. As these terms usually included the severe trouncing of all the boys having anything to do with the barring out of the teacher, the boys were on the alert to keep him from defeating them. More than one Christmas time of rejoicing has been turned into a time of weeping and wailing on the part of boys whom some barned-out teacher has defeated.

The vessel-cup is another Christmas custom of ancient origin, but one that has never obtained in our country. At Christmas time poor women go from door to door carrying with them two dolls supposed to represent the Virgin Mary and the infant Jesus. The women carry also the vessel-cup in which to receive small coins after they have sung a song beginning with—

"The first good joy that Mary had, it was the joy of one,  
To see her own Son Jesus to suck at her breast-bone.  
It brings tidings of comfort and joy.  
The next good joy that Mary had, it was the joy of two,  
To see her own Son Jesus to make the lame to go.  
It brings tidings of joy and comfort."

There are seven of these "good joys," the last of them being—

"The next good joy that Mary had, it was the joy of seven,  
To see her own Son Jesus to wear the crown of Heaven."

The singer would then expect the "good joy" of a contribution for her vessel-cup, and there was a superstition extant to the effect that if one would have good luck during the new year so near at hand one must give something to the bearer of the vessel-cup.

The mumming custom of so many years ago was a Christmas hilarity of a somewhat questionable kind because any hilarity involving the dressing up of men in the clothes of women and the women in the garments of the men is open to criticism. Thus arrayed in each other's garments the mummers would set forth for a "mummerie" at Christmas time. They wore masks and some of their escapades were not above reproach. In Stow's "Survey of London" there is an account of a "mummerie" in the year 1377 in which nearly one hundred and fifty men and women maskers took part. This "mummerie" was made for disport of young Prince Richard, son to the Black Prince. We are told that these merry mummers "rode from Newgate through Cheape, over the bridge, through Southwarke, and so to Kington, beside Lamblieth, where the young Prince remained with his mother. In the first ranke did ride forty-eight in the likenes and habite of esquires, two and two together, clothed in redde cotes, and gownes of say, or sandall, with comely visors on their faces. After them came riding forty-eight knights, in the same livery of color and stuffe. Then followed one richly arrayed like an emperor: and after him some distance, one stately tyred, lyke a pope, whom followed twenty-four cardinals: and after them eight or ten with black visors, not amiable, as if they had bene legates from some forraign princes."

Presents were carried to the young prince and there were games and sports in his presence, and we are told that—

"The like was to King Henry the Fourth, in the second of his raigne, hee then keeping his Christmas at Eltham: twelve aldermen of London and their sonnes rode in a

mumming, and had great thanks."

No holiday of all the year has given rise to such a variety of observances as the Christmas holiday, nor has any other holiday brought so much merriment and genuine good feeling into the world. There is no other holiday which, particularly in its modern observance, combines so much of the human and the divine, and this is the chief reason why Christmas is essentially the festival of joy.

## The Drama in New York.

IF SOME ONE would take a meat-axe and chop out the first act of "Audrey," at the Madison Square Theatre, the dramatization of Mary Johnston's novel at that pretty little playhouse would be voted a success. When will playwrights and novel-writers learn that the public now expects to find a strenuous note in the opening act or the first chapter, and, not finding it, will be impatient and disappointed? Those who have read "Audrey" will like the play at the Madison Square Theatre even better than the novel. Miss Eleanor Robson, in the part of Audrey, acts with judgment and gives a well-balanced and pleasing characterization. She is simple, unaffected, and sincere. Frederick Perry as Jean Hugon, the Indian lover, gives us a rare bit of the best kind of work on the stage. The play has been so cavalierly treated by most of the critics that a wrong impression regarding it has been created. I am afraid that the adverse criticisms came from those who only saw the first act with all its boisterous incongruities. The cast, as a whole, is not strong.

It is amusing to observe that some of the critics who are eager to denounce the performance at Mrs. Osborn's fashionable Play House, as nonsensical "tommy rot," find the good deal worse show at Weber & Fields' worthy of occasional favorable comment. As compared with the ridiculous performance at Weber & Fields', Mrs. Osborn's Play House gives a first-class show. Blanche Ring's topical songs, Harry Connor's antics, and Felix Haney's musings are much better than the idiotic fantasies with which Weber & Fields' performance now abounds. I am not surprised to hear that Lillian Russell and Fay Templeton propose to start out for themselves next season. Their departure would be a bad blow to the Weber & Fields' museum.

The sombre play of Mrs. Fiske, at the Manhattan, "Mary of Magdala," seems to have a strong attraction for a certain class of amusement-seekers not commonly counted among theatre-goers. The religious element are finding in Mrs. Fiske's remarkable play something of special interest to them.

Mansfield's elaborate presentation of "Julius Caesar," at the Herald Square, in a limited engagement, promises to be a decided success. The tuneful performances which still maintain their success, are "A Chinese Honeymoon," at the Casino; "The Mocking Bird," at the Bijou; and "The Silver Slipper," at the Broadway.

Among the most popular things of the season are "Imprudence," at the Empire; "The Stubbornness of Geraldine," in which Mary Manning has made a substantial success, at the Garrick; Miss Barrymore, at the New Savoy, and "The Crisis," at Wallack's.

Among the newest productions which have been well received, "The Altar of Friendship," at the Knickerbocker, in which those popular favorites N. C. Goodwin and Maxine Elliott have the principal parts, and Blanche Bates, in "The Darling of the Gods," at the Belasco, are chiefly worthy of note.

JASON.

## A Thanksgiving Courtship.

THE fire had left the stubble black,  
The frost was in the air,  
They met beneath the orchard boughs  
Of fruit and foliage bare.  
The kitchen door left open sent  
A waft of spice their way:  
"Oh, stay," he plead; "but nay," she said,  
"It is Thanksgiving Day."

She wore a dainty dark-blue print,  
An apron white as snow;  
He never saw a dress he liked  
So well, and told her so.  
He slipped his arm around her waist—  
"Sweet maid, for you I yearn."  
"Pray let me go," she cried, "I know  
The pies are sure to burn."

"Be mine," he murmured in her ear,  
"Consent my life to bless,  
I'll clasp you thus until you do."  
She breathed a bashful "Yes."  
Then, ere upon her rosy lips  
Love's honey dew he tasted,  
She added sweetly, "Because  
The turkey must be tasted."  
MINNA IRVING.

## Austria's Strenuous Old Emperor.

THE VENERABLE Emperor Francis Joseph, of Austria, sets an example to his subjects in strenuousness of life quite equal to that of our youthful President. Winter and summer the Emperor is up at five in the morning. At six his aides de camp have to be ready in case they are wanted, and state business of all kinds is conducted before breakfast. The Emperor seems to be literally devoured, it is said, by a sense of duty. Everything else gives way to it. His Majesty at the most trying and even tragic moments of his life has always attended just as usual to the business of the state, and those about him were startled on the day of the funeral of his only son to find the Emperor ready to sign the orders for the day exactly as usual.





CHRISTMAS-TREES  
FOR THOUSANDS  
OF HOMES  
PILED UP NEAR  
NEW YORK DOCK.



STREET THROUNG FASCINATED BY FINE  
CHRISTMAS DISPLAY IN STORE  
WINDOWS.



JACKIES' JOLLY FEAST ON BOARD A DECORATED SHIP.



HAPPY CROWD  
SKATING ON  
CENTRAL PARK  
LAKE.



HORSE-RACE ON THE ICE, ON LAKE CHAMPLAIN, AT PLATTSBURG, N. Y.

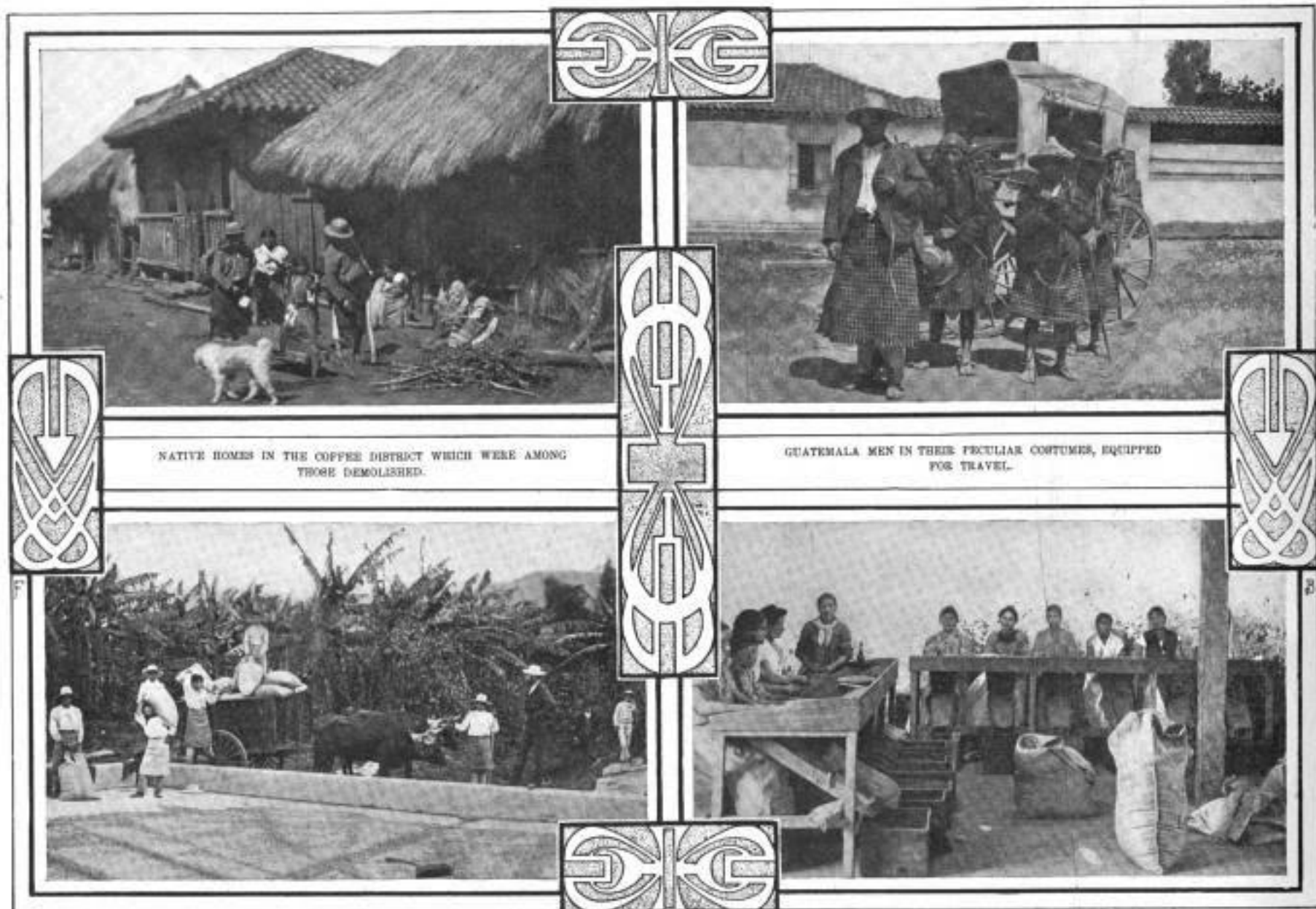


EXCITING GAME OF ICE HOCKEY ON LAKE CHAMPLAIN, AT PLATTSBURG, N. Y.

JOLLITIES AND OUTDOOR SPORTS OF CHRISTMAS DAY.  
CHEERFUL SIDE OF THE WORLD'S CHIEF ANNIVERSARY EXPRESSED IN A VARIETY OF ENJOYMENTS.

Photographs by James Burton.





NATIVE HOMES IN THE COFFEE DISTRICT WHICH WERE AMONG THOSE DEMOLISHED.

GUATEMALA MEN IN THEIR PECULIAR COSTUMES, EQUIPPED FOR TRAVEL.

HOW COFFEE IS DRIED AND CARTED BY GUATEMALA INDIANS.

WOMEN AND GIRLS PICKING OVER THE COFFEE BEFORE BAGGING.

## THE TERRIBLE VOLCANIC ERUPTION IN GUATEMALA.

COFFEE DISTRICT WHERE THE DISASTER OCCURRED, AND TYPES OF NATIVES DESTROYED BY THE VAST VOLUMES OF POISONOUS GASES.

## Guatemala's Terrible Volcanic Disaster.

GUATEMALA, in Central America, has again suffered from a terrific volcanic disturbance. During the closing days of last October and the early days of November the eruption of a volcano in the western part of the country and the heart of the coffee district killed a large number of natives and laid waste a broad section of plantation country. Those who met their death were the native Indians, and the number of lives lost is estimated at between 2,000 and 7,000. The district devastated is said to have been thirty miles in diameter. The reports, coming from two sources—the government and the refugees—are contradictory, the former belittling the disaster and the latter exaggerating it. Last April an earthquake demolished a large part of the city of Quezaltenango, which is near the coffee district and the second city in Guatemala. About 3,000 persons were destroyed. The damage done to the city has been largely repaired.

The volcano from which the recent terrific eruption came is supposed to be near the old crater of Santa Maria, about thirty miles from Quezaltenango, though it had not shown activity before since the advent of white people in the land. The volcano gave a three days' warning, beginning October 28th, to those who were in danger. Persons who escaped and have written to friends in the United States say that at first an earthquake was felt; then loud rumblings of the volcano were heard, and after a day or two an increasing volume of smoke rose from the crater. Many fled from their homes and escaped the shower of ashes and sand and deadly flood of poisonous gases. Reports say that there was no fire or molten lava,

and those who died were destroyed by the suffocating gases. The property loss was great because the coffee crop was just ready for harvest. A comparatively small proportion of Guatemala's coffee comes to the United States. Most of it is shipped to Hamburg.

This disaster in Guatemala is only one of a lengthening list of volcanic and seismic disturbances which have

## Improved Methods of Fighting Fire.

VAST AS the improvements in the methods of fighting fire have been during the past hundred years, there is the best reason for believing that the present century will witness a still greater advance in this direction. Opinions to this effect were expressed by a number of

speakers at the recent meeting of the International Association of Fire Engineers in New York. The days of ponderous steam fire engines, water towers, and aerial trucks are numbered, it was said, and in their place must come standpipes with lateral arms, automatic sprinklers, and independent, high-service water-mains, and, where no great gravity water supply can be had, stationary pumping engines. Taller buildings everywhere have made useless, or nearly so, old-fashioned methods. One speaker, formerly the head of the Chicago fire department, said in a speech that it is impracticable to fight fires in buildings more than five stories high with the hose system, except under the most advantageous circumstances. With better methods all but ten or twelve of the ninety-two engines of Chicago, he declared, could be abandoned, millions of fire losses saved every decade, and the cost of insurance reduced to a minimum. Nothing suggested by these speakers appears in the least impracticable, and the whole system of fire-fighting will



VOLCANO OF SANTA MARIA, 13,000 FEET HIGH, WHOSE RECENT ERUPTION CAUSED FEARFUL LOSS OF LIFE AND MUCH DAMAGE TO PROPERTY IN GUATEMALA.—Lanz.

made the year memorable. Besides the Central American and Martinique horrors, earth convulsions have been reported from many parts of the globe. No region appears to be exempt from the danger. The latest incident of the kind is the disappearance of a portion of the island of South Manitou, in Lake Michigan, inhabited by one hundred families.

doubtless be revolutionized in a few years by the introduction of electrical appliances of various sorts, insuring a degree of speed and efficiency in fire service such as would be impossible with existing methods. Few fields of human endeavor offer a larger or richer promise to the inventor than that of devising new and improved devices for saving life and property from destruction by fire.





EIGHTEEN STOUT MULES DRAWING THE HEAVY MAIN SHAFT THROUGH THE TOWN.

ENORMOUS WEIGHT CAUSES THE WAGON TO BREAK THROUGH A BRIDGE FLOOR.

HORSES AND MULES CAN HAUL IT NO FARTHER, AND TWO TRACTION ENGINES DO THE WORK.

WAGON LADEN WITH THE MASSIVE BASE SINKS TO THE HUBS INTO A MACADAMIZED ROAD.

## UNIQUE AND DIFFICULT FEAT OF MOVING A BIG MONUMENT.

TRANSFER TO NEW SITE OF MEMORIAL IN MOUNT ZION CEMETERY, EPHRATA, PENN., TO MEN WHO FOUGHT IN BATTLE OF BRANDYWINE.—Photographs by R. D. von Nieda.

## Britain Taught by the United States.

A SIGNIFICANT sign of the times was the visit to this country of Mr. Alfred Mosely, a millionaire, at the head of a commission of inquiry from London, whose object was to study the relations of capital and labor and the conditions of production in the United States. This was a recognition of and a compliment to the pre-eminence of the American republic in all matters industrial. Triumphs of inventive genius and vastly bettered economic methods have made our land a magnificent school for the producers of the more backward nations. The commission, which was composed of British workmen, of many trades, visited a number of American cities to inspect manufacturing plants, and it secured much information of value to both the employers and employees of the big works of Britain. The wide-awake general passenger agent of the New York Central Railroad Company, Mr. George H. Daniels, with his accustomed liberal and enlightened policy, tendered the foreign delegates the hospitality of the road on their trip to Schenectady and Buffalo.

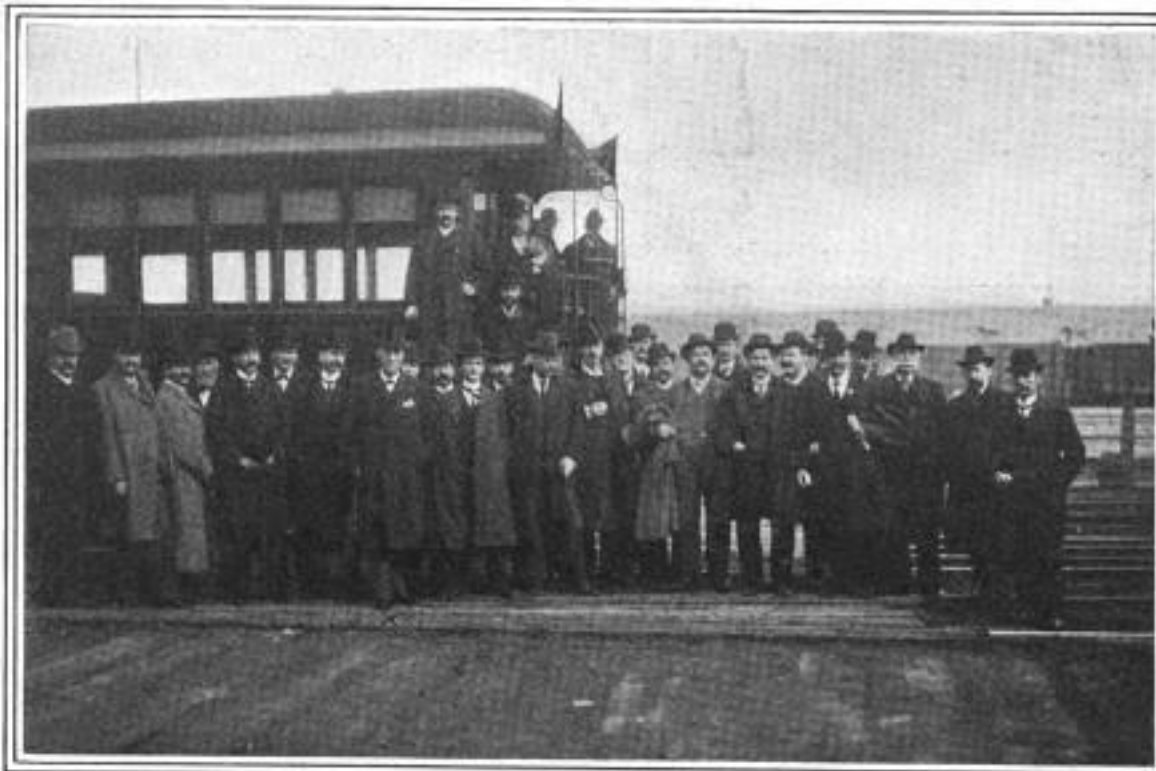
The visitors made a very thorough tour and looked closely into all our representative manufacturing industries. They discovered the points of superiority in our ways of doing things and will carry back with them knowledge that will be utilized in cheapening and increasing production in England. This will aid the manufacturers of that country to become stronger competitors of those in America in the markets of the world. But the keener rivalry thus assured will only spur Americans to more earnest, and doubtless entirely successful, endeavors to retain the leadership.

## How a Soldiers' Monument Was Moved.

THE citizens of Ephrata, Penn., recently performed the difficult feat of moving a heavy monument from its old site to a new one some distance away. The monument had been erected in Mount Zion Cemetery in honor of the soldiers buried there who fought in the battle of

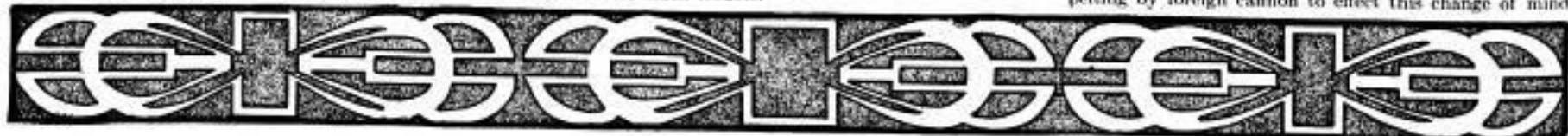
## Beginnings of Reform in China.

THAT THE rugged and sanguinary path of war is sometimes the straightest road to a lasting peace is a truth to which history affords many apt illustrations. That war is also the shortest cut to national reforms has also been demonstrated on numerous occasions, but never more strikingly than in the outcome of the late trouble in China. The Empress Dowager, the actual ruler of China, came back to Peking, ready and willing, apparently, to adopt and observe different rules of court etiquette and to run her government on different lines than ever before, and more in accordance with modern and civilized ideas. The mighty An herself not only bowed to foreigners, but condescended to allow the eyes of thousands of her most humble subjects to gaze upon her ineffable countenance as best they could from distant housetops, without danger of being decapitated for so doing. Later than this the Empress gave an audience in "the most sacred hall" of the forbidden city, although the rules of the dynasty forbid that women should ever enter this holy place. These were slight concessions, it is true, as viewed from the standpoint of a progressive and iconoclastic Occidental, but they signified much in China, where everything, it will be remembered, moves slowly, and where it takes a thousand years, more or less, to effect any change in society or politics. The reforms thus instituted lead to the hope that her Majesty the Empress may in the course of time abandon her opposition to mines and tunnels on the ground that such work is likely to excite the rage of the under-world demons, and it may be hoped further that it will not require another pelting by foreign cannon to effect this change of mind.



MILLIONAIRE ALFRED MOSELY (X) AND THE DELEGATION OF BRITISH WORKMEN NOW STUDYING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.—Wright.

Brandywine. A wagon bearing the shaft was drawn through the village by eighteen mules, but the great weight caused it to break through the floor of a bridge, and two traction engines were employed to drag it to its destination. The wagon carrying the pedestal sank to the hubs into a macadamized road, and this also caused the movers much trouble.







CHILDREN OUT FOR A ROMP ON THE ROOF-GARDEN.



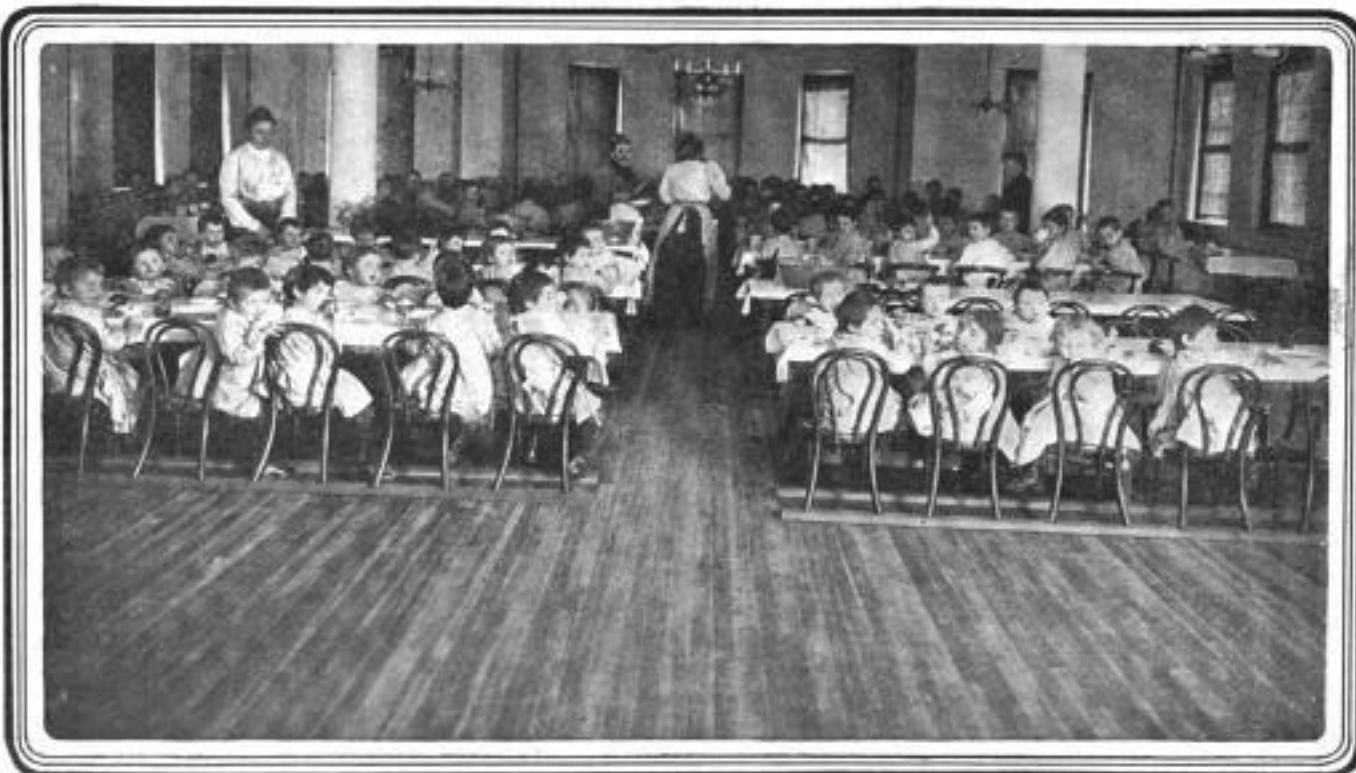
SCRUBBING THEIR LIPS



THE LARGE, SUNNY PLAY-ROOM FOR THE BABIES.



LITTLE INMATES OF THE



DINNER-TIME—100 CHILDREN AT THE TABLES.



COMMODIOUS NEW BUILDING

**MOST BEAUTIFUL CHILDREN**  
 HAPPY LIFE OF SOME OF NEW YORK'S POOREST CHILDREN IN A COSY HOME  
*Photographs by our staff photographer*





IN THE BATH-ROOM.



A MERRY TIME IN THE HOME'S GYMNASIUM.



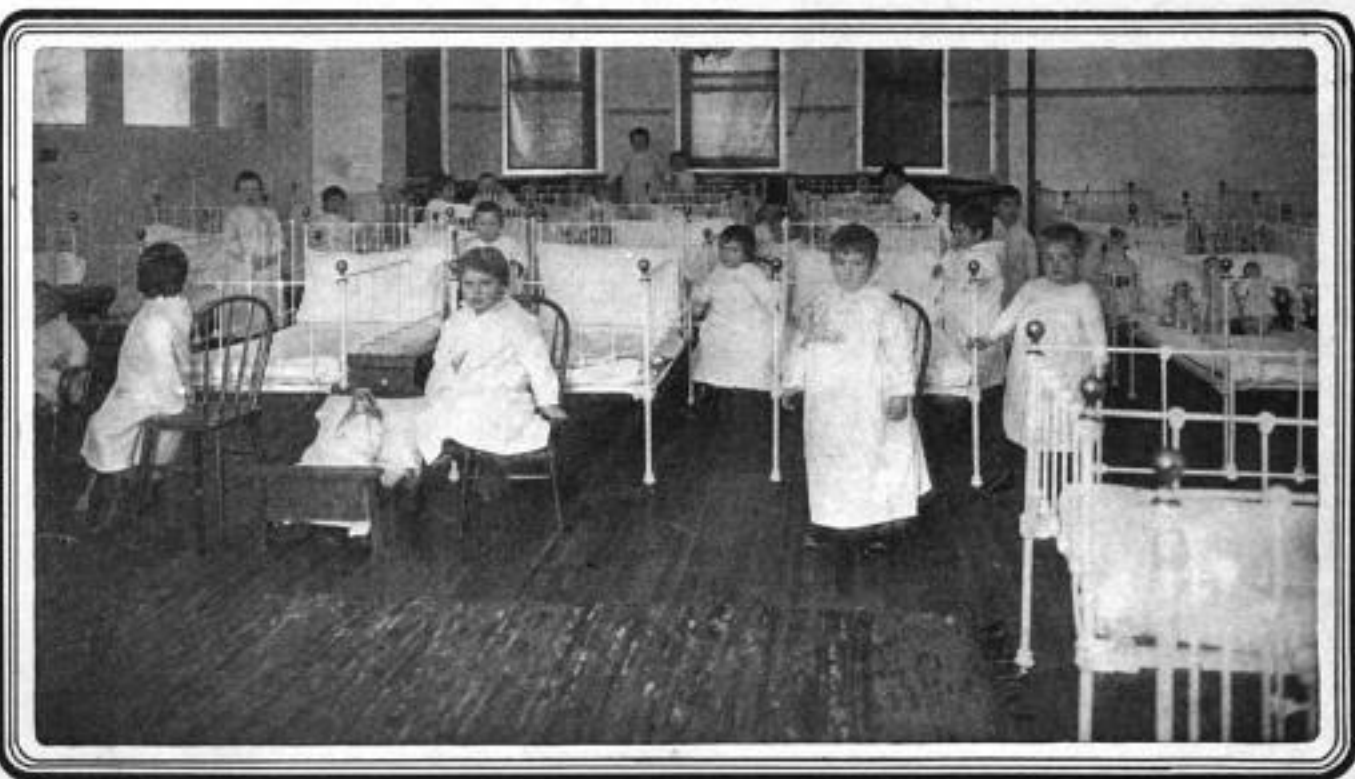
THE BROAD FIRE-ESCAPE.



LARGER GIRLS IN THE PLAY-ROOM FURNISHED BY MISS HELEN GOULD.



HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS.



BED-TIME IN THE BEAUTIFUL WHITE BED-ROOM.

'S HOME IN THE WORLD.

NEW INSTITUTION, BEFRIENDED BY LEADING AND WEALTHY WOMEN.

G. B. Luckey.—See page 716.





JAMES K. HACKETT AS "STEPHEN BRICE."  
*Baker*



MISS CHARLOTTE WALKER, BRIGHAM BOYCE, AND MR. HACKETT IN AN EXCITING SCENE FROM  
ACT III. OF "THE CRISIS."—*Byron*



IN DRESS OF THE EARLY 'SIXTIES.  
*Hadaway & Brownell*

## James K. Hackett as an Aggressive Actor-Manager

By Eleanor Franklin

IT IS seldom that an actor is anything but an actor, and many times he is hardly that in the eyes of the critics. Most actors are what they are because there is no excuse for their being anything else. Turn over in your mind the situation that confronts the ambitious young man on the stage, and see if you do not agree with me. The dramatic profession is controlled by a trust, as every one knows, as mightily in its way as the beef trust or the oil trust or any other alleged menace to national well-being. The witticism perpetrated by Weber & Fields last year, when their jokes had something in them and when they defined a syndicate as "a body of men entirely surrounded by money," must have struck straight home to certain young spirits anxious to break away from the control of the theatrical syndicate. To speak with positive personal disapproval of this trust is not my intention. The trust may be the greatest possible benefit to the advance of the American stage for aught we know. There is one thing it seems to be doing, any way, and that is creating a spirit of opposition against itself strong enough to bring about positive and satisfactory results from the public's standpoint.

To say there is no excuse for an actor's being anything but what he usually is does not imply that there is no use in his trying to be anything else, because if he succeeds he simply proves his metal. He could have succeeded in anything else—not to so great an extent, perhaps, but he could have succeeded. Success means only that the world is listening and looking, and it is well to remember that the world harkens only unto true tones and "the public eye" lingers only upon white lights. That which a man expresses itself, and to quote a preacher of preachments, "we grow through expression"; and hark ye, something never grows from nothing. A parrot might express herself for ninety-nine years and never get beyond "Polly wants a cracker," but the man who chanted "Thanatopsis" to the stars and the night winds had Thanatopsis in his

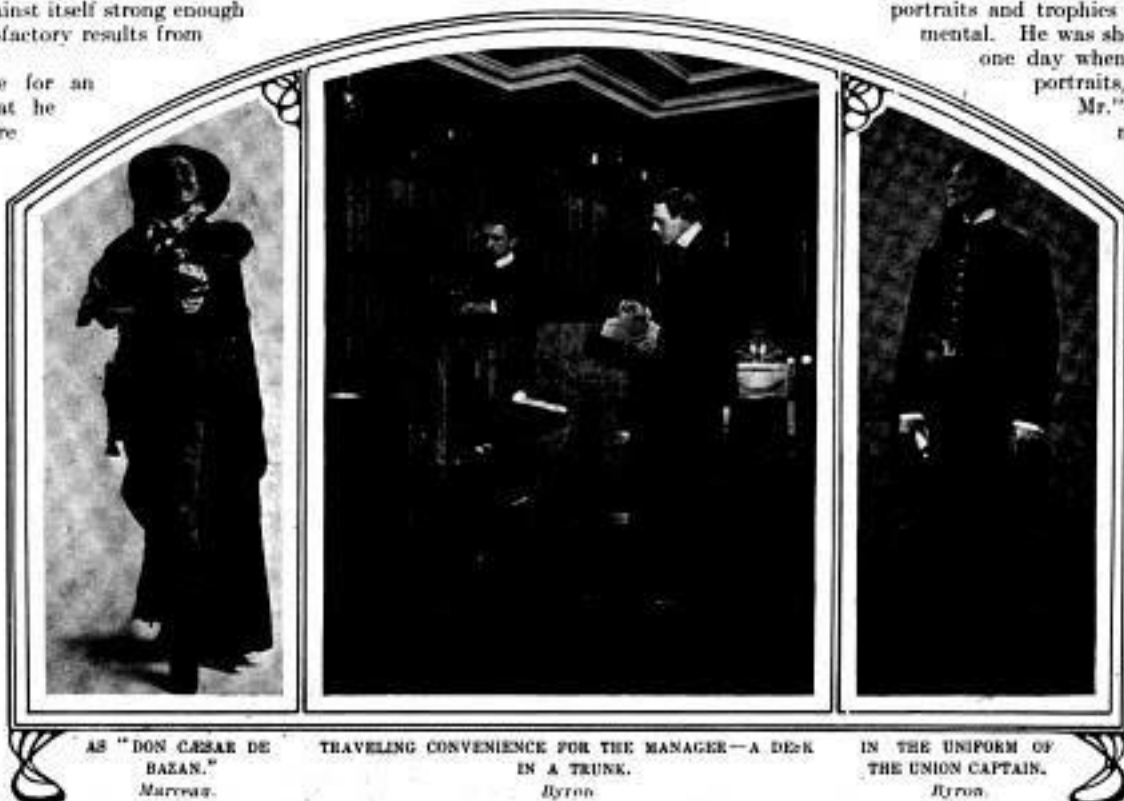
gest way I know to say "that which we are we are," be we ever so hampered by environment. I say "a good bit beyond actors" because, in my humble opinion, actors do not belong in the realms of "creative" art nor on the plane of creative genius. An actor speaks of "creating" a part, but this is not true unless he is an actor-author. However, next to the power of thinking and writing great thoughts is the power of speaking them in a manner to make the world stand still and listen. That is the actor's province, and just as great as he is himself just so great is his power to express the ideas of others, and thus we come back to the statement that a man but expresses himself. He must be able to make a thought his own before he can speak it with conviction that convinces. You could not play a Beethoven symphony on a reed organ, could you? So let us not belittle the power of the man or woman who but expresses what some other can only think. This is digression, but no matter. When

Is a lawyer ever anything but a lawyer?" and I will answer, suavely, "Yes." Both are most always business men if they are successful.

The actor is not even his own business man. He stands in relation to his manager much in the same position that "Julia," Hagenbeck's big polar bear does to the man who takes care of her and dispenses her daily rations, and when we meet an exception to this rule we are liable to salutation, are we not? I remember last year writing a brief biography of Mr. James K. Hackett, with an epitaph appended. I bewailed his short flight across the welkin and consigned his outraged actor spirit to a place where there are no trusts, but now I know I wotted not of whom I wrote. Mr. Hackett is an American. He belongs to one of the oldest families on American soil and is justly proud of its distinguished connection. There are some of us who must tow along with the Irishman who, having made money in America, went back to Erin and bought an "ancestral estate," the halls of which were hung with portraits and trophies which Pat considered most ornamental. He was showing a friend through the place one day when this gentleman, indicating the portraits, said, "And these, I suppose, Mr.—I can never think of any Irish name but Dooley or Hennessy—

"And these, I suppose, Mr. Dooley, are your ancestors?" "Me ancestors, is it?" says he. "No, bedad, they're none of mine. Me own ancestors is all livin'." It's an old story, but because there are some of us who must say "me too" is no reason we cannot appreciate the pride of the man who can really display a family tree of noble proportions.

Mr. Hackett owes his aggressive spirit to a line of ancestors who echoed the motto "Liberty or Death," and from the same source doubtless came his modest but unyielding determination to stay in a contest against big odds. Everybody remembers the "Richard Carvel" episode of last year and what came of it. Everybody remembers Mr. John Drew's grotesque if unwilling attempt at the swash-



AS "DON CESAR DE  
BAZAN."  
*Marcvas*

TRAVELING CONVENIENCE FOR THE MANAGER—A DESK  
IN A TRUNK.  
*Byron*

IN THE UNIFORM OF  
THE UNION CAPTAIN.  
*Byron*



ACT II. OF "THE CRISIS."—MEETING OF THE CAVALIER AND THE PURITAN. MR. HACKETT, MISS WALKER, AND MR. BOYCE IN THE CENTRE.—*Byron*

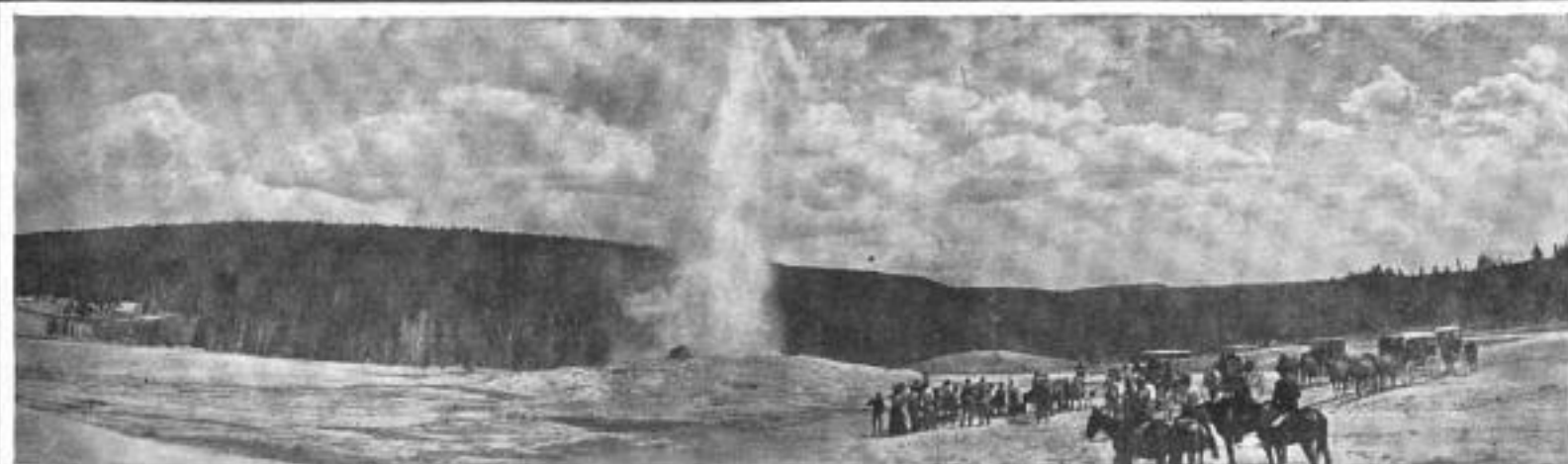
soul, and other songs as great, perhaps, which are singing themselves "between the worlds" to-day. This is getting a bit beyond actors, but it is the big-

I say an actor is hardly ever anything but an actor someone not liking the remark or misunderstanding its spirit may say: "Well, is a doctor ever anything but a doctor?"

buckling hero of Churchill's interesting story, and Mr. Hackett's freely expressed disappointment in not being

Continued on page 727.





"OLD FAITHFUL," THE FAMOUS GEYSER OF THE  
YELLOWSTONE PARK.  
W. A. Gracy, Geneva, N. Y.



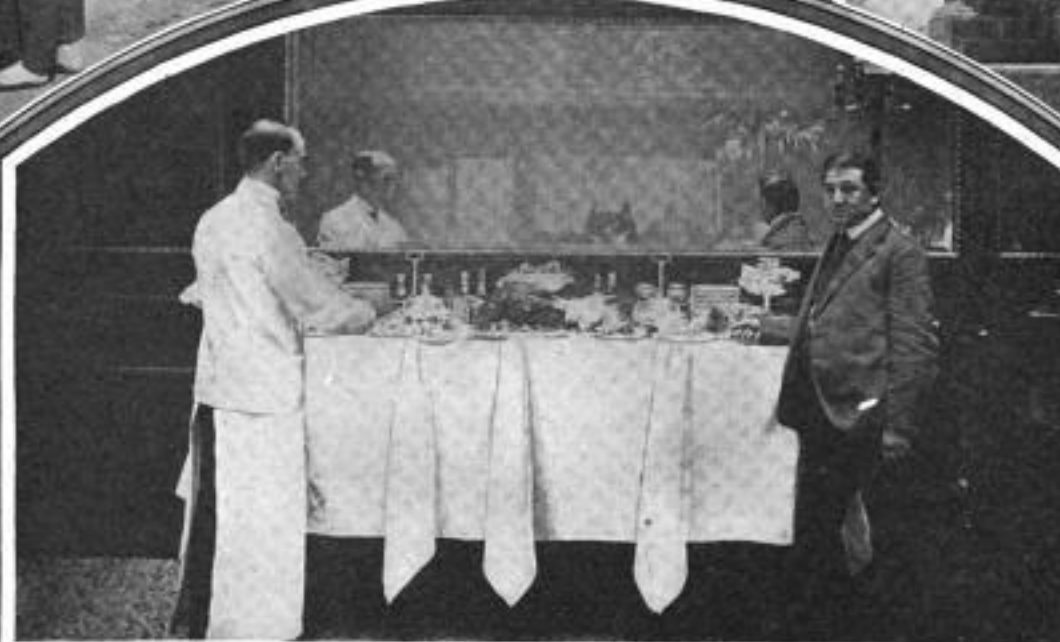
HOW THE COOLIE WOMAN AT  
CANTON, CHINA, "TOTES"  
HER CHILD.  
Lieutenant Walter Hall,  
U. S. S. "Mastory."



ALL SMILES AND GLEE—A HAPPY  
WESTERN BOY.  
H. Hursthal, Mansfield, O.



IMPOSING NATIONAL MONU-  
MENT TO THE FOREFATHERS  
AT PLYMOUTH, MASS.  
J. S. Henry, Hopedale,  
Mass.



CHRISTMAS FREE LUNCH AT PALACE HOTEL, SAN FRANCISCO.  
M. C. Craft, San Francisco.



(PRIZE-WINNER.) REMARKABLE DOUBLE-ENDER RAILWAY COLLISION AT RIFLE, COL.—Garrison, Rifle, Col.

AMATEUR PRIZE PHOTOGRAPHIC CONTEST—COLORADO WINS.  
ATTRACTIVE EXAMPLES OF THE CAMERIST'S SKILL CONTRIBUTED BY ARTISTS OF REAL TALENT.  
(SEE OFFERS OF VARIOUS SPECIAL PRIZES IN OUR AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHIC ANNOUNCEMENT ELSEWHERE IN THIS ISSUE.)



# BOOKS AND AUTHORS

ROYAL EPICURES is the subject of an interesting chapter in Thielton-Dyer's recent volume on "Royalty in All Ages." We are told here that the ex-Emperor Wenceslaus, when residing at Prague, roasted a cook on his own spit because he sent an ill-dressed capon up to the table. Napoleon was so careless about his stomach that he suffered much from indigestion. One day, it is said, he sat down to a *déjeuner* which comprised his favorite dishes. "But he had scarcely partaken of a mouthful when 'apparently some inopportune thought or recollection stung his brain to madness,' and, receding from the table without rising from his chair, he uplifted his foot—dash went the table, crash went the *déjeuner*, and the Emperor, springing up, paced the room with rapid strides. Dunand looked on, and quick as thought the wreck was cleared away, an exact duplicate of the *déjeuner* appeared as if by magic, and its presence was quietly announced by the customary '*Sa Majesté est servie.*' Napoleon felt the delicacy, and '*Merci bien, mon cher Dunand,*' with one of his inimitable smiles, showed that the hurricane had blown over." According to this same writer, the gaming table has attracted to it many crowned heads in days both past and present, and we are reminded that George IV. when Prince of Wales lost not much less than \$4,000,000 before he was twenty-one years of age; and of France we find this written: "At the death of Louis XIV., it is said that three-fourths of the nation thought of nothing but gambling, and incidentally may be noticed a little court occurrence associated with Louis XV. At the royal en-cas-table M. de Chauvelin was seized with a fit of apoplexy, of which he died. On seeing him fall, some one exclaimed, 'M. de Chauvelin is ill.' 'Ill?' said the King, coldly turning round and looking at him; 'he is dead! Take him away; spades are trumps, gentlemen.'"

THE FACT that the story of "Pickett's Gap," by Homer Greene (Macmillan & Co.), happens to be located in a region familiar to the writer of this paragraph by life-long associations helps to invest it, no doubt, with a peculiar and special interest for him, yet he cannot but feel that other boys (?) will find rare entertainment also in the forest life and the adventurous scenes which the author depicts. The story takes its title from an opening through the hill range that lines the westerly shore of the Delaware River, in the northeastern corner of Pennsylvania, perhaps the most wild, rugged, and picturesque region in the Middle States and the scene of many thrilling events in the days when Brant and his Indian warriors roamed over these hills and valleys. Two rival railroad corporations discover that this gorge forms the only practical outlet eastwardly from certain anthracite coal-fields to the valley of the Delaware and thence to tide-water. The Gap was owned by Abner Pickett, stern, rugged, and uncompromising, a type of the bluff New England farmer on Pennsylvania soil. He has become estranged from his only son, but the son's child, Dannie Pickett, is the idol of the old man's heart. In the contest between the railroad companies for the right of way through Pickett's Gap this boy plays an important and mysterious part. For many weeks, while the fight for the possession goes on, he holds the key to the situation, swayed alternately by conscience, fear, and affection, until the climax of the struggle is reached in the episode of the court-room. The underlying purpose of the story is to depict the final triumph of conscience over personal fear, and of paternal affection over the power of selfish pride.

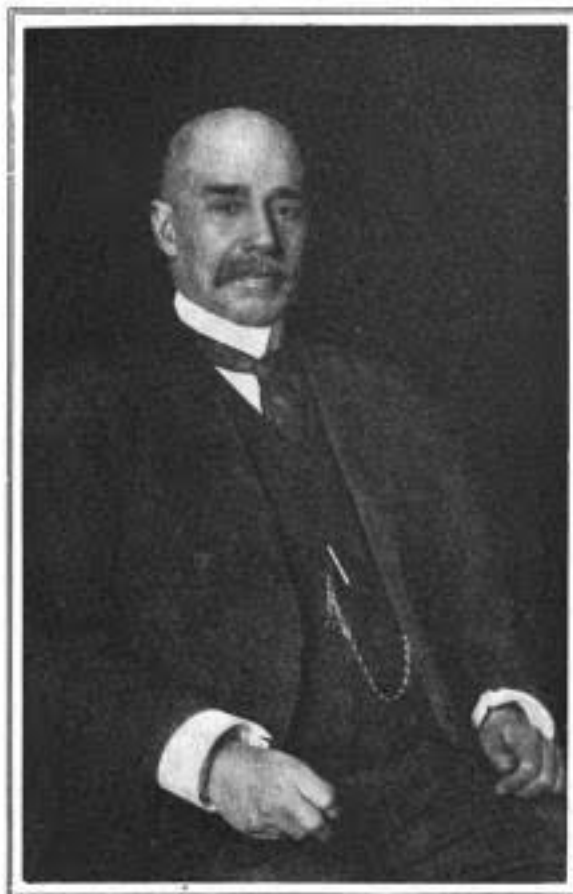
THE CAREER of Prince Kropotkin, whose "Fields, Factories, and Workshops" has recently appeared in a new edition from the Putnams, has had enough real adventure in it to fit out several novels of the period with a full supply of "thrills" and some to spare. The prince belongs to the highest Russian aristocracy. The family of the princes of Kropotkin is one of the few in direct descent from the feudal princes of the ancient royal house of Durik. It used to be said of him in his old Socialist set that he had a right to say how Russia should be ruled, for by birth he had a title to the throne of Russia, while the Emperor Alexander II. was "only a German." Kropotkin made a very cordial impression during his first visit to the United States in 1897. He is described as "of medium height and of spare figure, his general appearance being suggestive of a quick, nervous temperament. The benignant face, the slight stoop, the modest garb, all indicate the man of science." Yet is this quiet gentleman under very lively political ban in Russia, and would doubtless find it impossible to travel outside the Czar's borders, if he should once again return within accessible political distance of Siberia. Kropotkin is a Socialist in the large sense of the term, desiring to obtain for his fellow-countrymen a larger measure of freedom than they have yet enjoyed. He was imprisoned for two and a half years in the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul in St. Petersburg, a quarter of a century ago.

IT IS an old and well-approved device of public orators to capture the interest of an audience and work them up to a sympathetic and responsive mood by starting off with some pleasing anecdotes before "coming down" to the serious business of the hour. It has seemed as if some such plan as this must have been in the mind of "Ian MacLaren," the Liverpool preacher, in first entering the literary field and securing for himself an immense constituency of readers by such thoroughly charming

By La Salle

fiction as his "Bush" stories, really sermons in disguise, and fine ones, too, and then taking advantage of the fame and prestige thus gained to secure a fair hearing for the more serious and purposeful work that has come later, such as his "Mind of the Master" and his book of the present season, "The Homely Virtues." If this was his purpose it was a good one and has succeeded admirably, for we have no doubt that these later books have had a host of readers who could not have been brought within gunshot of them had not they hoped to find in them some of the delightful flavor of the "Bonnie Brier Bush." And in this expectation they have not, indeed, been disappointed, for even when Dr. Watson is discoursing on such well-known themes as "Thoroughness," "Kindness," "Thrift," and "Gratitude," he manages always to be original and entertaining, and is never far away from the tone and spirit which impart such an abiding charm to his stories.

THE YOUNG folks, to whom M. Paul du Chaillu addresses his new volume, "King Mombo" (Charles Scribner's Sons), are upon the whole very fortunate little beggars. The volume narrates a white man's adventures in the great African forest with a spirit and interest that



PAUL DU CHAILLU,  
Famous traveler, and author of "King Mombo."

will make their direct appeal to the easily fired imagination of youthful minds. No particularly startling incidents and hairbreadth escapes illumine the course of the story, which relies more upon a general atmosphere of strangeness and romance for its success. There are, to be sure, startling incidents enough, but they lie scattered here and there with an admirable modesty that refrains from the blood-and-thunder touch of a less worthy facility. But to that kind of child's intelligence which peoples the passage with hostile natives and transforms the music-stool and army chair into impregnable strongholds in a virgin forest, "King Mombo" can hardly fail to prove a very real delight. The illustrations by Victor Perard are somewhat uneven. Where they are good, however, as in depicting a charging elephant or a gorilla at bay, they are very good indeed, and the volume is on every account to be commended.

THE NATIONAL board to whom the duty is assigned of determining the spelling of geographical names has performed excellent service in the way of promoting simplicity and common sense in geographical nomenclature, but whether its recent decision that Marseilles should be spelled "Marseille," as it is in French, is entirely sound is open to doubt. If it is laid down as a rule that the names of foreign towns, cities, rivers, etc., are to be spelled in English as they are spelled in the lands where they are located, endless confusion will ensue. A certain New York newspaper editor and proprietor attempted this "reform" some years ago with results that added considerably to the gayety of nations and more than considerably to the perplexity and vexation of his readers. Under this ruling Florence appeared in the date lines under the unrecognizable form of "Firenze"; Venice was transformed into "Venezia," and Rome appeared as "Roma." It is doubtful whether one reader in a

thousand recognized the first two of these terms in their proper application, the vast majority probably passing them over as the names of some new and hitherto unknown towns. The rule of doing "in Rome as the Romans do" is certainly not a wise one to follow in geographical spelling.

ONE OF the most attractive books for the coming holidays is "Japanese Girls and Women," by Alice M. Bacon (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.), in a new illustrated edition. Mrs. Bacon has thoroughly revised her charming account of the girls and women of Japan, and has made such additions to each chapter as the conditions of this rapidly changing country have made necessary. Her growing intimacy with these singularly retiring people has enabled her to add an important chapter on household customs and a final chapter containing a rapid survey of the progress during the last decade. The illustrations made for this edition lend the book a strikingly Oriental air. There are twelve full-page plates in color, and forty-two outline drawings, chiefly the work of Keishu Takenouchi, one of the foremost illustrators of Japan, and a resident of Tokio. They exhibit an exquisiteness of color and delicacy of drawing characteristic of the best Japanese art, and show not only beauty, but such truth in their minutest detail as no one but a native artist could give.

NO WORK of recent date has been more coveted by publishers, and that for obvious reasons, than the memoirs of "Oom Paul," late President of the Boer republic, and the rivalry to obtain publishing rights in them was sharp and spirited. The Century Company is therefore to be congratulated on its success in securing the American rights to the book. Its sales are certain to be immense, not only because the Boer leader has many ardent sympathizers in this country, but also because Mr. Kruger is an intensely interesting personality and has led a unique and most remarkable career. The work, it should be understood, is not put forth by the venerable ex-President as a vindication of himself, but simply as a statement of what actually occurred, in which intrigues are unveiled and motives revealed. Mr. Kruger feels that he is uttering his political death-song. He has nothing more to fear, to gain or lose, and so, for the first time, it will perhaps be said, he places the unvarnished truth before the world, neither caring for reputation, for friends, nor for enemies.

MR. ANTHONY HOPE, in his Ruritanian manner, is Bret Harte's victim in the late author's "Condensed Novels," and the familiar blend of romance and modernity is admirably hit off in "Rupert the Remender." The King's castle was a "fine old medieval structure . . . lit by electricity, had fire-escapes on each of the turrets, four lifts, and was fitted up by one of the best West End establishments. The sanitary arrangements were excellent, and the drainage of the most perfect order, as I had reason to know personally later." "The Adventures of John Longbowe, Yeoman," is a composite parody on the Wardour Street historical romance, and should prove an excellent deterrent to aspirants who confound bad spelling with the archaic spirit. "Dan'l Borem" strikes us as not sufficiently condensed, and the Kipling travesties are rather disappointing.

AS TO whether the author of "The Confessions of a Wife," now running in the Century, is a man, as many are surmising, or a woman, I shall not risk a slight reputation for literary insight by guessing, since I have no absolute knowledge whatever to guide me and the evidence in favor of both suppositions is about even. I only know that the publishers are guarding the secret remarkably well and that the "Confessions" are mightily entertaining reading. I can predict, without any hazard, that when they appear in book form, as I presume they will soon, the volume will have an astonishing sale. That much might go without saying.

## Prize-fighter's Heart.

COFFEE SHOWN TO BE THE CAUSE OF HIS WEAK HEART.

FRANK WALLIS, the Illinois champion feather weight, says:

"Nearly all my life I drank coffee, and it finally put me in such a condition that training for any fight was almost impossible.

"My breathing was poor and slight exertion always made me very tired. I could not understand it, for I was otherwise well and strong, until one day, in training quarters, a friend and admirer of mine asked me if I drank coffee. I told him 'yes,' and he said that was what ailed me.

"This was two weeks before an important fight of mine was due. He explained how coffee affected the heart and nerves and told me of the good qualities of Postum Food Coffee. I immediately commenced to use it in place of coffee. The result was wonderful. My nervousness left me, my breathing bothered me no more, my confidence returned, and I was as good as ever in a short time.

"I returned victor of the fight, which I am confident I would not have been had I continued the use of coffee."





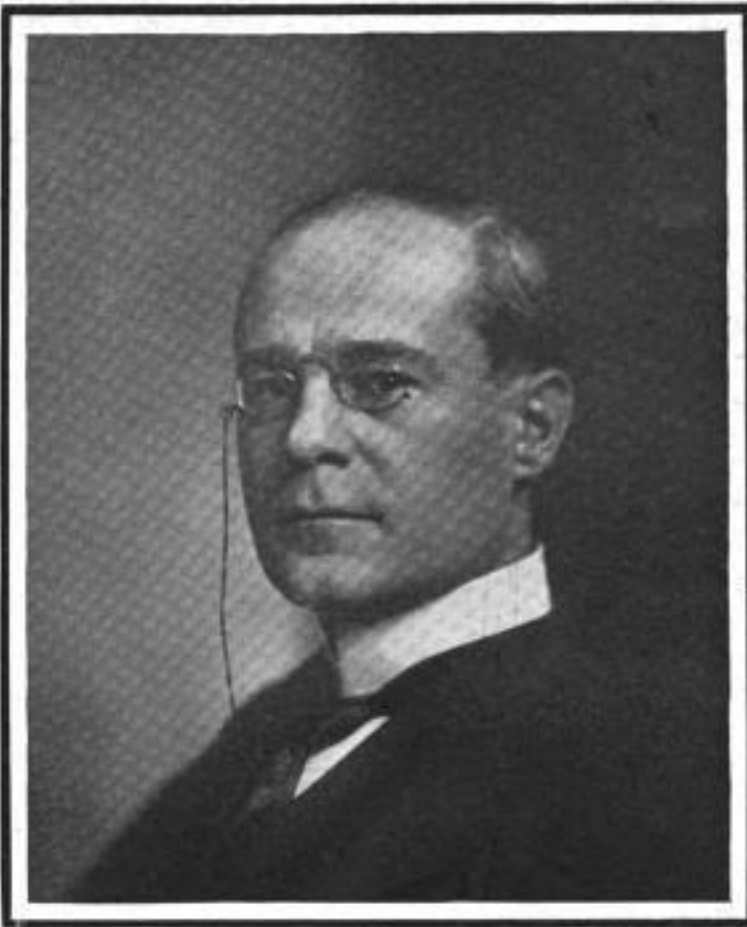
Ethel Barrymore, who is finishing her New York engagement in "A Country Mouse," at the Savoy. *Strong.*

The poetic scene at the end of "Mary of Magdala," Mrs. Fiske's remarkable Biblical drama, at the Manhattan. *Byron.*

Maxine Elliott and Nat Goodwin in their pleasing new play, "The Altar of Friendship," at the Knickerbocker. *Taylor.*



E. H. Sothern in his revival of "Hamlet," at the Garden. *—Schless.*



Latest and best portrait of Richard Mansfield, whose production of "Julius Caesar" at the Herald Square has proved a notable success. *—Stein.*



Jerome Sykes, star in "The Billionaire," at Daly's. *—Fink.*



Julia Marlowe, who is delighting audiences at the Criterion, in "The Cavalier." *Sands & Brady.*



Blanche Chapman, one of the principals in George Ade's new comic opera, "The Sultan of Sulu," at Wallack's.



Closing scene in "The Cavalier," the stirring play of the Civil War in which Julia Marlowe has won new favor, at the Criterion. *—Byron.*

THE HOLIDAY AMUSEMENT SEASON.  
SOME OF NEW YORK'S LEADING ATTRACTIONS NOW RUNNING AT THE PRINCIPAL THEATRES.



# In the World of Sports

PLAN TO SETTLE STATUS OF COLLEGE ATHLETES—FOOTBALL AS AN INDOOR GAME—OUTLOOK FOR HORSE-RACING



J. W. SPENCER, Columbia University man, who lately won the 1,000-yard Metropolitan championship swimming race.—*Exile.*

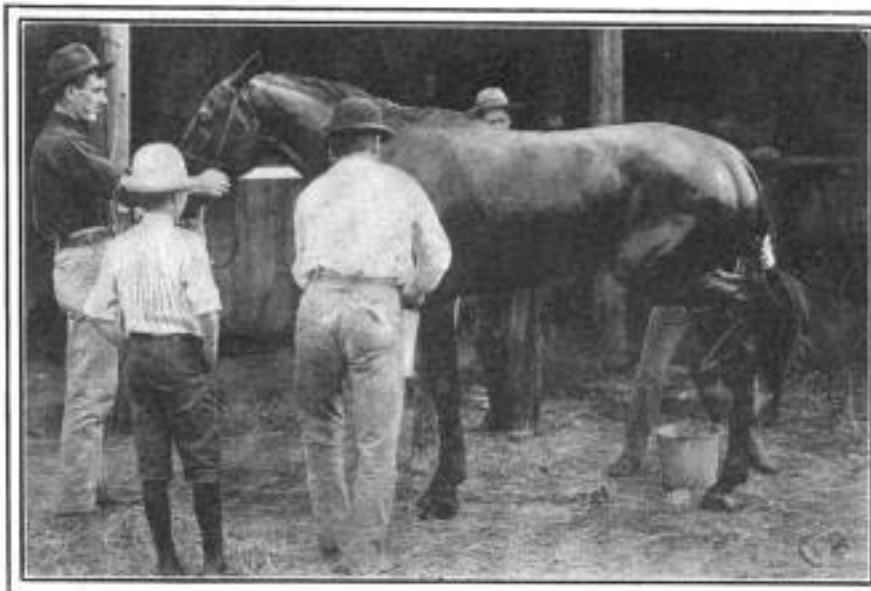
**ELIGIBILITY OF COLLEGE ATHLETES.**—A prominent graduate of Yale who has been identified with college sports for many years agrees with me in that some plan should be devised by which the squabbling over the eligibility of college athletes can be stopped. Our Yale friend makes this suggestion, which seems to be sound and may be adopted: "The charges of ineligibility of players have caused so much trouble during the recent years that something will have to be done to preserve that feeling of true sportsmanship which should exist between the athletes of all universities. My plan is this: Let Yale and Harvard each appoint one man, they to select a third, and the three to act as a committee with full power to investigate and act on the eligibility of all players and candidates for positions on teams, whether athletic, tennis, rowing, football, baseball, or hockey. After an investigation the committee will announce its finding to each college, its decision being final. This will do away with needless and foolish protests and save much ill-feeling all around." So long as the present rage for college football continues most of the athletic enthusiasts at the different universities will try to stretch a point in their effort to get strong men for their football teams. There have been muckers in some football lines who are better fitted by disposition and breeding for the prize-ring than for a place on any college team. Admitting that this happens only once in a thousand times, that small percentage, even, would not make it right. Old-time athletic clubs had the same troubles and their successors probably will until clear-headed business men get control of their management. There is no reason why every college and athletic club in this country should not develop its own athletes. The four-year eligibility rule is a good one and should be lived up to. The Cutts and Schick cases at Harvard caused much ill feeling, and the squabble over Glass, of Yale, will not help that fraternal feeling which should exist between all universities in their sports. Yale this year dropped both Owsley and Hinkle from her football squad—both good men—simply because fear was expressed that the players' eligibility might be questioned.

**PROFESSIONAL FOOTBALL INDOORS.**—Professional football indoors has been discussed before, but a syndicate has been formed to give the scheme a practical trial during the winter. "Tom" O'Rourke, of fictitious fame, has made dates at Madison Square Garden, New York, and games will be played right through the winter, provided the public takes enough interest in the plan to make it profitable. While the idea is to have regular college football, the attempt will be made also to increase interest in association football. There are at present four professional teams in the field playing the regular college game, two in Philadelphia, one in Pittsburgh, and one in Orange. Other cities will not be slow in getting professional teams if the game turns out to be a money-maker. Some of the college players at least would join the professional ranks, just as they do in baseball, if the salaries offered were tempting enough. Some young men leave college with no set plans regarding their future business calling. Positions in offices and factories do not bring in the financial returns so desirable to a young man compelled to earn his own living. The turning of the amateur into a professional need not necessarily interfere in any way with his success in any other line of trade or business later in life.

**HORSE-RACING PROSPECTS.**—It has been a great year for the followers of both the harness horse and the thoroughbred, and it is a very reasonable expectation that next season will be even more prosperous than the one just ended. The efforts of a group of Pennsylvania magnates to restore racing in the Keystone State have better prospects of success than ever before, because of the absence of any big turf scandal and the cleanliness with which the sport has been conducted in neighboring States. The proposal of the Westchester Racing Association to lend the prestige of its name and management to the Benning track will, beyond question, elevate the character of the sport at Washington and the influence of such a move will be felt throughout the East, and the outlook is for a higher tone everywhere next year. The race promoters of Pennsylvania propose to make a no-half-way appeal to the Legislature, but will ask for a flat bill authorizing running races and betting on the track premises. There still are rumors

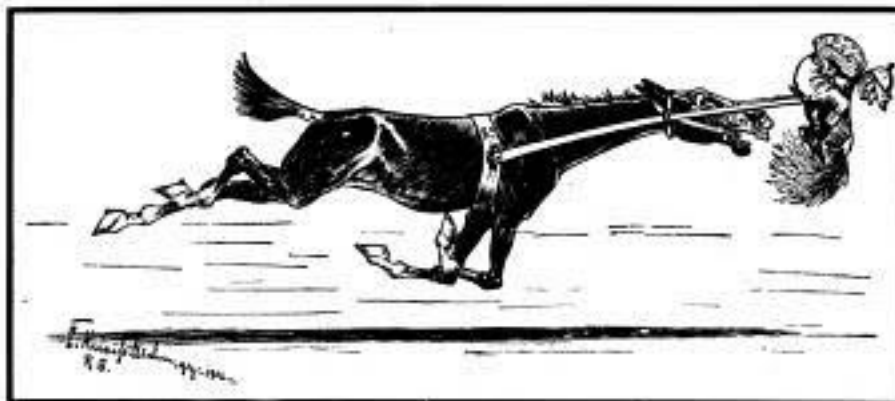
of a big combination of tracks out on the Hempstead plains and there is no doubt that the project is being pushed, but its realization is at least three years off.

**A NATIONAL COURSE FOR MOTOR TRIALS.**—The owners and makers of automobiles and motorcycles are pining for records new. All sorts of trials are made over all sorts of roads and on every kind of a track. Track records are practically worthless, since the courses differ so radically. There are tracks in the East, for instance, seconds faster than any other tracks in the same section of the country, or in the West, for that matter. There are stretches of road in certain sections where an automobile could be driven in safety at a rate of a mile a minute. Such stretches, however, are rare here, plentiful as they are in England and France. The Automobile Club of America has established a national hill-climbing course at Eagle Rock, N. J., where all hill-climbing trials must be made to be officially accepted as records by the club.



FAMOUS UNBEATEN PACER DAN PATCH (1:59 1-4) SOLD RECENTLY AT RECORD PRICE OF \$60,000, GETTING A RUB-DOWN.—*Lucky.*

It is expected that a mile stretch of roadway somewhere in the East will be selected where speed trials can be held without interference from local authorities. When this is done the mile road-record for automobile and motor cycle will amount to something.



LATEST REMARKABLE RIDING DEVICE OF THE AMERICAN JOCKEY. (A GERMAN CARTOON.)  
*Fliegende Blätter.*

**SHORT-ODDS FAKES.**—While it may seem unchristian-like to wager money on the result of races winter and summer, it is nevertheless a fact that many thousand people do this all over the country. Since the race-tracks in the East shut down for the season, the poolrooms in many of the large cities where crusades against poolrooms have been active have adopted a plan of giving bettors the odds as published in the newspapers the next morning. It is, of course, to the interest of the poolroom keepers to have the odds quoted against the winners as small as possible. The result has been that in some cases odds have been materially reduced when a particularly heavy play has been made on certain horses which happened to win. News agencies which circulate racing news owe it to the public to see to it that its agents send the closing prices at the tracks and nothing else.

**FIRENZA A FAILURE IN THE STUB.**—While true horsemen throughout the country will regret the untimely death of Firenza, that once great racing machine, the lustre of the mare dimmed when she was retired from the turf and was sent to the breeding farm. While an idol on the running turf and one of the pluckiest and speediest of the thoroughbred world, she was a positive failure as a matron and none of her get ever amounted to much. There are some who think that Firenza was raced too long, but many expert breeders say that the breeding from high-class mares for racing purposes is too often a matter of luck. Among other mares which made names for themselves on the running turf, but which proved to be

failures on the breeding farm, might be mentioned Miss Woodford, Señorita, and Reckon. Miss Woodford could travel any distance and over any sort of track, and her get was anxiously looked for. Now that Imp has been retired, one of the grandest and hardest mares that was ever raced in this country, horsemen generally will watch for the appearance of her colts and fillies and wish her better luck than fell to the famous Firenza.

**THE BICYCLE STILL FASCINATES.**—It would seem that the fascination of the bicycle has not been lost entirely when a six-day race attracts a bigger crowd than ever, and bigger even than other shows that go to Madison Square Garden, New York. The race of 1902 was less brutalizing than those of former years. The contest has a changed character since the sprint riders began to be the competitors. It was less shocking because the men did not come so near to wrecking their constitutions. It was therefore less morbidly spectacular. It came nearer to being true sport because it was practically a series of sprint races with easy riding between. The final score of 2,477 miles and three laps was 256 miles and one lap behind the record made by Miller and Waller in 1899, and yet in spite of this and of its being a more clean exhibition, a less grueling one and a tamer one, more went to see it. It is good to think of this and know that the fascination of such events is not so much in the brutality of them as was once supposed. A pedestrian contest could not draw such crowds as did the cycle race.

GEORGE E. STACKHOUSE.

## Sporting Queries Answered.

**M. C. B., NEW YORK.**—Is making a wager in a poolroom you write the name of the horse, the odds, and your initials on a slip of paper and hand this with your money to the bookmaker. In case you win you make out a similar slip and he pays you the money. He gives you no receipt nor ticket.

**W. A. C., BOSTON.**—The proposed changes in the golf rules will not be acted on until the annual meeting in February. Then the smaller clubs will get a better representation in the management of the national association.

**G. L. K., NEW ORLEANS.**—Six-day continuous races, either on foot or bicycle, are prohibited in New York State. Team races are allowed, but no man is supposed to be on the track for more than twelve out of every twenty-four hours.

**W. E. H., NEW YORK.**—The scores as published were correct. Brown defeated Columbia 28 to 0, and Amherst won from Columbia 29 to 0. The ball is kicked out from a touchdown, and if it is missed no try for goal is made.

**B. J. O., BOSTON.**—The "bicycle trust," so-called, is a combination of bicycle manufacturers who pooled their issues two years ago. A. G. Spalding was the first president, and he was succeeded by H. Lindsay Coleman.

**J. A. M., CHICAGO.**—According to statistics recently compiled ten players were killed in football games this year. Probably half as many died as a result of prize-fights.

**D. E. T., SAN FRANCISCO.**—Burns and Bullman were set down by the stewards of the Jockey Club for willful disobedience at the post. No fraud was charged against either jockey.

**L. C. B., WINCHESTER.**—Bird shot can be purchased as follows: No. 7, No. 7½, No. 8, and No. 8½. The old eight is about the best from now on.

## Think Hard.

IT PAYS TO THINK ABOUT FOOD.

THE unthinking life some people lead often causes trouble and sickness, as illustrated in the experience of a lady who resides in Fond du Lac, Wis.

"About four years ago I suffered dreadfully from indigestion, always having eaten whatever I liked, not thinking of the digestible qualities. This indigestion caused palpitation of the heart so badly I could not walk up a flight of stairs without sitting down once or twice to regain breath and strength.

"I became alarmed and tried dieting, wore my clothes very loose, and many other remedies, but found no relief.

"Hearing of the virtues of Grape-Nuts and Postum Food Coffee, I commenced using them in place of my usual breakfast of coffee, cakes, or hot biscuit, and in one week's time I was relieved of sour stomach and other ills attending indigestion. In a month's time my heart was performing its functions naturally and I could climb stairs and hills and walk long distances.

"I gained ten pounds in this short time and my skin became clear and I completely regained my health and strength. I continue to use Grape-Nuts and Postum, for I feel that I owe my health entirely to their use. I like the delicious flavor of Grape-Nuts and by taking Postum according to directions, it cannot be distinguished from the highest grade of coffee."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.



CAPTAIN BOB RINGE, Who is to sail Sir Thomas Lipton's new cup-challenger, *Mammoth III*, in the next international contest.—*Taber.*



## FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE.

Our Book,  
"A Glimpse at Wall Street  
and Its Markets,"

as well as fluctuation  
reports, issued to persons  
interested in the subject.

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TO A REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF

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under South Dakota laws for a  
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center of the excitement—my advice  
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CHICAGO NEW YORK

## Jasper's Hints to Money-makers

For Introductory Article See Page 732.

Continued from page 732.

"M." Omaha: No.  
"R." Oneonta: No.  
"B." Chicago: Paper will be sent.  
"Electricity": Nothing known about it.  
"L." New York: I find no record of it.  
"W." Washington: Pretty nearly a fake.  
"A." Langhorne, Penn.: Answer by letter.  
"C." Wilkes-Barre, Penn.: Am making in-  
quiries.

"S." Baton, N. M.: Nothing is known of it  
on Wall Street.

"W. F." Newark, N. J.: Anonymous com-  
munications not answered.

"H." Piquette, Penn.: I do not advise  
either as an investment.

"N." Lancaster: Suits against them have been  
in the courts several times of late.

"W. F." Duluth: (1) Not an investment. (2) I  
do not regard it as standing very well.

"Pleasant": Chattanooga. You run your chances  
and they will be nine out of ten against you.

"H." Holyoke: I regard some of them as in-  
vestments. There are times when invest-  
ment securities should have a distinct preference.

"S." Philadelphia: Only one name can go on  
my preferred list and that the name of the oil  
company. I do not think anything of the oil  
company.

"T." New York: Its prospectus makes an ex-  
cellent statement, but it is an industrial propo-  
sition, which, like all industrial, would suffer in  
hard times.

"G." Skagway, Alaska: Douglas, Lacey & Co.  
are members of the Consolidated Exchange with  
agencies in the principal cities, and handle mostly  
mining concerns.

"P." Augusta, Ga.: Glad you have profited  
by my advice, but marginal trading at this time,  
such as you propose, looks decidedly risky. I can-  
not advise on wheat.

"H." Southampton: One dollar received. You  
are on my preferred list for three months. I  
do not advise it as an investment. It is highly  
speculative and its promises seem extravagant.

"S. W." New Haven: (1) I have no knowledge  
of it. A commercial agency rating might be ob-  
tained from any bank with which you deal. (2)  
Do the best I can. Delay sometimes unavoidable.

"H." Exbridge, Mass.: Impossible to do it  
safely in a market subject to fluctuations and to  
special movements arising from inside combina-  
tions and outside cliques. Hazardous to trade at  
present.

"C." Vance, Cal.: One dollar received. You  
are on my preferred list for three months. (1) I  
think very little of the stock or of the concern  
which sells it. (2) By no means an investment,  
and a very poor speculation.

"M." St. Louis: Everything depends on the  
integrity and enterprise of the management. Its  
officers include a number of prominent business  
men, but the high rate of interest it pays shows  
that it must be more or less speculative.

"B." Fonda: If the gold standard should be  
established in Mexico, as is proposed, the Mexican  
Central shares would no doubt have greater stability  
and value. The earnings of the road are  
increasing, but this is not a good time to go into  
the market.

"F. P." Reynoldsville, Penn.: (1) I do not ad-  
vise short sales of United States Steel common be-  
cause that is a dangerous side of the market to be  
on, unless you are abundantly protected. I be-  
lieve that nearly all stocks are still too high.  
(2) Not yet.

"B." Kenova, W. Va.: Properties offered by  
Wood, Harmon & Co. are all well located and if any-  
thing like the rate of increase in New York prop-  
erty is enjoyed in the future which it has had in  
the past, I see no reason why their lots should not  
participate in the improvement.

"Idaho." Chippewa Falls, Wis.: You are on my  
preferred list. (1) Nothing is known of it on Wall  
Street. (2) No. I see no advantage when you  
consider the trouble involved. (3) Any of the  
leading New York houses. (4) New York. I am  
old, but I am not familiar with the subject.

"S." Washington: The president of the  
Guantanamo Consolidated Mining Company has  
summer claimed that the financing of the company  
had been completed, and that dividends might be  
expected this fall or at the beginning of the new  
year.

"Calvert." Baltimore: Thank you for the in-  
formation. I have understood that something of  
the kind was contemplated, but the matter has  
been so carefully safeguarded that authentic infor-  
mation is not obtainable. (1) I am making in-  
quiries. (2) I would not sell my American Ice at  
present.

"Charles." Columbus: Two dollars received.  
You are on my preferred list for six months.  
(1) I would not trade on a margin in this market,  
though Western Union stands well as a dividend-  
payer and, on reactions, has been picked up by  
many traders. (2) The proceeding looks irregu-  
lar. Consult an attorney.

"C." Dresden, O.: (1) The New York Central  
pays 14 per cent. quarterly and the Pennsylvania  
3 per cent. semi-annually. Both are investment  
stocks. Baltimore and Ohio preferred and Union  
Pacific preferred, paying 4 per cent., yield better  
returns and are also investments. (2) If the  
stringency in money causes further liquidation,  
Yes.

"Trust." Indianapolis: The decision of the  
Kansas City Court of Appeals in the trust matter  
was to the effect that under the State's statute a  
trust cannot compel a man to pay a bill even if he  
honestly owes the money. I agree with you that  
drastic anti-trust legislation by the respective  
States may be anticipated, if action is not speedily  
taken on this matter by Congress.

"Candid." Philadelphia: Four dollars received.  
You are on my preferred list for one year. I do  
not believe in the "Prudentials" offered by the  
New York concern or in anything else that prom-  
ises you 174 per cent. dividends per month. Be-  
ware of all the get-rich-quick concerns, no matter  
how alluring their prospectuses may be. History  
shows that there is but one end to them all.

"S." Sanford, Me.: Four dollars received.  
You are on my preferred list for another year. It  
pleases me to have your statement of profits made  
during the year on my suggestions. (1) The pur-  
chase of Steel common was against my advice.  
I would not sacrifice it at present. (2) The divi-  
dend on United States Steel common is 1 per cent.  
quarterly. One is due at the close of this year.

"A. B. C." Grand Rapids: One dollar received.  
You are on my preferred list for three months.  
(1) Southern Railway common sold last year as  
low as 10 and as high as 35. I do not believe it  
has much of an investment quality and would  
sell whenever I could without loss. (2) I see  
nothing in the claims of the J. O. Orton Paine  
Company. The litigation of Mr. Paine with some  
of his customers may have attracted your atten-  
tion.

"M.": (1) Chicago Great Western B's sold last  
year as low as 41 and as high as 50. I would not  
sacrifice them at present. (2) Colorado Southern  
first preferred sold at 40 last year. The payment  
of dividends on this stock has begun and it there-  
fore has more of an investment quality than the  
second preferred. (3) The Ft. Worth and Denver  
City shares are regarded with favor by those who  
are familiar with the property. Am not advising  
purchases until the money stringency is relieved.

"Markon." Kent, O.: (1) Obviously, I can only  
draw my inferences from statements made by the  
company and by its officers, who seem to be busi-  
nesslike active and alert. Some stockholders have  
visited the plant, I believe. It might be well to  
write directly to them, so that your information  
will be more extensive and authentic than I could  
possibly give. (2) The officers of the United  
States Electric Clock Company report that they  
are doing a constantly increasing business and are  
getting on a stronger footing every day.

"W." New York: American Hide and Leather  
has raised in price this year from 9 to 13. Its  
chief commendation to small speculators has been  
its low price. It has little more than speculative  
value. The condition of the money market does  
not promise improvement before New Year's.  
There are evidences that the demand for money is  
general, as I have pointed out before, and not local  
to Wall Street. There is significance in this.  
Deer money, if it continues, must call a sharp  
halt on industrial prosperity.

"H." Brooklyn: Four dollars received. You  
are on my preferred list for one year. My con-  
stant advice had been to buy and not to sell  
Manhattan; but that was before the recent develop-  
ment concerning its lease. On the earnings of the  
stock thus far shown, it is not a great purchase.  
A significant break would no doubt affect it along  
with the rest of the market. Many things may  
happen within the next few weeks, unless the money  
stringency abates, and you will have to be guided  
by circumstances as they may occur from day to  
day.

"X. A." Augusta, Ga.: (1) Baltimore and Ohio  
common, I am advised by those who seem to know,  
is making a great deal more per mile, not, than  
Missouri Pacific. From the investment basis, it  
looks to be the better purchase at this writing.  
On declines, I regard it with much favor. It is  
said to be earning four times its dividends. It  
sold last year as low as 82 and as high as 114.  
(2) St. Louis and San Francisco second preferred  
was a good speculation when I advised its purchase  
at half present prices. It is now paying 1 per cent.  
quarterly and on the basis of earnings is cheaper  
than many other investments of its class.

"H." Newburg: It is true that the United  
States Steel Trust has plenty of orders for steel  
rails and has not cut the price, but what will it  
do next year when such strong competitors as the  
Tennessee Coal and Iron Company, the Lacka-  
wanna Steel Company, and the Union Steel Com-  
pany enter the market as producers and sellers of  
rails? Will the steel trust take these concerns in?  
That is hardly possible, with money in such demand  
and new industrial propositions in such disfavor.  
The fact that the great parking-house combination  
was at the last moment abandoned, at least tempo-  
rarily, is a striking indication of the close condition  
of the money market.

"H." Middletown, N. Y.: I appreciate your  
compliment. (1) I would not advise the purchase  
of any shares in this market on a two per cent.  
margin. Money is too tight to make marginal  
trading safe, and safety ought to be first considered.  
(2) It is impossible to tell how far a break may go.  
It is like a case of fever. The doctor cannot tell  
what the patient's temperature may be. He must  
observe all the symptoms and decide for himself  
when the critical moment has arrived. (3) Sugar  
stock is too strongly held by a clique to advise  
operations in it. (4) The controlling interest in  
Pacific Mail is held by the Southern Pacific  
Railway. Its future depends upon what the con-  
trolling element desire to do with it. The passage  
of the ship-embargo bill would be advantageous  
to it.

"Laona." Four dollars received. You are on  
my preferred list for one year. (1) As I have  
said before, the impression has prevailed that  
Amalgamated Copper has been picked up all around  
50 by those on the inside. The plans of those in-  
siders, however, are not revealed. Until they are  
disclosed one must purchase the stock as a specu-  
lation. (2) The pool in Southern Pacific has not  
yet liquidated its holdings. If the tight money  
market compels further liquidation the stock  
will decline. It is manifest that there is to be  
greater competition in transcontinental traffic, and  
unless business warrants an increase of facilities a  
diminution of earnings will be the outcome.  
(3) I know of no "gold-edged" bonds yielding 5  
per cent. (4) Yes, as long as you are on my pre-  
ferred list.

"Inquirer." Poughkeepsie, N. Y.: (1) I have  
no doubt that the general increase in the pay of  
railroad men was not so much a voluntary as a com-  
pulsory matter in view of the general movement  
of Western railway employees, which still continues,  
in favor of a demand for still higher wages. The  
effect of this demand for an increase of the wages  
of 170,000 men, if it is insisted upon, will be most  
depressing. (2) Just how much the increase in  
wages will cost the railroads remains to be seen.  
Freight rates are being raised to offset the increase,  
but the public may not stand for this and shippers'  
combinations are powerful in State Legislatures and  
in Congress. The vice-president of the Atchafalpa  
estimates that the increase in the pay of its engi-  
neers and firemen, just made, will cost the company  
\$800,000 a year, and the new pension system of the  
Union Pacific starts out by adding \$300,000 per  
annum to its outgo.

"Factor." Pittsburgh: (1) Unless a strong com-  
bination to sustain the price of copper is effected,  
that metal is liable to sell lower next year. Most  
mercantile products are liable to reach a lower  
plane in 1903. The decline in iron and steel ma-  
terials has only begun, and must ultimately take  
in steel rails. (2) Overproduction has much to  
do with the decline in copper, as it has had to do  
with the seasonal fall in silver. It hardly  
seems possible that silver can be selling now at  
only a little more than one-third the price at which  
it sold in 1899, and at less than half the price in  
1890. The effect of this decline on the vast com-  
mercial interests of the Eastern countries which  
have been using silver for currency remains to be  
seen. These Eastern countries are great consumers  
of commodities manufactured by the leading  
nations of the world. Whatever depresses the  
business of the former must obviously affect the  
business of the latter.

"H." New York: (1) I think you are right.  
(2) The fact that so many people are believing  
that Amalgamated interests have reached a settle-  
ment with their opponents causes others to doubt  
it. (3) United States Realty preferred looks  
cheap at present prices as an industrial investment,  
and the common reasonably cheap as a specu-  
lation, if statements made by the company are ac-  
curate. (4) The market cannot be advanced with  
money at existing high rates. Most casual observers  
are inclined to your opinion that heavy holders of  
stocks, which they would like to market, are eager  
to start a bull movement as soon as possible, and  
that some of them think it can be started readily  
from the present lower plane of prices. If, as  
you assume, the few controlling factors of the  
market "can always find money enough for their  
purposes," then a bull market in the new year,  
after money conditions have relaxed, would be  
not only possible, but probable. The question is,  
however, can these controlling interests get all  
the money they want at rates low enough to war-  
rant an attempt to create a new upward movement?  
Would they not be in grave danger of having large  
additional burdens unloaded upon them by those  
who are weary of holding stocks and who are only  
anxious to get their money back and get out?  
You can speculate on this condition as well as I.  
New York, December 18, 1902. JASPER.

## Wonderful Thunder Mountain

HERE ARE THE FACTS CONCERNING THE ALMOST  
INCREDIBLE EXTENT AND RICHNESS OF IDAHO'S  
NEW GOLD FIELDS—UNPRECEDENTED CON-  
DITIONS PLACE FORTUNES WITHIN THE REACH  
OF ALL WHO WILL SIMPLY TAKE THE  
TROUBLE TO INVESTIGATE AND ACQUAINT  
THEMSELVES WITH THE POSSIBILI-  
TIES OF THIS NEWLY FOUND  
COUNTRY OF GOLD.

When some conception is gained of the real con-  
ditions in the new gold fields of central Idaho it is  
not to be wondered at that the words "Thunder  
Mountain" are fast becoming a household phrase  
in every home throughout the great West; nor is  
it any longer a matter of comment that the new  
gold fever is gradually spreading farther and farther  
into the financial precincts of the mighty East.  
Not since the historic "boom" of forty-nine and  
the early fifties has the country been so roused  
to the almost unlimited money-making possibilities  
of judicious and well-directed gold-mining invest-  
ment as at the present time, and this excitement can  
be traced direct to the really wonderful discov-  
eries recently made in the development of the great  
gold-bearing dykes and ledges in the Thunder  
Mountain country.

When the great "Dewey" mine on Thunder  
Mountain was first discovered some four years ago,  
it was thought that the prospectors had accidentally  
hit upon the one favored spot in that wild range  
of unnamed hills and towering peaks. But fur-  
ther investigation proved that the "Dewey" was  
merely an index or a sample, as it were, of the  
ore formation in what now bids fair to become the  
greatest gold-producing district in the world.  
To-day the "Dewey" is only one of many great  
mines that have been opened up in its immediate  
vicinity. Just to the east of it and on the same  
mammoth ore body—the Dewey Ledge it is called  
—lies the EAST DEWEY GROUP of claims, con-  
sisting in all of about 120 acres of magnificent min-  
ing property, the surface showing of which is ad-  
mitted by experienced mining men to be even richer  
than the "Dewey."

The East Dewey Gold Mining Company offers  
to the public an opportunity to share in the profit  
of developing and operating its mines, and on  
strictly ground-floor terms. The par value of East  
Dewey stock is \$1 a share, and the public is now  
invited to subscribe to the first allotment of this  
stock at the exceedingly low price of

## TEN CENTS A SHARE!

It is reported that the small 10-stamp mill on the  
"Dewey" mine recently produced SIXTY  
POUNDS OF GOLD WORTH APPROX-  
IMATELY \$13,000 IN 17 DAYS' RUN. Not a  
single tunnel in the entire Thunder Mountain dis-  
trict has been driven a distance of fifty feet without  
encountering a rich and practically inexhaustible  
body of ore, and IT IS ALL FREE-MILLING  
ORE that can be both mined and milled for a cost  
not exceeding \$1.50 a ton. If it ran only \$4 a ton  
in gold, big dividends could be earned, whereas all  
the developments of the past season show values  
ranging from \$6 to \$100 to the ton, and in many  
instances MORE THAN \$100.

IF YOU ARE AMBITIOUS TO MAKE MONEY,  
IF THE POSSIBILITY OF MAKING AN INDE-  
PENDENT FORTUNE FROM A COMPARA-  
TIVELY INCONSEQUENTIAL INVESTMENT  
APPEALS TO YOU, GET FULL PARTICULARS  
IMMEDIATELY regarding the assured benefits  
from a purchase of stock in the East Dewey Gold  
Mining Company. IF YOU EVER INTEND TO  
MAKE A FORTUNE IN LEGITIMATE MIN-  
ING, THIS IS THE OCCASION AND THIS IS  
THE COMPANY. Remember the first allotment  
of this One-Dollar stock goes to early buyers at  
TEN CENTS A SHARE. Then the price will  
begin to advance. Write to-day to

J. L. McLEAN & CO., BANKERS & BROKERS,  
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Chicago Board of Trade,  
New York Produce Exchange,  
New York Consolidated Stock Exchange,  
25 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

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hands of every one who is interested in speculative  
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most entirely to the active stocks dealt in on the  
principal exchanges of the country and those  
products which are traded in as a speculation,  
such as Wheat, other Grains, and Cotton. It  
shows by means of charts the range of prices for  
all the leading stocks on the New York Stock Ex-  
change each month for the past six years, together  
with full information about the companies pre-  
sented, such as earnings, dividends, etc., etc. Every  
item that could possibly be desired is found ready  
at hand, every question has been anticipated.  
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great that it is necessary to restrict the free copies  
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Desiring, however, to introduce the work to secure  
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of all kinds.Issues Policies of Title Insurance to Real  
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FRANK K. HIPPLE, President.

No creditor can touch the proceeds of a  
life insurance policy.The wife and the family have a prior at-  
tachment—that is, if issued by thePENN MUTUAL LIFE,  
921-3-5 Chestnut St., Philada.

## OFFICIAL LEGAL NOTICES.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE AD-  
VERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD OF Novem-  
ber 28 to December 31, 1902, of the confirmation  
by the Supreme Court and the entering in the  
Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Ar-  
rears, of assessment for OPENING AND ACQUIR-  
ING TITLE to the following named avenue in the  
BOROUGH OF THE BRONX:

24TH WARD, SECTION 11, ANDREWS AVENUE  
OPENING, from East 180th Street to the  
south line of the New York University property.  
Confirmed November 18, 1902; entered Novem-  
ber 28, 1902.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller,  
City of New York, November 26, 1902.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE AD-  
VERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD OF De-  
cember 5 to 18, 1902, of the confirmation by the  
Supreme Court and the entering in the Bureau  
for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears,  
of assessment for OPENING AND ACQUIRING  
TITLE to the following named street in the BOR-  
OUGH OF MANHATTAN:

12TH WARD, SECTION 7, WEST 144TH  
STREET OPENING, from Hamilton Terrace  
to Convent Avenue. Confirmed October 20,  
1902; entered December 3, 1902.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller,  
City of New York, December 3, 1902.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE AD-  
VERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD OF De-  
cember 5 to 18, 1902, of the confirmation by the  
Supreme Court and the entering in the Bureau  
for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears,  
of assessment for OPENING AND ACQUIRING  
TITLE to the following named avenue in the  
BOROUGH OF THE BRONX:

24TH WARD, SECTION 11, ANDREWS AVENUE  
OPENING, from Burnside Avenue  
to East 180th Street. Confirmed October 20,  
1902; entered December 3, 1902.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller,  
City of New York, December 3, 1902.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE AD-  
VERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD OF De-  
cember 12 to 26, 1902, of the confirmation by the  
Board of Revision of Assessments and the enter-  
ing in the Bureau for the Collection of Assess-  
ments and Arrears, of assessments for LOCAL  
IMPROVEMENTS in the BOROUGH OF MAN-  
HATTAN:

12TH WARD, SECTION 8, 163D STREET  
PAVING, from Amsterdam Avenue to Edge-  
combe Avenue.

9TH AND 15TH WARDS, SECTION 2, WEST  
STREET SEWER, between West 11th Street  
and Horatio Street; also, WASHINGTON STREET  
SEWER, between Jane Street and West 12th  
Street; also, ALTERATION AND IMPROVE-  
MENT TO CONNECTING SEWERS IN HANK,  
RETHUNE, WEST 12TH, JANE, HORATIO,  
WASHINGTON AND GANSEVOORT STREETS  
AND 15TH AVENUE.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller,  
City of New York, December 10, 1902.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE AD-  
VERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD OF De-  
cember 12 to 26, 1902, of the confirmation by the  
Board of Revision of Assessments and the enter-  
ing in the Bureau for the Collection of Assess-  
ments and Arrears, of assessments for LOCAL  
IMPROVEMENTS in the BOROUGH OF THE  
BRONX:

24TH WARD, SECTION 11, GARDEN  
STREET SEWER, between Crotona Avenue and  
Southern Boulevard; EAST 176TH STREET  
SEWER, from Southern Boulevard to the street  
situated west of Madison Avenue; EAST  
183D STREET SEWER, between Southern  
Boulevard and Adams Place; also, PROSPECT  
AVENUE SEWER, from East 183D Street to  
Crotona Street.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller,  
City of New York, December 10, 1902.

## Jasper's Hints to Money-makers

NOTICE—This department is intended for the  
information of the regular readers of LESLIE'S  
WEEKLY. No charge is made for answering ques-  
tions, and all communications are treated confidentially.  
Correspondents should always inclose a  
stamp, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary.  
Inquiries should refer only to matters directly con-  
nected with Wall Street interests. Subscribers to  
LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, at regular  
subscription rates, namely, \$4 per annum, are  
placed on a preferred list, entitling them to the early  
delivery of the papers, and in emergencies, to answers  
by mail or telegraph. Address "Jasper," LESLIE'S  
WEEKLY, 110 Fifth Avenue, New York.

NONE are so blind as those who will not  
see. Experienced, thoughtful, con-  
servative men in Wall Street, and especially  
bankers, who have watched the ups and  
downs of the market, have for a year past  
noted the signs of an approaching financial  
storm. A quarter of a century's experience  
in the world of finance pointed out to me  
very plainly, over a year ago, the indica-  
tions of a culminating boom and a possible  
collapse. My readers have had the benefit  
of honest opinion on the situation, and to  
their credit I must say that very few of  
them, even in the height of the boom, took  
issue with me or questioned my judgment.

The panicky conditions through which  
we have just been passing have revealed the  
inherent weakness of the market, the abso-  
lute necessity of extensive liquidation, and  
of a lower and more natural plane of prices  
for investment as well as for speculative  
securities. It has been a well-guarded  
secret that during the past few trying weeks  
in Wall Street many a quiet settlement of  
the accounts of an over-loaded financier has  
been effected, strong men taking over large  
quantities of securities at figures far below  
the market price. Other things have not  
been so much of a secret. The sale by the  
Pennsylvania Railroad, for instance, of  
\$10,000,000 of 3-1-2 per cent. bonds on a  
4-1-2 per cent. basis to parties abroad, was  
a revelation of the artificial character of the  
prices of even our best investment securities.

We are nearing the close of a year of  
disappointment in the stock market.  
Month after month the boomers of Wall  
Street have been predicting better things  
all along the line. First, the splendid  
outlook for the spring business was the  
bull argument; next, our great crops, and  
then the general advance in prices, suggest-  
ing widespread prosperity. Yet, the mar-  
ket lagged and dragged and suffered blow  
after blow and setback after setback, and,  
as the year closes, we find its life sustained  
only by the most heroic measures on the  
part of the Secretary of the Treasury, whose  
interference in Wall Street has been justified  
only by the fear of a widespread panic.

It is no secret in the inner circles of the  
money market, that the rapid evolution of  
Secretary Shaw's drastic plan of procedure  
was only justified by conservative influ-  
ences in and out of Washington, on the  
ground that, revolutionary as it was, if it  
were not taken, a panic might be precipi-  
tated that would destroy the last hope of  
Republican success at the then pending elec-  
tions. Secretary Shaw, in five weeks, poured  
into the channels of circulation the enor-  
mous sum of nearly \$100,000,000, as fol-  
lows: \$18,000,000 in additional deposits of  
government money in national banks; \$20,-  
500,000 by the purchase of government  
bonds; \$14,000,000 by additions to the  
circulation of national banks; \$40,000,000  
by releasing reserves held by the banks  
against government deposits, and \$3,300,-  
000 by the rebate of interest on government  
bonds. No other Secretary of the Treas-  
ury, even in the trying times of the Civil  
War, ever moved so rapidly and so far as  
Secretary Shaw did in going to the relief  
of the money market.

Even this generous help has failed of its  
purpose, excepting that it has staved off,  
for the time being, the final day of reckon-  
ing. Money is still tightly held by the  
banks; our debit balance abroad is the  
largest ever charged up against us; the  
loans of our banks have increased to fright-  
ful proportions, while the aggregate amount  
of cash held by them shows a decrease, and,  
in New York City, according to the report  
of the clearing house, the total loans of  
the banks are greater than the aggregate  
deposits—a situation almost without paral-  
lel, excepting during the confusion of a  
panic. Meanwhile the drain on our finan-  
cial resources, because of heavy importa-  
tions of foreign merchandise and the pay-  
ment of customs duties into the Treasury,  
continues. The cash in the New York  
banks shows but a slight increase, in spite  
of the generous disbursements of the Treas-  
ury, and is substantially less than a year  
ago.

"B." Albany: Renewal of subscription re-  
ceived.

"C." New Haven: Cannot be regarded as an  
investment.

"L." St. Louis: I hesitate to advise its sacrifice  
just at this time.

"Cincinnati": Four dollars received. You  
are on my preferred list for one year.

"J. H. B." Brooklyn: I do not advise the  
purchase of the Black Diamond shares.

"Spade." Minneapolis: You are on the list  
properly. Duplicate copy has been sent.

"E." Philadelphia: Four dollars received.  
You are on my preferred list for one year.

"Montana": I am inclined to believe that  
Casey is right, although it is impossible to verify  
his figures.

"M." Indianapolis: J. L. McLean & Co. are  
members of the Consolidated Exchange and do  
a large business.

"W." West Superior, Wis.: One dollar re-  
ceived. You are continued on my preferred list  
for three months. Wait for a real slump.

"W." Philadelphia: None of the propo-  
sitions to which you refer has such an invest-  
ment quality as to recommend itself to me.

"Cecil." Baltimore: Two dollars received.  
You are continued on my preferred list for six  
months. (1) Too uncertain yet. (2) No.

"C." New York: While a decided decline in  
the market would no doubt affect everything on  
the list, it seems to me that you are in no danger  
at present, and probably not for some time to  
come.

"M." Amherst, Ill.: (1) I would not be in a  
hurry, though I agree with you. (2) You will  
hardly make a turn in time for Christmas presents,  
unless the money market stringency relaxes un-  
expectedly.

"Uno." Wheeling, W. Va.: I would pay no  
attention to the offer of the McKinley Mining  
Company. There will be stock enough to go  
round. If you speculate in such shares, you  
must run your chances.

"F." Washington: (1) It has had many  
vicissitudes, but is now selling at about its lowest  
price and hence is regarded as a fair speculation.  
(2) Eric common, in case of a decided reaction,  
offers speculative opportunities.

"S. W. M." Boston: (1) With money on the  
street running 8 and 9 per cent., it is not re-  
markable that even investment 4 per cent. shares  
are selling below par. One of the directors of the  
Baltimore and Ohio recently advised me that the  
road was doing unusually well.

"W. R." San Francisco: Four dollars re-  
ceived. You are on my preferred list for one  
year. The safer plan would be to convert your  
old shares into the new Rock Island bonds. On  
the present basis of earnings, the stock is all right,  
but we are bound to have lean years.

"Conservative." Newark: Two dollars re-  
ceived. You are on my preferred list for six  
months. (1) Toledo, St. Louis and Western,  
from present outlook, though conditions may  
change. (2) I do not recognize the stock. Have  
you given the name correctly? (3) No.

"J." New York: (1) The tip to buy Chicago  
Union Traction was freely given out a short  
time ago. It sold last year as low as 12 and as  
high as 20, but is too speculative to recommend  
at present. (2) Unless railroad earnings are  
maintained, Southern Railway common has had  
all the advance it is entitled to at present.

"C." Baraboo, Wis.: Two dollars received.  
You are on my preferred list for six months. (1)  
Coca. Products preferred and Union Bag and Paper  
preferred seem to be the best among your indus-  
trial, for a long pull. (2) What interest will be  
paid on the Wabash Debenture B's remains to be  
seen, but I still have faith in their future.

"Arrow." New York: (1) Keep out of the  
market until it has a decided decline, or until  
money becomes easier. Ontario and Western  
and Norfolk and Western have merit. (2) United  
States Realty and Construction preferred is the  
safest to trade in, but I would not be in a hurry.  
(3) A syndicate, I am told, is endeavoring to make  
a profit out of its control. (4) Leather common  
has not been active of late. It is a cheap indus-  
trial with little intrinsic value, but has speculative  
possibilities.

"F." Toronto: Two dollars received. You are on  
my preferred list for six months. (1) Pacific Coast  
was deliberately advanced, as many believe, in order  
to sell the stock. Its earnings, however, indicated  
that it had merit, though doubt is expressed whether  
it can continue to pay five per cent. dividends. I  
hesitate to advise its sacrifice at present, but it is  
not a stock whose purchase I would recommend for  
investment. (2) I regard Missouri Pacific and  
Union Pacific as safer, but would keep out of the  
market until the liquidation has been more exten-  
sive than it has been at this writing.

"F." Pittsburgh: Four dollars received. You  
are on my preferred list for one year. (1) While  
the weakness in United States Steelstocks was  
what I anticipated and while the outlook for the  
new year in the steel and iron business promises  
to be less satisfactory, it seems as if an effort must  
be made to maintain the price of Steel preferred and  
to continue its dividends for some time to come.  
With easier money it is possible that the moving  
spurts in the market will be able to advance the  
shares. (2) I have endeavored to obtain satis-  
factory information on which to advise, but have  
not thus far succeeded.

"S." Brooklyn: Two dollars received. You  
are on my preferred list for six months. (1) It  
is understood that the Standard interests in South-  
ern Pacific were bought at about fifty dollars a  
share, and around that price therefore many re-  
gard it as a safe purchase. (2) Tennessee Coal  
and Iron ranged last year from \$50 to \$75 a  
share. While I am not favorably disposed to the  
iron and steel stocks, Tennessee Coal and Iron  
seems to be getting down to a more purchasable  
level. I think better of Union Pacific or People's  
Gas. The level they will reach depends upon  
how long the money stringency continues. If  
we do not get over it soon there must be far more  
extensive liquidation and perhaps very serious  
trouble in the mercantile as well as the speculative  
world.

"G. L." Richmond, Va.: (1) If tight money  
continues, many believe that Mr. Morgan will be  
compelled to postpone the flotation of his new  
ship combine securities, which has been promised  
for the early days of the new year. A postpone-  
ment would be significant, under all the circum-  
stances. (2) How seriously depressed the copper  
industry has been is shown by the statement that  
last year five companies outside of the Calumet  
and Hecla paid \$3,000,000 in dividends, while  
this year only two are on the dividend list, beside  
Calumet and Hecla, and they disbursed less than  
a million. Copper stocks, which paid twenty  
dollars a share last year, pay nothing this year.  
Dividends have not been so small since 1895.

Continued on page 733.

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tain cure for the deadly consumption has at last been discovered. It remained for a great physician of Michigan to find the only known cure for consumption, after almost a life's work spent in experimenting and study.

Consumptives who have returned from the West—come home to die because they thought nothing could be done for them—have tried this new discovery and are now well and strong.

If you are afflicted, do not fail to send at once to Dr. D. P. VonKerman, 1346 Shakespeare Bldg., Kalamazoo, Mich., for a free trial package of this remedy, proofs and testimonials from hundreds of cured patients; it costs nothing. The doctor does not ask any one to take his word or any one else's, as he sends a trial package free, and a few days' use will show you how easily and quickly you can be cured. Delay is dangerous. There is no time to lose when the death hand of consumption is tightening its clutch upon you. Write to-day.

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### Washington.

#### HOLIDAY TOUR VIA PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

DECEMBER 29th has been selected as the date for the Personally-Conducted Holiday Tour of the Pennsylvania Railroad to Washington. This tour will cover a period of three days, affording ample time to visit all the principal points of interest at the National Capital, including the Congressional Library and the new Corcoran Art Gallery. Round trip rate, covering railroad transportation for the round trip, hotel accommodations and guides, \$14.50 or \$12.00 from New York, \$13.00 or \$10.50 from Trenton, and \$11.50 or \$9.00 from Philadelphia, according to hotel selected. Rates cover accommodations at hotel for two days. Special side trip to Mount Vernon.

All tickets good for ten days, with special hotel rates after expiration of hotel coupons.

For itineraries and full information apply to Ticket Agents; Tourist Agent, 263 Fifth Avenue, New York; 4 Court Street, Brooklyn; or address George W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.

### The Noiseless Nickel Plate.

TRAVEL and education are very nearly synonymous, for who, in these days of great railroads and cheap rates, would claim to be educated unless he or she had traveled some, and broadened their minds with the influences received in other places on this green earth than the spot where they first saw light? The great railroad systems of to-day are doing much if not more than any other one agency to educate mankind, for while the newspaper brings a description of some great meeting, or convention, or catastrophe in a distant city, to your breakfast table, or describes to you the charms of a Yosemite Valley, a Grand Cañon of the Colorado, a Yellowstone National Park, or a Garden of the Gods, how little you really understand and comprehend regarding such things until you have packed your grip, taken advantage of the comforts of modern travel, and seen for yourself.

Of all the great railroads in this country probably none is more favorably known to the traveling public than the Nickel Plate Road. Its track is the straightest and shortest between Buffalo and Chicago; its trains are the finest that run daily on any line, being composed of most modern high-back-seat coaches, Pullman parlor and sleeping cars of most modern and elegant construction, and dining cars of most delightful interior finish, operated under its own management, serving the famous Individual Club meals at 35 cents to \$1, also meals à la carte. It has colored porters, uniformed, to serve passengers in day coaches, regardless of class of ticket held by them, special attention being given to ladies traveling alone or accompanied by children. Its rates are as low or lower than other lines. With this splendid train service and the low rates offered, it has afforded unnumbered thousands an opportunity to gaze for the first time on the grandeur of Niagara Falls; it has carried thousands to the Chautauque Assembly Grounds on Chautauque Lake and to the Wagon Assembly Grounds at Warsaw, Ind., as well as to many other charming resorts on or adjacent to its line. It also carries a large number of the business men, druggists, etc., doing business between the cities on its line. Improvements are being continually made to its track and equipment, to keep it strictly up to date, and any of its agents will be pleased to give full information as to rates, train service, etc., and Mr. R. E. Payne, General Agent, No. 291 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y., will undoubtedly be glad to answer all inquiries.

### James K. Hackett as an Actor-Manager.

Continued from page 730.

permitted to play the part himself, which was in the eyes of the general public undoubtedly meant for no other actor. Everybody remembers how Mr. Hackett, severing his long connection with a great firm of managers, launched a little battle-ship all his own on the theatrical duck-pond, and everybody remembers how the syndicate lined up against him in a contest for all the world like the "one and the fifty-three" in Tennyson's stirring ballad of the little "Revenge." We laughed at Mr. Hackett's *Don Cesar*. We laughed harder at Mr. Faversham's and wept over Mr. Drew's *Richard Carvel* while the season waxed old and summer came on.

Then there was a long silence. Nobody heard anything about Mr. Hackett until the announcement came that an independent theatrical agency had been organized with Mr. Harrison Grey Fiske, Mr. James K. Hackett, and Mr. Maurice Campbell as the principal managers. Mr. Hackett was to manage himself and one other company headed by Miss Isabel Irving in Churchill's "The Crisis," assume a part of the management of affairs of the independent agency, and make his own productions. We didn't believe he could do it. Of course not. We never believe anything good of anybody until we are forced to, but we believe in him now, and the public sees reason to congratulate itself upon the creation of this potent opposition to a trust which, if left entirely alone, might cease, like other trusts, to consider the general welfare. Mr. Hackett's success this year is doubtless due somewhat to the fact that he procured for once a playable dramatization of a popular novel. "The Crisis," as presented by him and an excellent supporting company at Wallack's, is one of the most enjoyable performances to be seen in New York this season. There is not much chance in the play for elaborate setting nor for the display of any great dramatic ability. In fact, Mr. Hackett himself appears so seldom as to disappoint his admirers, but through a series of pretty situations and charming scenes runs an "atmosphere" that is conspicuous for its absence in most plays, and one leaves the theatre with a feeling of quiet satisfaction not to be shaken off immediately.

Mr. Hackett has been "raised" on dramatizations of popular novels, and it is a matter of regret that somebody does not fit to his personality a character of real dramatic strength, a character into which he could breathe lasting life. The question of the dramatization of popular novels has been discussed pro and con for years, but it seems to me, considered from an artistic standpoint merely, that the actor who attempts to personate a character already possessing life and personality to the public suffers greater loss than he can easily repair. "Not a bit like it" is usually the verdict after very little consideration of the excellence of the production or the actor's efforts to meet the requirements of the rôle, but Mr. Hackett, being blessed by a kind fortune with an unusual amount of personal attractiveness of the novel hero sort, seems to have been chosen for a model by Mr. Churchill when he created both *Richard Carvel* and *Stephen Brice*, and the same thing might be said in regard to the handsome hero of Anthony Hope's romantic novels and of "The Pride of Jennico."

One doesn't wonder, considering his manifold responsibilities, that Mr. Hackett is thankful for the small part he plays in "The Crisis." He calls it his "rest cure," and it is really true that the intervals between his scenes in the play are about the only moments he gets for relaxation during the day. En tour Mr. Hackett carries his secretary and office with him. He has a curiously constructed trunk, a photograph of which we publish, which is nothing less than a roll-top, desk folded up. This he has set up in his room in every town he visits, and he is thus enabled to carry on his business affairs without so much trouble or interruption, and to carry the paraphernalia of a business office in a safe, compact manner.

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**A Market for Machinery.**

DOWN IN New Zealand, the happy "land without strikes," and a prosperous and progressive country, is a good field for the exploitation of all grades of machinery, and especially for kinds used in wood-working, agriculture, and fruit handling. A firm of merchants at Wellington, New Zealand, the Messrs. G. H. Grapes & Co., write that they would like to be placed in touch "with manufacturers of wood-working machinery for fruit cases and boxes for packing glass, especially those making a suitable description of reciprocating three-bladed gang-saw machines; also with makers of the apparatus necessary for the equipment of a small fruit-preserving plant (suitable for turning out 1,000 to 10,000 two-pound glass jars of jam per diem) and for jelly-making and fruit bottling; also with makers of first-class fruit-grading machinery on the automatic principle—the above to be worked by a twelve-horse-power engine."

### Special Prizes for Amateur Photographs.

LESLIE'S WEEKLY was the first publication in the United States to offer prizes for the best work of amateur photographers. We offer a prize of five dollars for the best amateur photograph received by us in each weekly contest, the competition to be based on the originality of the subject and the perfection of the photograph. Preference will be given to unique and original work and for that which bears a special relation to news events. We invite all amateurs to enter this contest. Photographs may be mounted or unmounted, and will be returned if stamps are sent for this purpose with a request for their return. All photographs entered in the contest and not prize-winners will be subject to our use unless otherwise directed, and one dollar will be paid for each photograph we may use. No copyrighted photographs will be received, nor such as have been published or offered elsewhere. Many photographs are received, and those accepted will be utilized as soon as possible. Contestants should be patient. No writing except the name and address of the sender should appear on the back of the photograph except when letter postage is paid, and in every instance care must be taken to use the proper amount of postage. Photographs must be entered by the makers. Silver paper with a glossy finish should be used when possible. Mat-surface paper is not suitable for reproduction. Photographs entered are not always used. They are subject to return if they are ultimately found unavailable in making up the photographic contest. Preference is always given to pictures of recent current events of importance, for the news feature is one of the chief elements in selecting the prize-winners. The contest is open to all readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY, whether subscribers or not.

N. B.—Communications should be specifically addressed to "Leslie's Weekly, 110 Fifth Avenue, New York." When the address is not fully given, communications sometimes go to "Leslie's Magazine," or other publications having no connection with LESLIE'S WEEKLY.

**Exposition Flyer**

Via

## "BIG . . . FOUR"

From

## Cincinnati

To

## St. Louis

**Write for Rates and Folders.**

Warren J. Lynch, W. P. Dappe,  
Gen'l Pass. & Tkt. Agt. Asst. Gen'l P. & T. A.  
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

**Write for Books of Testimonials from Leading Hotels, Clubs, Cafes, Etc.**

**TO AMBITIOUS PERSONS.**

A prominent business man of New York City writes that he would like to come in touch immediately with a few well-recommended people who desire a higher education. This gentleman (whose name is withheld, at his request) has at his disposal a limited number of Free Tuition Contracts in a well-known educational institution for home study.

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**Put in colander**

**Salt the water**

**Pour water through**

**Empty into dish**

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## Life-insurance Suggestions.

[NOTICE.—This department is intended for the information of readers of *Leslie's Weekly*. No charge is made for answers to inquiries regarding life-insurance matters, and communications are treated confidentially. A stamp should always be inclosed, as a personal reply is sometimes deemed advisable. Address "Hermit," *Leslie's Weekly*, 110 Fifth Avenue, New York.]

THERE IS a world of common sense in the old adage, "Hitch your chariot to a star." A successful merchant in New York once told me that he made it a rule never to employ men who had failed, unless under very exceptional circumstances. His preference was for young men who had succeeded. The world is full of failures, while conspicuous successes are few. Those who succeed do so largely because they profit by the experience of others, which is less expensive than paying for their own. I make these observations, in connection with the subject of life insurance, to call attention to the fact that five Boston men are said to carry a total of over \$2,000,000 of life insurance, in amounts ranging from \$100,000 to \$1,000,000. Every one of these gentlemen has taken out his policies in the strongest old-line companies he could find. Not one of them has any connection with a fraternal, benevolent insurance order of any kind, and yet we are told that the fraternal orders offer cheaper insurance than the old-line companies and policies that are quite as safe. Does any one believe that the wealthy men of this country, who are quick to scent bargains, would entirely ignore this cheap insurance if it were safe, and would pay the higher rates demanded by the old-line companies? The reason they pay higher rates is because they seek, first of all, security. That is the part of wisdom. No man can afford to speculate in life insurance. That ought to be business of the rock-bottom, hard-pan kind.

"Old Lady," New York: I suggest the purchase of an annuity. Only see that you get it in a safe and reliable concern.

"M." Rutland: The Connecticut General is not one of the largest companies, nor one of the oldest. It makes a fairly good statement.

"H." Chicago: It seems to me that the claims made for the Franklin bonds are extravagant. I like a good many other things better.

"R." Triumph, O.: (1) Of the companies you mention, the Mutual Life is the largest and will give you the most satisfactory results in the end. (2) A twenty-year endowment.

"G." Easton, Penn.: (1) I do not regard it highly and prefer an older and stronger company. (2) Your inquiry regarding stocks should be addressed to the financial department, in charge of "Jasper."

"G. H." Niles, O.: The company, under the terms of its agreement, apparently can do about as it pleases in the matter. I do not see that you have any recourse, excepting in law, and that might be expensive and unproductive.

"A." Omaha: It looks very much as if the Mutual Reserve had the better of the bargain with you. Its ability to increase the premium puts you in a position where the policy can be made quite expensive. How much you would receive on the final distribution is largely conjectural. If you are insurable elsewhere, why not get something you know all about and which will not cause needless worry?

## The Hermit.

### Business Chances Abroad.

DEALERS IN agricultural implements of all classes and grades will do well to keep a vigilant eye on France, where there is at present a great demand for this class of manufactured articles, and especially those of American make. Many agricultural machines considered quite indispensable in America, such as threshing machines and steam or horse-power hay presses, are quite unknown in France, and there would undoubtedly be a good market for these labor-saving devices if the right means were used to acquaint French farmers with their uses and advantages. Speaking of these things our consul at Marseilles, Mr. Skinner, says that he is convinced that our manufacturers as a body have left the field to a mere handful of their number, and that this handful, by generally omitting to establish their own agencies for the sale and distribution of their goods, are neither selling as much as they might nor acquiring the identity among the consumers that they should. Mr. Skinner says also that large creameries are seldom encountered in France, but the individual farmer is rapidly learning that the old-fashioned methods of making butter will not do, and is buying low-priced forms of modern machines. A good many of the types are imported, but comparatively few are from the United States.

Your grandmother used "Piso's Cure." It is still the best remedy for coughs and colds.

By the sea and waves drink a bottle of delicious Champagne. *Cool's Imperial Extra Dry*. It is the very best.

**Advice to Mothers:** Mrs. Watson's Soothing Syrup should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhea.

Schmied & Co., the great Piano-makers, furnish every variety of instruments—square, upright, and grand—and are constantly striving to meet every demand. Their success has been phenomenal.

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Why accept a common beer—brewed without any of these precautions—when Schlitz Beer costs no more?



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